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HISTORY OF LITTLETON
NEW HAMPSHIRE



LITTLETON VILLAGE. VIEW FROM KILBURN CRAGS.

HISTORY
OF
LITTLETON
NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THREE VOLUMES

VOL. I.

JAMES R. JACKSON

HISTORIOGRAPHER

ANNALS

PUBLISHED FOR THE TOWN
BY THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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(3 vols)*

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PREFACE.

DR. ADAMS MOORE, who had married into the family of Moses Little, of Newbury, Mass., a son of Col. Moses Little, the proprietor of Littleton, conceived a purpose of writing a history of the town in 1855. He gathered material, interviewing aged people familiar with the early settlement, and shortly before his death, in 1863, had put this material in shape for publication. Had he lived to partly execute his purpose, the town would have possessed an authentic history of great value. His manuscripts would have made a volume of about fifty pages of this work. Two of its chapters, those on Proprietary Meetings and Surveys, appear as he prepared them. The addition of much new material rendered it impossible to use the remainder in the form in which it was left.

In 1876, by vote of the town, Harry Bingham, John Farr, and James J. Barrett were made a committee to procure the Moore manuscripts and to consider and report upon the advisability of the preparation and publication of a town history. Nothing came of this for several years. In 1880 John M. Mitchell suggested to the writer that he undertake the work of collecting material and preparing a history of the town. The proposition was attractive, and was followed.

In 1883 Albert S. Batchellor brought the matter before the town at its March meeting, and a committee consisting of George Farr, Albert S. Batchellor, Charles F. Eastman, Edward Kilburn, and James R. Jackson, was chosen to take the matter in hand, and was given full powers. They came into possession of the Moore manuscripts as a gift from the heirs, and entered upon the work of gathering material from all known sources of information for a history of the town from 1770 to the close of 1903.

The work was attended by many difficulties. Visits were made to the home town of the proprietors, in Essex County, Mass., to the frontier homes of many of the first settlers, and to Canada, where some of them had gone in the first years of the nineteenth century. Court and county records were, of course, thoroughly

examined, and old residents were visited, and their information, personal and legendary, obtained.

It would fill pages were the names to be given of all to whom the committee is indebted, but those of a few cannot be omitted. Mrs. Martha (Nurs) Goodwin, who lived on Mann's Hill, was a native of the town, born in 1795. In early life she lived near the first meeting-house, and from her much of the information concerning that building, its pastor and membership, was obtained. Solomon Whiting came to the town in 1802, when he was a lad of twelve years. He knew the early settlers at the west, and especially the members of the Rankin family. The committee has been under special obligations to Luther B. Town. He has furnished from the stores of an accurate memory material of great value in regard to the north end, once the Littleton of the maps. He has never given erroneous "notes" concerning events within the range of his personal knowledge. Though past fourscore and ten years, his health is still sound, and his memory as firm as the granite of the hill where he was born.

It is also under obligations to Mr. and Mrs. George F. Morris, of Lisbon, the Rev. M. V. B. Knox, Stella B. Farr, and Flora S. Bean, for assistance and for information incorporated in Professor Weed's chapter on the botany of the town.

The officers of the committee at its organization were George Farr, chairman, Charles F. Eastman, secretary and treasurer, and James R. Jackson, historiographer. Captain Farr died in 1895, and A. S. Batchellor was his successor as chairman. Mr. Eastman is still at his post, and that fact is a sufficient guarantee that its affairs have been prudently conducted.

There have been many changes in the committee. Edward Kilburn passed away, and was succeeded by his brother, Benjamin W. Kilburn, who for a time was in active charge of matters relating to illustrations. Mr. Batchellor subsequently took charge of this, as well as the matters in regard to information. In respect to these he gave much time for a quarter of a century, and there are but few persons who will ever know the full extent of his tireless and unrewarded labors in the prosecution of this work. Beside the continuous service in charge of these subjects, he is the author of several chapters in the narrative. Thanks are also due Harry M. Morse for valuable suggestions and proofreading.

Ray T. Gile has been in charge of surveys and maps, and is to be credited with the making of maps as complete and accurate as any similar work contains.

The Rev. Joseph Robins became a member of the committee

while residing in Littleton as presiding elder in his church, and has been a constant aid in the preparation of the ecclesiastical history.

Chauncey H. Greene, George C. Furber, and Daniel C. Remich have for a long time acted as members of the committee as proxies.

We have elsewhere spoken of the work performed by George C. Furber in the compilation of the genealogy, and of Chauncey H. Greene in gathering material and constructing the historical tables.

That part of the work not credited under chapter heads or in foot-notes to others (forty-six chapters) has been written by me, and all has passed under my editorial supervision. It embraces many subjects and doubtless has many faults, but such as it is it is the best contribution I could make to the history of Littleton from its settlement in 1770 to the close of 1908.

JAMES R. JACKSON.

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ERRATA.

- On page 6, third line from bottom, for "Barton" read "Burton."
- " " 145, tenth line from bottom, for "Rygate" read "Ryegate."
- " " 167, twenty-fourth line, for "Johnson" read "Johnston."
- " " 237, eleventh line from bottom, for "Haskins" read "Hoskins."
- " " 252, note 1, for "Leonard" read "Learned."
- " " 263, third paragraph, eleventh line, for "Larned" read "Learned."
- " " 289, second paragraph, fourth and eighth lines, for "Burkley" read "Berkley."
- " " 314, first line, also in footnote, for "yellow pine" read "white pine."
- " " 459, tenth line, for "Fulvord" read "Fulford."
- " " 519, note 1, ninth line, for "Dow" read "Dame;" in the thirteenth line, for "Glover" read "Graves."

HISTORY OF LITTLETON.

I.

TOPOGRAPHY.

LITTLETON, New Hampshire, is the most northerly town in Grafton County. It is situated in north latitude $44^{\circ} 19'$, west longitude $71^{\circ} 48'$.¹ It is bounded on the north by the Vermont towns of Concord and Waterford, and by Dalton; east by Dalton and Bethlehem; south by Lisbon, Lyman, and Monroe; and west by the Vermont towns above mentioned.

The area of the town is 84,800 acres. Its greatest length, following the course of the Connecticut River, is $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth, from the great bend of that river near Dalton to Bethlehem line, is $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The general course of the line separating the town from Monroe, Lyman, and Lisbon is $S. 51^{\circ} 30' E.$, and commencing on the Connecticut River the distance to the northeast corner of Lisbon is 8880 rods; thence along the west line of Bethlehem the course is irregular, the first is $N. 60^{\circ} 56' E.$, 420 rods, to the Streeter place; thence $N. 60^{\circ} 9' E.$, 807 rods, to the Bethlehem road near the George W. Hall place; thence $N. 62^{\circ} 45' E.$, 701 rods, to the Whitefield road; thence $N. 64^{\circ} 45' E.$, 687 rods, to the south line of Dalton; thence $N. 20^{\circ} 50' W.$, by the south line of Dalton, 1922 rods, to the Connecticut River; thence down the Connecticut River to the place of beginning. The starting point at Monroe and the end of Dalton line, as given, are on the south bank of the river, and the area does not include the bed of the Connecticut to low-water mark on the Vermont shore.

The surface of the town is mountainous, broken by numerous streams. Perhaps the best idea of its general topography is to be obtained by considering it in its relations to the village. The Ammonoosuc River enters the town from Bethlehem near the White-

¹ Location of Oak Hill house.

field road, and flows in a westerly direction for about three miles to a point beyond the village. Turning, it runs southwesterly about the same distance, and enters Lisbon. Within the bend thus formed rises Mount Eustis, 1200 feet above the level of the sea. West of the river, in its southwesterly course, rising abruptly from the Ammonoosuc meadows, are Kilburn Crags, 1500 feet in height, Parker Mountain, and Blueberry Mountain, which is 1800 feet high. From these summits, westerly and northerly, there is a gradual but broken slope to the Connecticut River. From the village, north of the Ammonoosuc, hills and mountains lift their summits higher and higher as Dalton is approached. The first considerable elevation is Pine Hill; beyond it rises the long outlines of Palmer Mountain,¹ 1900 feet above the sea, flanked on either side by Farr and Mann's hills. The summit of Mann's Hill is north of Palmer, and beyond it rises the lofty dome of Black Mountain, the highest elevation in the town, 2000 feet above the sea; and then, with its northern slope extending into Dalton, comes Mount Misery, 1800 feet in height. Between Palmer Mountain and the Connecticut River lies Wheeler Hill, and to the north, on the same slope, is Palmer Hill, rising to the same height.

RIVERS, STREAMS, AND PONDS.

The Connecticut River washes the northern line of the town from Dalton to Monroe, a distance of $15\frac{1}{10}$ miles. The current is swift, and the bed of the river filled with boulders. This part of the river is known as the Fifteen Mile Falls. In the distance traversed by it Littleton has a fall of 235 feet.

The Ammonoosuc River rises in the Lake of the Clouds on Mount Washington, and flows in a westerly direction to a short distance west of Littleton Village, then turns, and, running southwesterly through Lisbon and Bath, enters the Connecticut on the boundary line between Bath and Haverhill. It is a rapid and turbulent river from its source to its confluence with the Connecticut. Its length within the town is $6\frac{7}{10}$ miles, and its fall in that distance $187\frac{1}{10}$ feet.

The principal streams entering the Connecticut within the limits of Littleton, beginning the enumeration near the Dalton line, are the Hopkinson or Carpenter, Cow, Buck, or Dodge, Rankin, and

¹ This name was originally given in honor of Joseph Palmer, many years a deputy sheriff, who lived near the brook of the same name on Pleasant Street. It has recently been called Parker Mountain, for its present owner.



PARTRIDGE LAKE.

Ainsworth brooks. Those entering the Ammonoosuc, from the north, are the Alder, Parker, Farr, and McIntire; those from the south, the Baker, Curtis, and Applebee brooks. There are numerous minor streams that have remained unchristened. All these brooks, both large and small, "in the good old days" furnished excellent fishing; and from them the early settlers drew an abundant supply of trout, which were then a staple article of daily food.

The only natural body of water in the town of sufficient importance to be styled a pond is Partridge Pond, near Lyman line, within lots 77, 78, 89, and 90 of Charlton's survey. It covers 100 acres, is about one mile in length, and a little more than a quarter of a mile in width; its outlet is in Lyman.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

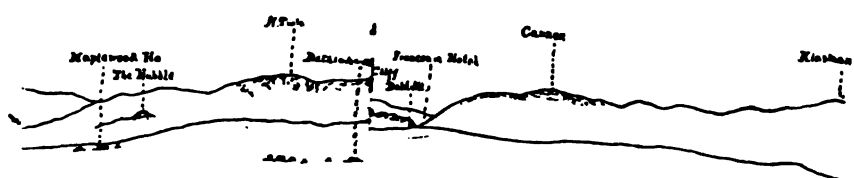
There are extensive meadows on the Connecticut at North Littleton, and on the Ammonoosuc. The soil of the former is generally light, the upper part being of little value; the lower portion is stronger, and affords valuable tillage. The meadows on the Ammonoosuc are very fertile and productive. The soil of the uplands, along the slopes of the hills and mountains, is generally strong and productive, and where it has been under a proper system of cultivation has retained its fertility to the present time.

SCENERY.

From the mountains the prospect is one of exceeding grandeur and beauty. In the ascent of any of those referred to, and of many of the hills, the constantly changing panorama delights the eye, and fills the soul with ever-increasing admiration of the varying and lavish beauties of the scene. To the east and south the imperial summits of the White and Franconia mountains mingle with the sky, their rugged sides clothed with verdure, or seamed with lines which ages of corrosion have wrought in their rocky fastnesses. The play of light and shade is constant, and serves to hold the unwearied gaze. The Ammonoosuc, as it leaves its source among the clouds and trickles down the mountain, is a sheen of silver thread, enlarged as it flows by the accession of a hundred mountain rivulets; its course of faultless beauty is traced without a break past farm and hamlet, through forest, pasture, and meadow, over natural and artificial barriers; sweeping by the busy village at the base of the mountain its trace is first lost amid the

hills of Lisbon. To the west, the rolling hills of Vermont tumble over each other like the billows of the sea, until they break against the imperishable buttresses of the Green Mountains. To the north, the mountains stretch their seemingly interminable length until their forms are lost in the mists of Maine and Canada.

There are many views of larger sweep, but none where the detailed loveliness of the landscape is brought out with such clearness and charm as from the rounded summits of Littleton.



II.

THE GEOLOGY OF LITTLETON.

By C. H. HITCHCOCK, PH.D., LL.D.

SUNDRY facts relating to the geology of Littleton have appeared in C. T. Jackson's State Report, 1844; in the Geology of the State of Vermont, 1861; in the Annual and Final Reports of the State Survey, 1868-1878; a Paper upon the Helderberg of New Hampshire, etc., in the "American Journal of Science," 1874; an Atlas of the State of New Hampshire, by Comstock and Kline, 1877; Geological Sections across New Hampshire and Vermont, in the State Agricultural Report for 1884; and lastly, a notice of the Discovery of Trilobites, by T. Nelson Dale, in a Canadian publication.

The present sketch is based upon the facts contained in these publications, supplemented by several visits made subsequently for the purpose of gaining more precise information. New facts have been discovered at each visit, and the rapid progress of the science necessitates a rearrangement of the conclusions not anticipated. It is to be regretted that our knowledge is still so incomplete.

The township is traversed by two rivers, — the Connecticut and Ammonoosuc. The first constitutes the boundary on the north-west side, more than thirteen miles long. The principal portion of the "Fifteen Miles Falls" is situated within the limits of Littleton. The head is in Dalton, to the north, 830 feet above the sea, and the foot in Monroe, near the mouth of the Passumpsic, 460 feet above the sea, the total fall being 370 feet. Of this amount, 300 feet lie within the town limits. With such a great descent, the river is narrow and the shores rocky, with an absence of the intervalles so abundant in both the upper and lower sections of the river. These features result from the geological conformation. A range of mountains has been cut across by the river. It is the Gardner Mountain range, 2000 feet high, coming northerly through Bath, Lyman, and Monroe, and falling rapidly to the water level in West Littleton, to rise again in Waterford, Vt. The second

valley lies parallel to the first, and may owe its inception to the presence of softer rocks, which have been excavated along their trend, while in the first instance the cutting has been effected directly across the strata. These facts may suggest at some period the drainage of the northern Connecticut through the Ammonoosuc valley.¹

Between these two valleys the land is mountainous the whole length of the township. A gap near the village separates the mass into two sections. That to the south is the Blueberry Mountain; that to the north occupies the width nearly of the whole township, and the names upon the old county map are for the western line, — Wheeler Hill, Palmer Hill, Morse Hill, and Mount Misery. This map gives only Mann's Hill upon the eastern side, to which should be added Palmer Hill. Mr. Gile's map combines Mann's Hill and Morse Hill into Black Mountains, with a course somewhat north of west, and attaining the altitude of 2000 feet above tide water. The other mountains named reach, in many cases, the altitude of 1900 feet. The mountains in the northern section constituted a broad plateau originally, from which the drainage now flows in every direction.

Upon the older geological maps the rocks were represented as granitic and archæan. Fortunately, well-defined fossils have since been discovered, which convey exact information of the age of the associated strata. The history of the discovery is interesting. The writer had been examining the limestones near the sites of the old kilns on Parker Brook and Burnham Hill, and detected the presence of crinoidal stems and coralline bunches. Aware of the importance of the discovery, he at once telegraphed this message to the Dartmouth Scientific Association, Hanover: "No longer call New Hampshire Azoic. Silurian Fossils discovered to-day, Sept. 28, 1870." The fossils found in 1870 were submitted to E. Billings, Paleontologist of the Canada Geological Survey. He found among them *Favosites basaltica*, *Zaphrentes*, and crinoidal fragments, but nothing enabling him to localize the horizon more definitely than by the general term of *Helderberg*, Devonian-Silurian. The Devonian part of the Helderberg was known to Mr. Billings at Memphremagog Lake, fifty-five miles distant; and that knowledge evidently biased his opinion at that time.

The next important discovery came three years later. In answer to inquiries about the existence of limestone, Mr. A. R. Barton had told us of the existence of that rock upon the farm of Mr. E. Fitch; and a party of us, including J. H. Huntington and A. S.

¹ See *Geology of Vermont*, Vol. I., p. 116.

Bachelor, set out for its exploration, September 22, 1878. Mr. Huntington had the honor of first recognizing the outlines of a shell, and soon we all had more specimens of well-defined brachiopods and corals than we could carry away.

These additional fossils did not cause Mr. Billings to be more precise in the recognition of the horizon. Later, we found large masses of *Halysites*, or chain coral. On submitting these, with the others, to Prof. R. P. Whitfield, of New York, it was perceived that the horizon was distinctly that of the Niagara limestone, as determined by the presence of the chain coral and the brachiopod, which proved to be the *Pentamerus Nysius*, and both species are specifically characteristic of the Niagara. Later, Mr. T. Nelson Dale visited the locality, and discovered the trilobite known as the *Dalmania limilurus*, also a Niagara species. Hence the existence of a Niagara horizon is well established. As will appear later, other horizons may be represented as well; that there is still opportunity for the discovery of Helderberg species. In my State reports I have used the name "Helderberg," but in later publications have changed to "Niagara," because there is certainty in respect to the existence of the earlier terrane on Fitch Hill. The term "Helderberg" may be useful when speaking of the related rocks.

The rocks of Littleton may be classed as, *first*, granitic; *second*, schistose; *third*, the fossiliferous Niagara and associated slates and sandstones. It will be convenient to describe them in this order, without reference to their exact succession.

The granitic rocks occupy three areas, and have been described in the State report as the *Porphyritic gneiss* or *granite*, *Protogene* or *Bethlehem gneiss* or *granite*, and *ordinary gneiss*, believed to be the *Atlantic* or *Winnipiseogee series*. Such were the terms used in 1877. Since then the study of crystalline rocks has made great progress, and it will be best to modify the earlier opinions with reference to structure and origin.

It was necessary for the New Hampshire Geological Survey to enter upon the study of crystalline rocks, making use of the new methods in the employment of the compound microscope and polarized light. The services of the late Dr. G. W. Hawes were called into requisition, and the report he prepared for the State upon Lithology and Mineralogy opened the way for the study of related crystalline rocks by others. The conclusions of Dr. Hawes have been fortified and supplemented by the later workers.

The peculiarity of such of these rocks as occur in Littleton is that they are traversed by lines of mineral arrangement called

foliation, and the material may be cleared readily by the application of blows with steel utensils, hammers or chisels. Such rocks are termed *schists*, because of their easy splitting, and the arrangement can be called a crystalline lamination. Most schists possess banding that is unmistakable. These granitic masses in Littleton are imperfectly foliated,—so much so that different geologists will call them granite or gneiss, according to their predilections. Now granite has tendencies to cleave where the foliation cannot be perceived to exist by the eye, but may be present, so that some hesitation in deciding upon the presence or absence of foliation is pardonable. My present belief is that all these rocks are true granites rather than schists.

When this tendency to split was observed by the geologist of twenty-five years ago, he had before him the conclusions of his instructors that schists occupied the place of strata. Alternating bands of strata would have varying composition. The action of thermal influences with water would cause the molecules to rearrange themselves according to their affinities, and thus to form crystals, which would be as different in respect to coloration as were the original strata. The earlier geologists saw no way in which these crystalline laminæ could have been formed except through the metamorphism of sediments, and hence foliation was said to be identical with stratification, only that sometimes one set of planes might cut across others. On studying the phenomena of cleavage, it became apparent that lines of structure perfectly comparable with strata could be superinduced. It is the result of pressure. Suppose this admitted fact be applied a little further. Let us take a mass of granite just formed, still somewhat plastic. The constituent minerals lie in every conceivable position, perhaps well expressed by the statement that no two of the flat minerals lie in the same plane. Now let pressure be applied to this plastic bunch. All the flat minerals will be made to lie at right angles to the force exerted, and consequently parallel to one another. When an attempt is made to break the rock, splitting will follow the lines of arrangement of the flat minerals. If the pressure has been free to act for a long time, genuine foliation will be the result. Hence it is possible to understand the origin of schists possessing no trace of sedimentary origin. It will be easier to believe the granitic rocks of Littleton originated in this way than from the alteration of sediments. If the foliation is distinct, however, the rock is a gneiss rather than granite.

In entering upon the descriptions of these granitic areas it is assumed that they are all of igneous origin, and that their folia-

tion has been induced by pressure ; that they are not altered sediments, although metamorphism has acted vigorously upon clastic rocks in other parts of the town, — in fact in districts adjacent to these granites, because the source of the heat is thus understandable. Pains have been taken to record the positions occupied by the foliation, partly because of the habit acquired when these were supposed to represent sedimentation, and partly because they give information as to the direction of pressure.

PORPHYRITIC GRANITE. — Studies of the crystallines show a grouping of material in concentric rings around a nucleus. The porphyritic granite of Littleton may constitute the nucleus around which a finer-grained granite is enwrapped. The chief part of the area is towards the north, outside of the town limits. The interior core is an oval-shaped area of about four square miles in the adjacent corners of Littleton, Whitefield, Bethlehem, and Dalton. The rock is of medium grain, filled with crystals, up to two inches in length, of potash feldspar (orthoclase), whence the significance of the term "porphyritic" or "spotted." The feldspars are often twinned, the plane of twinning corresponding with that of the foliation of the mica. The reversal of one-half of the twin changes the position of the cleavage planes, so that one part is clearly, and the other indifferently, reflected, and thus the crystals are conspicuous. Part of the rock is foliated, in which case the large crystals are disposed along the foliation planes ; other portions show no arrangement of any of the minerals. The ground mass is made up of the three usual mineral constituents of granite, — quartz, feldspar, and mica. The mica is commonly the black variety, called *biotite* ; but in Littleton there is more than the usual supply of the white variety known as *muscovite*. Oligoclase may be present as well as orthoclase for the feldspar. The quartz is always amorphous, so far as I have observed. Where the large crystals of feldspar are badly formed, they may be somewhat lenticular in shape, and the attendant mica disposed like eyebrows, so that one may imagine a ledge filled with staring eyes. Noticing this peculiarity, the Germans call this rock the *Augen*, — *eye gneiss*. There is often, also, a considerable iron in the rock, whose decay imparts a rusty color to the ledges.

In Europe and Canada the *augen gneiss* has been ranked as Archean. For that reason I called this rock Laurentian (= Archean) in my report, and represented that the thirty areas of it known to exist in New Hampshire might have been the primitive land areas of the continent. With a changed view of its origin, it may still be regarded as thus ancient in some localities, for

igneous rocks constituted the whole of the Archean terranes. This rock has also been erupted in post-Archean times, so that by the mineral character alone we are not warranted in deciding upon the age.

At Alderbrook, in company with the late Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, I made an attempt to determine the possible disposal of the minerals in certain planes, which might be termed strata. We found, first, nearly horizontal masses with no variation of mineral composition; second, an alternation of coarse gneisses; third, fine feldspathic layers, more irregular than the others. The predominating dip of these several sheets was 75° S., 40° E. It seemed at the time as if this arrangement might correspond to stratification; and if so, it would represent a downward dip reappearing on the north flank of Mount Lafayette, thus constituting a synclinal axis; and it was so figured in the report. Vol. II., Plate VI., Fig. 7.

At this same locality the rock has been much decomposed, so that when a ledge has been cut through it is found to be made up of loose blocks, as the softening and removal of the granite adjacent to the joints has separated the fragments from union with one another. To the west of Alder Brook is a precipitous hill of the porphyritic granite, very conspicuous as seen from the village of Bethlehem. It is known as Bald Hill, and is immediately adjacent to Mann's Hill. The foliation at the back of Bald has the dip of 70° N., 75° W., making an anticlinal with that at Alder Brook, and nearly parallel with the position of the adjacent mica schist. In the low ground towards Round Pond the boulders of this rock are extremely numerous.

GRANITIC GNEISS.—The porphyritic granite is encircled by a granitic gneiss, which represents the southwest terminus of a large terrane reaching as far as Milan. A band of mica schist interrupts the direct continuity of this gneiss from Mann's Hill; but it is supposed to exist beneath the schist. The most important portion of this rock underlies the village of Littleton north of the Ammonoosuc, extending west as far as to the cemetery. The dip of the foliation is greater on Mann's Hill than upon Oak Hill, or in the village, it being 75° in a general northwesterly direction in the former, and about 40° in the latter locality. At the reservoir on Palmer Brook there is a ledge with the high dip, also along the railroad near Apthorp. Hornblende layers occur on Mann's Hill; and both there and in the village pieces of mica schist appear included in the gneiss. Hence the granite is probably of later origin than the adjacent Coös mica schists, from which the frag-

ments have been torn. Further study may indicate the existence of a mass of granite, the porphyritic inside and the gneissic outside, which is independent of the larger mass in Whitefield and Jefferson. The Littleton gneiss was ranked in the State report as a part of the common or Lake Winnipiseogee gneiss.

PROTOGENE OR BETHLEHEM GRANITE. — Quite early in our studies it was found convenient to give a local name to a mass of granitic rock sparingly foliated, and characterized by the presence of chlorite, talc, rotten mica, or other decomposition products. This rock is protogene, and the local name of *Bethlehem* was applied to it. The area touches Littleton in its southern corner. To properly understand the structure one needs to note that the mass has an elliptic shape, occupying the chief parts of Bethlehem and Carroll, and that the foliated planes dip at a high angle several degrees west of north. It was supposed in the report, following the idea of a sedimentary origin, that the structure was that of an inverted synclinal, the dip being somewhat to the west of north. The dip is vertical with the strike, N. 58° E. along the railroad opposite Apthorp, 75° N. W. on the east side of Mount Eustis, 55° N. 20' W. at South Littleton, and a few degrees less at North Lisbon. At the southwest part of the area are inclusions or pieces of dark schists imbedded in the granite. They are apparently pieces of the bordering mica schists, broken off by the disturbances connected with the intrusion of the granite. It is presumed that many of the inclusions have been incorporated into the liquid mass, while all have been more or less altered by the action of the heat.

According to the report, there are four leading varieties of rock in this area: First, granite made reddish by abundant flesh-colored orthoclase, with a chloritic mineral in place of mica and amorphous quartz; second, fine-grained gneiss; third, gneiss with porphyritic crystals of feldspar; fourth, mica or chlorite schist with very little feldspar or quartz. Magnolite and epidote are not uncommon. Dr. Hawes remarks, concerning these protogenes, that in the thin sections some hornblende may be seen, and that the little plagioclase present is much altered. Sometimes a handsome variety carries green spots, in the centre of which are scales of biotite, indicating that the latter was the original mineral. The green decomposition product is epidote.

This granite has been thought to represent Laurentian gneiss. Prof. J. D. Dana, who was a thorough advocate of a late age for most of the rocks of this vicinity, was convinced that some of the gneisses along the railroad must have been Laurentian because of

their resemblance to known rocks of this age elsewhere. As will be seen later, the Niagara and related rocks have been uptilted by this granite at South Littleton and North Lisbon; hence it will be proper now to modify the earlier conclusion. The rock has never been stratified, and the pressure inducing foliation was directed in a direction between north and northwest.

HYDRO-MICA SCHIST GROUP.—If one examines the geological map of northern New England and Canada he will observe two important belts of green schistose rocks centrally situated. One starts in southern Massachusetts west of Connecticut River, passes almost directly north through Vermont just east of the Green Mountains into Canada, and then turns easterly, continuing to Gaspé. This terrane is repeated upon the west side of the Green Mountains in northern Vermont and Canada. The second belt commences near Bellows Falls, continues almost uninterruptedly along Connecticut River to Woodsville, where it expands and increases till it occupies nearly the whole breadth of northern New Hampshire. From thence it continues to the Gulf of St. Lawrence parallel to the other area. Littleton is situated upon this second belt.

The rocks consist of hydro-mica and chlorite schists, sandstones, quartzites, argillitic schists, bands of argillite, dolomites, limestones, diorites, protogenes, hornblendites, and some others. The whole assemblage has a greenish tint, insomuch that Dr. S. W. Hawes was disposed to restore the old name of *Greenstones* for the group. For local names the usage has been varied. Sir W. E. Logan proposed three terms, — *Levis*, *Lanson*, and *Sillery*, — all of which combined were spoken of as the *Quebec* group. The first three of these names I applied to the rocks of the first belt, in the published New Hampshire State map, as they stretched southward into Vermont from Canada, following Logan. It appeared to the later Canadian geologists that Logan misunderstood the structure of these rocks in Canada, and hence his successors have explained the order of arrangement differently. They avoid the use of the three local names and speak of the terrane as *Cambrian*, and to some extent *pre-Cambrian*. I made no attempt to correlate Logan's divisions in the eastern belt, but devised new local names; calling the lower part *Lisbon*, the upper *Lyman*, and a still third band of *auriferous conglomerate*. In the first two annual reports I used the general name of "Quebec group" for these greenstones, recognizing the equivalency of the rocks with those farther west. I think nothing more is said about this area before the preparation of the final report, where the name *Huro-*

nian appears. In the first blush after the discovery of Logan's misinterpretation, the attempt was made to correlate these green rocks with their petrographical equivalents located upon the north side of Lake Huron, to which Logan had already given the local name of the lake. For this reference I was obliged to follow the leadings of certain Canadian geologists who were familiar with the rocks of the eastern townships of Canada, as well as with those farther west. At the present date those who have been studying these rocks, both to the north and south of New Hampshire, are divided in their views of age, — some finding them to be Cambrian, and others, following essentially the early opinions of Logan, making them to be Lower Silurian. The absence of fossils prevents a closer correlation.

Petrographical studies enable us to separate, as either of igneous or metamorphic origin, quite a number of the rocks named above. They are the diorites, protogenes, and hornblendites. They had at first been esteemed as essential constituents of the group, particularly as they are also abundant in the Huronian country. They are wanting in much of western Massachusetts, so that it is natural that the same strata there should be regarded as of a different age. Hence the presence of either of these igneous rocks shows us simply what kind of agency has been at work, and they do not necessitate reference to any particular age. These igneous rocks were grouped with the Lisbon terrane in my report. Now they might receive a separate coloration, as of a different class.

Quite early in my studies I found the name applied by my predecessors to this central belt to be a misnomer. They were called *talcose slates*, having talc for its essential constituent. Now talc is a hydrous magnesium silicate. Average samples of these greenish greasy rocks in Vermont were found to be hydrous aluminum silicates, and hence not properly talcose. Unfortunately, the precise mineral present is not well known, because it is so indefinite in composition, so that it is not easy to find a name to take the place of talc. Under these circumstances, Prof. J. D. Dana proposed the term of *hydro-mica* instead of talc; and for the present, it may be employed when speaking of the petrographical nature of the rock.

The Lisbon group includes properly the various greenish schists and sandstones, the latter commonly altered. The Lyman group was intended to designate, first, a massive light-colored or white schist, whose original color must have been some shade of drab; second, a slaty rock of related color, with an argillaceous odor;

Dr. Hawes called them argillitic schists. The white schists are often entirely composed of elongated pebbles.

More than half of the township of Littleton is underlaid by these green and argillitic schists. My published map represents the whole of the northeast portion of the town, from Mann's Hill across to Connecticut River, as composed of the Lyman rock. A broad strip of it makes up Palmer and Wheeler hills, and passes southwesterly through Mormon Hill, and through the town of Lyman. Two or three other short areas of the Lyman group appear north of Partridge Pond, and the continuation of Gardner Mountain across to Waterford, Vt. The space enveloped by the Gardner Mountain and Palmer Hill ranges is referred to the Lisbon group, occupying rather a larger space than the other division. I cannot pretend that these divisions are marked by hard and fast lines, nor that the structure is well understood. Perhaps a few words about the character of several of the bands may best describe the geology of this terrane, largely quoted from the State report.

The western half of Littleton consists mostly of the Lisbon group. This development is characterized by the predominance of chloritic and green schists. The Gardner Mountain area is characterized by the presence of cupreous schists, in two localities, two hundred rods apart, which at one time were exploited for copper. The rocks of this mountain range are partly hydromicaceous and partly argillitic, dipping 60° S. 70° E. Similar schists, standing vertically, are associated at the Quint copper mine, about a mile and a half east of the eastern Gardner Mountain belt. In general, the rocks from J. Bowman's, near Lower Waterford bridge, to W. Redwood's, a mile and three quarters east of the Upper Waterford bridge, are chloritic, with seams of calcite, usually perpendicular, with a northeast strike. At Mullikin's saw-mill the green schists are traversed by a trap dike, and some of the rock is conglomeratic, of the Lyman group. The rocks are similar on a hilly road from the saw-mill to near the slate quarry, or as far east as to D. Robbins' house. The green schists are continuous southerly from the saw-mill to the heights east of Partridge Pond. The map also shows a range of the Lyman schist northerly from Partridge Pond to Connecticut River. Near the town-house¹ is the boundary between the grayish green schists and protogene. The former may be two miles wide along the main road from the village to West Littleton. Other outcrops of these schists appear between the town-house

¹ Old town-house near Fitch place.

and the Wheeler Hill cemetery. Bands of slate holding large nodules or bosses of quartzite occur east of Wheeler's. There are hydro-nicaceous schists on the west side of Wheeler Hill. Near the summit it is more argillitic, carrying a little copper, with bands of a chocolate color. There are more green schists on the south side of Cow Brook, near R. Moore's, with the strike N. 50° E.; also farther east upon Palmer Hill of the county map. The same schists occur on both south and north sides of Morse Hill.

A well-marked band of the Lyman schists enters Littleton from the northeast corner of Lyman. The rock is apparently a conglomerate, in which the pebbles have been elongated, and display their fragmental character only upon weathering. It adjoins the fossiliferous strata at the head of the middle branch of Mullikin's or Rankin's brook. To the west and north of the lime quarries, near Parker's Observatory, this same schist is well developed; and later theoretical views would make us regard it as a silicified argillite, much like the novaculite of Fitch Hill.

The State map represents another Lisbon area along the east side of Blueberry Mountain, reaching nearly to Palmer Mountain. Portions of it have been covered by the alluvial deposits of the Ammonoosuc River. They pass into what was called the "Swift Water series," in the report on the hills west of South Littleton.

IGNEOUS BANDS CONNECTED WITH THE HYDRO-MICA SCHISTS. — These are the hornblendites, diorites, and protogenes, formerly thought to have been stratified and essential constituents of the terrane. The last-named occupies the most space. It may be seen in the notch north of Fitch Hill along the Waterford road, between one and two miles from the post office. It may also be followed up Fitch Hill in contact with the fossiliferous limestone, and along the western base of the Blueberry range for another mile. It is abundant the first half of the road up to Kilburn Crags. It occurs also on the east side of Blueberry Mountain back of the J. K. Corey place.

Diorite adjoins the Niagara slates on Fitch Hill, and has altered them at the point of contact into novaculite. It follows the ridge southerly, and is fully two hundred feet wide where it crosses the road up to Kilburn Crags, between sandstone and slate. There is a little hornblendite along the east flank of the Blueberry range, which is the obvious continuation of the more extensive nodular outcrops of the same material in the central and north parts of Lisbon. The true character of these igneous rocks will be discussed farther on,

SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN STRATA. — Under this heading are included the Coös mica schist and quartzite, the Niagara limestones and slates, sandstones and argillites. No fossils have yet been discovered in the mica schists. The name of *Coös* was applied to an associated group of quartzites and mica schists with staurolite, extending entirely through the State from Massachusetts to Canada. They are first seen in the hill west from South Littleton, whence it crosses the Ammonoosuc and rises into Mount Eustis. It then sinks beneath the river again at Apthorp, and rises into Mann's Hill, adjoining the porphyritic granite, and thence entering Dalton. As fragments of these schists have been included in the several granites, it is believed the group was elevated at the time of the protrusion of the igneous masses. A greater elevation of the strata seems to have been thus originated in the hill west from South Littleton. The strata usually dip seventy degrees in a northwesterly direction, with variations due to the proximity of the granites. Micaceous quartzites abound in the bed of the Ammonoosuc in the village and near Apthorp. The exact junction of the mica schist and granite may be seen in a railroad cut east of Apthorp. Staurolite is present in it upon Mann's Hill, where are also bosses of hornblendite and granite veins. Near the Dalton line some of the beds are calcareous. A little to the south of Littleton stauroliferous argillites show themselves. These were regarded as belonging to the same Coös series in the State Report. The mica schists with staurolite border the protogene granite on its south side, extending to the edge of Bethlehem along Indian Brook, and are supposed to be identical with the Mount Eustis belt, but pushed southerly by the intrusion of the protogene.

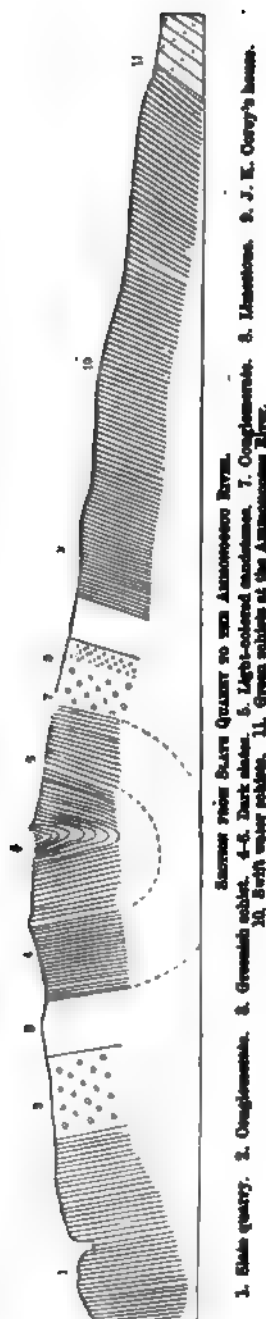
SWIFT WATER SERIES. — Adjoining the mica schist on the west in the south part of the town are considerable thicknesses of a whitish mica schist with siliceous layers, not readily referable either to the Coös or Lyman groups. They are of more consequence in the next town southerly. In the printed report they were referred to the Swift Water division of the hydro-mica schists. If one follows the south line of the town westerly from the railroad, he finds these schists exposed west of the Ammonoosuc adjoining the Coös rocks. They are best developed where the road crosses the town line, near the P. H. Padelford place on top of the hill. Some of the schists are chloritic, associated with conglomerates made up of flattened pebbles interstratified with hornblende schists. These are followed on the west by the indeterminate whitish schists. These all have a very high dip north-

west. They occupy a sort of plateau, and dark slates succeed them as you climb Blueberry Mountain. Farther north and south a sandstone, limestone, and conglomerate outcrop between the schists and dark slates. The reason of their absence at the town line is unexplained.

SYNCLINAL STRUCTURE OF BLUEBERRY MOUNTAIN. — In the printed report considerations were presented in the attempt to understand the relations of the argillites of Blueberry Mountain to the adjoining rocks, to show that they were of Cambrian age, and that the fossiliferous limestones flanking them on both sides must be limited outliers, although apparently dipping into the mountain in the same manner. Our recent studies satisfy us that the structure of Blueberry Mountain is truly synclinal; and hence these fossiliferous rocks must be older, and as they are of Niagara age, the slates must be still newer, — Upper Silurian or Devonian, perhaps best expressed by the term "Helderberg." As to the structure, the terrane in Bath and Lyman is admittedly synclinal; so that no change in it would be looked for in Littleton. Secondly, sections are now complete across the Blueberry range near the south town line, from the head waters of Mullikin's Brook to South Littleton, from the slate quarry to the Ammonoosuc River, and farther north, all of which seem to involve the basin structure. Thirdly, the disappearance of most of the slate in the notch for the Waterford road, two miles west of the village, and its reappearance farther north, seem to imply the removal of the upper terrane by erosion. If the structure were anticlinal, the breadth of the slate should be greatest at the lowest point.

Granting the correctness of this deduction, the order of the rocks from below up should be after the Swift Water series: (1) limestone; (2) a sandstone; (3) coarse conglomerate; (4) bluish and black slates. Localities displaying this order are, for the east side, the farm occupied formerly by J. K. Corey; and for the west side, the descent from the summit of Blueberry Mountain where it is traversed by a carriage road in a southwest direction. Annexed is Fig. 42 of the State Report, showing the order and position of the several members between the slate quarry and the Ammonoosuc River.

SANDSTONE. — The part readily recognized as a sandstone either shows distinct grains or has been somewhat vitrified. At the Corey farm it assumes the more glassy form about a quarter of a mile west of the site of the buildings. This condition may, perhaps, be explained by the proximity of considerable protogene farther west. The sedimentary character is well shown on top

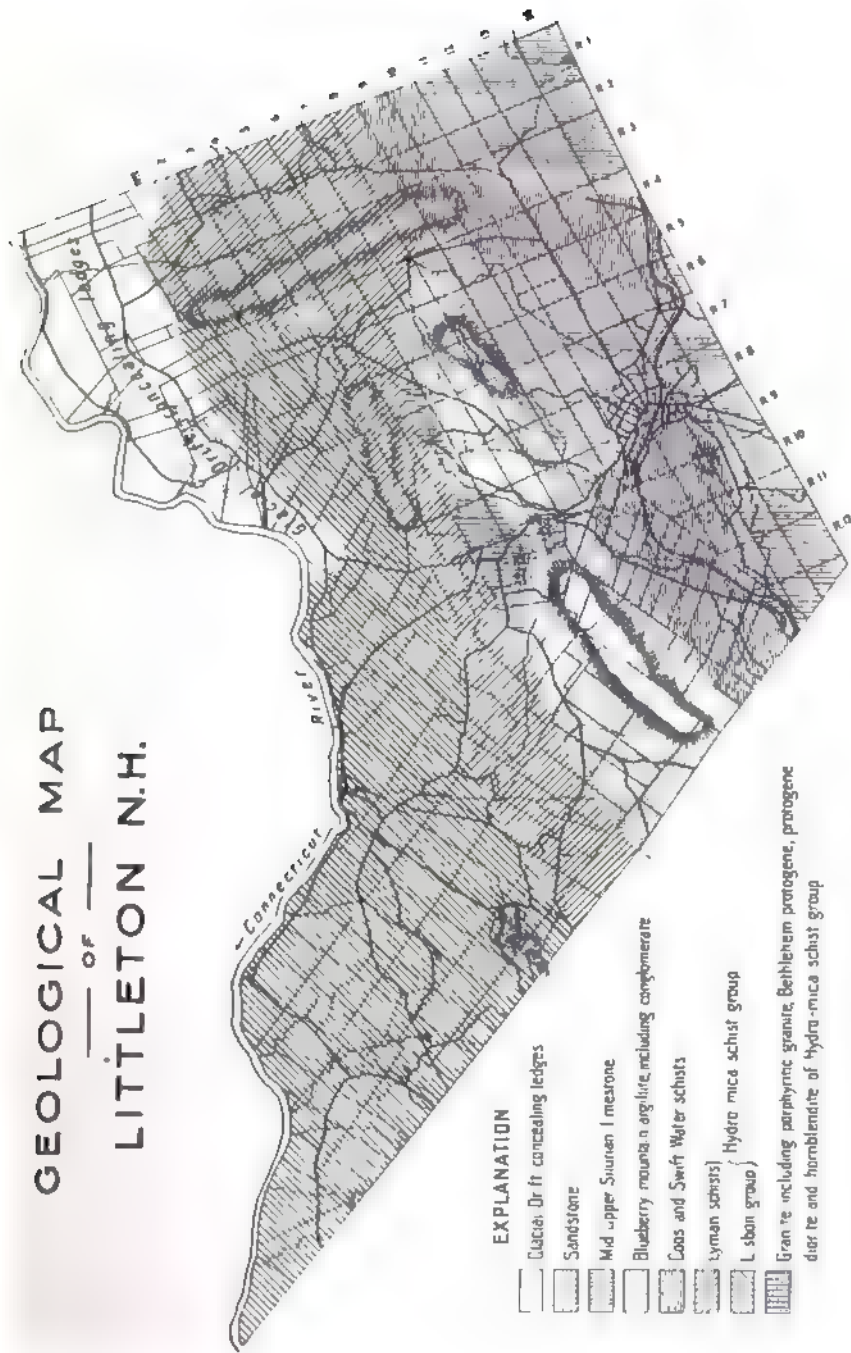


of the peak south from Mr. Fitch's house and north of Kilburn's Crag. Passing from this summit, easterly to Parker Brook at the road-crossing, the same rock appears; also upon the east side of the valley west of the cemetery. There may be a fault between these exposures, as one side seems to have been thrown out of continuity with the other. Next this rock appears as a buhrstone, less than a mile on the road north from the cemetery. It may be traced thence to the top of the hill near Burnham's or Clark's limestone beds; also down the hill near the old limekilns near Mr. Clark's. As a somewhat similar rock crops out on the north side of Mann's Hill, near the Dalton line, it may be that this band is continuous to that point over the high mountain. On the west side of Blueberry Mountain this sandrock has been noticed near Mr. Fitch's on the road up Kilburn's Crag, and in the valley of Mullikin's Brook, near the south town line.

LIMESTONE. — The most important of these members is the limestone, because it is fossiliferous. It accompanies the sandstone from the Corey farm to Clark's quarry, and has yielded fossils in several localities, as at the Corey farm, an old quarry near Parker Brook, near Jackson place, and at Clark's quarries, where the first discoveries were made. The same rock is traceable from the Waterford road over Fitch Hill, near the slate quarry, and so on to the very town line to the west of E. Swett's house in the low grounds. The following fossils have been recognized in it, chiefly from Fitch Hill: *Favosites basaltica*, *F. Niagaraensis*, *Zaphrentis*, *Astrocerium venustum*, *Halysites catenulatus*, *Pentamerus Nysius*, a *Lingula*, orinoidal fragments, a gasteropod, *Dalmanites limulurus*, and fragments of a *Lichas*.

In starting from Mr. Fitch's house the first rock seen is the protogene, which may be fol.

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF LITTLETON N.H.



lowed a quarter of a mile to close contact with the limestone. This may be fifty feet in thickness, carrying corals and the *Pentamerus*. This is followed by a slate forty feet thick, in which the *Dalmania* occurs. It is replaced by as great a thickness of a friable, coarse sandstone, slightly reminding one of the Oriskany sandstone of New York, the quartz pebbles being of the size of kernels of Indian corn. Continuing up the hill into the edge of the woodland, the rock is what Hawes called *novaculite*,¹—a somewhat bluish, compact, siliceous rock. It appears to be simply the Niagara slate, altered by contact with an igneous diorite, which continues for several rods, nearly to the top of the hill, where are other exposures of sandstone weathering white. Some parts of this rock suggest the presence of a metamorphic change, consisting of the enlargement of grains of feldspar by a crystalline growth since their original deposition. All the stratified rocks named may, for the present, be classed with the Niagara. They dip mostly in a southeasterly direction at a very high angle.

The whole of the slope of Fitch Hill towards the village has been traversed, and one may see there samples of all the rocks named above, with fossils in the limestones. Fossils occur, also, on the east side of Parker Brook, and at the old Clark quarries upon Farr Hill. A careful search will undoubtedly add to the list of localities, and to the number of fossils represented as well.

COARSE CONGLOMERATE.—On both sides of Blueberry Mountain, at several localities, there is a conglomerate whose pebbles are ordinarily about the size of hens' eggs. Just above the slate quarry is one of these exposures, which is thus described in the printed report: ² "The paste is the slate of the quarry. One pebble

¹ "This rock is light-gray in color, massive, and so fine in its texture, and so homogeneous, that no ingredient can be microscopically detected. It looks like a gray felsite, and like felsite it fuses before the blow-pipe. A study of a thin section shows that it is an excessively fine-grained mixture of much quartz and little orthoclase, among which the little fibrous and scaly crystals of mica that characterize the argillitic mica schists are thickly scattered; but these scales are much smaller, and do not constitute an ingredient of any importance. Grains of calcite are also seen. The constituent minerals bear a recrystallized character, and none of them appear fragmental. The rock has, therefore, all the characters of argillitic mica schist; and the massive condition is due to the excessive amount and fineness of the quartz, and the small amount of the micaceous constituent. Its fusibility, which first caused it to be called felsite, is in part due to the calcite, which forms a flux for the silica, and in part to the orthoclase, for it is well known that a mixture of quartz and orthoclase will fuse as easily as orthoclase alone. . . . This is the novaculite, or oil stone, that is so highly prized for sharpening tools." (Hawes, Geology of New Hampshire, Vol. III., p. 222.)

² Geology of New Hampshire, Vol. II., p. 383.

is a foot long. Siliceous fragments of a dark color predominate, which seem to have been derived from the Lisbon group, as also have been a few greenish chloritic bits. Others, and possibly the greater portion, show resemblances to the compact feldspar of the porphyry group. There are small bits of slate like that occurring near the east base of the mountain near the Ammonoosuc River. A similar rock is found on the east side of the range, as shown in the figure; also on the west side of the mountain near the Lyman town line. Outside of the town limits the same rock is well developed, as at North Lisbon, and perhaps in the northeast part of Lyman. The question has arisen whether this belt may not be the same with the Auriferous conglomerate of Lyman and Bath; but its answer cannot be obtained by studies within the limits of Littleton. It is certainly an important member of the Blueberry Mountain series, but one likely to be very variable in coarseness.

SLATES OR ARGILLITES.—The most important range is the general mass of Blueberry Mountain, which has a synclinal structure. One variety is almost black; the more common has the color known as slaty; and a third is noted for carrying large crystals of calcite, very often removed at the surface, so that the rock is conspicuous by the presence of numerous rhombohedral holes. Other parts of the slate carry conspicuous crystals of pyrites.

On the east side of Parker Brook the slate begins to increase in amount, with a northeasterly strike, and either vertical or leaning slightly to the southeast. The beginning of changes is seen in an infusion of silica, which has hardened the slate, and given rise to veins of quartz, and the lining of cavities with handsome crystals of quartz, more or less geodic. The quartz increases in amount in going easterly till the buhrstone is reached,—which is really a similar rock,—an infusion of sandstone with silica. One needs only to recall the geysers of the Yellowstone sending up water charged with silica to understand how that a similar hot alkaline water once penetrated these slates and sandstones in Littleton, and thus produced the quartz crystals and the altered rocks. Farther north, a section across the slates displays a recognizable synclinal structure. Upon Farr Hill fossils resembling *Chondrites* have been noted. These are allied to fucoïdal seaweeds. Smaller slate areas are noted upon Morse Hill, in one of which, at least, slate was quarried twenty-five or thirty years since by Mr. Richard Smith. This rock seems to thin out near the town line, but to reappear in greater force in Dalton Mountain. It is a question whether the corneous rocks, so abundant in the northeast sec-

tion of the town, are not really argillites altered by heat, like the novaculite of Fitch Hill.

TRAP DIKES.—In Volume III. of the State Report a beginning is made in the study of rocks with the microscope, using the latest methods. Of the rocks thus described, the eruptive diabases and diorites are quite interesting. These are known as *trap*, being fine-grained eruptive masses that have filled fissures in the earth. Several of these dikes exist in Littleton, as at Mullikin's saw-mill, and upon Mann's Hill, and in boulders whose source is not always known. The diabase is a mixture of the mineral labradorite, augite, and titanite or magnetic iron. When the iron abounds, the color is dark-gray or black; if the feldspar predominates, it will be light-gray, greenish when chlorite is plenty, and a bluish-black when stained by manganese. The minerals are crystalline, and too small to be determined without a compound microscope. In order that they may be thus examined, it is necessary to grind down slices of the rock till it is transparent, or thin enough to allow the eye to discern newspaper print through it. A further study of the minerals present proves that these diabases have been subjected to great changes, sometimes called metasomatic or metamorphic, because the minerals of the original fused mass have been changed chemically. Thus the augite may become hornblende and chlorite. Epidote and calcite may have been derived from the labradorite. Mica and needles of apatite are sometimes present as accessories. These changes were apparently effected under the conditions not now existing, — perhaps when heated vapors, chiefly steam, permeated the ledges so as to allow molecular interchanges. The rock is now apparently fresh, — at least it shows no exterior signs of decay; but the presence of the altered minerals — calcite, epidote, and hornblende — is absolute proof of a change analogous to decomposition.

The dikes mentioned above are supposed to be diabase. Boulders of two varieties of it are common. One is of *Anorthic* diabase, whose source has been recognized in Concord, Vt., just across the river. It is porphyritic; that is, has many large crystals scattered through a finer mass of the same or analogous material. The large crystals are *anorthite*, a lime-feldspar, a substance more infusible than the ordinary constituents of diabase, and hence supposed to have been the first mineral to crystallize from the fused magma. Because of subsequent alteration this anorthite has become *saussurite*, — a translucent waxy substance, seen under high magnifying power to be a mere aggregate of fine needles. Calcite is also present.

A very few boulders of diabase have been found on Farr Hill in which there are crystals of muscovite an inch in length. It has not been studied, and its source has not yet been ascertained.

A handsome diorite is found in boulders about South Littleton and North Lisbon. This is a crystalline granular mixture of a triclinic feldspar, hornblende, and an oxide of iron, either magnetite or ilmenite. The hornblende is in porphyritic crystals, and is directly associated with augite, so as to prove the derivation of the former from the latter. The hornblende is entirely fresh, while the augite is decayed if not dissolved away, and its substance replaced by decomposition products, such as chlorite, epidote, and calcite. There is considerable feldspar present, though considerably decomposed. The rock is quite handsome, and one of the best of the traps found anywhere in the State to illustrate the origin of the hornblende.

There are other diorites and hornblende rocks, or amphibolites, still more common in Littleton, that have been considered in connection with the hydro-mica schists. Dr. Hawes has described some of them in his report, and seems inclined to regard them as of metamorphic rather than of a purely igneous origin. In examining sections of the unquestioned eruptive diorites the hornblende shows sharp, definite plane surfaces, or if irregular it possesses well-defined outlines. It is deeply colored, black, is strongly dichroic, and does not give brilliant polarization colors. Opposed to this, the hornblende of the metamorphic diorites is found in diffuse and loose forms, fringed masses, aggregates of needles and minute disseminated crystals, less deeply colored; is light green in thin sections and not so dichroic, and gives brilliant polarization colors. The first is the basaltic and the second the common variety of hornblende. These differences were thought by Dr. Hawes to be due to a thorough igneous fusion in the first, and to a gentle moist heat in the second case, the one being of igneous and the second of metamorphic origin.

Two analyses of the Littleton hornblende are worth examination. The precise locality of the first is not given; that of the second is from Fitch Hill. The first is that variety of hornblende called pargasite, and which oft-repeated analyses have shown to be the common hornblende of green diorites in all localities. It is not a mixture of hornblende and pyroxene, as some have supposed,

	1	2
Silica	49.08	45.46
Alumina	13.72	16.57
Iron sesquioxide . . . . .		.86
Iron protoxide	9.87	9.40
Manganese protoxide . . . . .	.40	.20
Lime	11.22	8.01
Magnesia	11.96	10.34
Potash		1.20
Soda	2.40	2.55
Titanic acid		1.20
Water . . . . .	.90	8.98
Carbonic acid		1.02
	99.47	100.34

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

The following substances have been or can be quarried or mined for economic purposes in the town of Littleton: Copper, roofing-slate, novaculite, diorite for macadamizing roads, limestone, clay for bricks, granite and massive rocks for rough stone-work.

COPPER. — Twenty-five or thirty years ago considerable interest was manifested in the exploitation of ores of copper both in Littleton and the adjoining towns. The rock yielding this metal is the hydro-mica schist group, particularly the lower division, hydro-mica, chlorite, and argillitic schists. Gardner's Mountain, to the south, carried veins which were worked for several years, and it was the continuation of this range into Littleton that furnished the same metal. The ore is chalcopyrite, the common yellow copper sulphuret, consisting of copper, 34.6; sulphur, 34.6; iron, 30.5=100. Through decomposition the green carbonate and black oxide of copper are occasionally seen. The associated ores are argentiferous galena, zinc blende, and pyrrhotite. Some of these sulphurets are sparingly auriferous.

The veins usually consist of belts of intermingled pyritiferous, cupriferous, and siliceous layers, each one of no great extent, but the whole practically a vein several feet wide. It has been a question whether these belts are simply cupriferous schists, or whether there may be a nucleal fissure vein in the midst of the mass. The more excavations have been made the better is the evidence afforded of the accumulation of the ores along fissures.

Many people speak of a vein as continuous for miles in a uniform direction. I have thought the continuity is to be seen in the presence of a series of lenticular patches, not continuous on abso-

lutely the same plane, but overlapping in closely contiguous sheets. Hence what seems to be the same vein in adjacent lots is rather a series of flattened bunches arranged *en échelon*.

Upon the land of J. A. Albee, in the southwest part of the town, is a cupreous vein that has been worked more or less. The principal outcrops are on the northern extension of Gardner's Mountain, several hundred feet above the Connecticut and well situated for drainage. There seem to be three distinct metaliferous belts, separated by greenish sandstones, and indicated superficially by yellowish-brown ferruginous stains. If these are penetrated quite deeply below the surface, copper ore invariably shows itself. A shaft had been sunk to the depth of seventy-eight feet in one of these belts, and a pile of ore containing by estimate one hundred tons was visible that had been mined. It was a mixture of slate and quartz with bright-yellow chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite, the latter mineral being the more abundant near the surface. It was said that the copper-bearing vein varied in width in the shaft from six inches to eight feet, and that the ore near the surface carried one and seven-eighths per cent of copper, and twenty-eight per cent at the depth of sixty feet. A company proposed to work this property in 1877 under the name of Gardner Mountain Copper Company.

Four thousand feet east of this property, upon a ridge, and separated by a valley from 250 to 300 feet deep, is another vein, upon the land of Mr. Little, to which the name of Gregory Mining Company had been given in 1877. The chalcopyrite obtained here is quite pure, and makes brilliant specimens. The cupreous schists are quite extensive. The width had not been determined when the shafts were being sunk, as the object had been to sink as deep as possible without reference to bounds. Large piles of ore were scattered about the premises, and one lot of twelve tons of seven per cent ore had been sold. Work was carried on here for several months.

A mile or two east of the Gregory is situated the Quint, or White Mountain, mine. No copper property in this region had been so thoroughly exploited as this in 1869; several buildings having been erected for shaft-house, whim, dressing-sheds, etc., and the main shaft had been sunk one hundred feet. Work was not being prosecuted at the time of my visit, nor has it been subsequently, to my knowledge. The vein must be from six to eight feet wide, consisting of white quartz with chalcopyrite, pyrite, ankerite, and chlorite disseminated through it. Very beautiful hand specimens can be obtained.

The copper industry has not proved a success in Littleton, at least the proprietors have ceased to work their properties. A part of the difficulty arises from the fact that the greater deposits of an easier ore to work in Michigan and Montana have lowered the price of the product so that it is not profitable to reduce the refractory sulphuret compounds of the East.

ROOFING SLATE. — This rock has been quarried in the town, and a few remarks in the State Report are fully applicable to them now: "In Littleton there are two openings in the north part of the town, upon the adjacent farms of Richard Smith and Mr. Bachelder. The band of rock suitable for working is nearly an eighth of a mile wide, and the principal opening has been excavated to the depth of twenty to twenty-five feet. Bachelder's quarry is the farthest from the road, and has had the most work done upon it. The strata are vertical, and as the outcrops are on a hill, the facilities for drainage are good, and working surfaces can be obtained one hundred feet in depth. The rock seemed to be free from pyrites, was soft, but does not cleave so thin as the slate from Maine. About two miles westerly from Littleton village is a large excavation on the west side of Blueberry Mountain range, high up, and well situated for mining. The opening is about two hundred feet long and fifty deep, presenting a face of these dimensions. There is a cross-cut into this opening, through which the slates are transported over a tramway. Several houses have been erected for the accommodation of the workmen, and a large amount of rock has been already removed. The samples of slate stored for shipment appear to be of excellent quality. The color is a bright dark-blue, and the stone soft and apparently durable. The face corresponds with the slope of the hill, so that the position is a favorable one for mining, the slate standing about perpendicular. About 1865 an attempt was made to form a company to work the quarry, but for some reason it failed. Many of the layers are filled with cubical crystals of pyrites, and it is likely that the abundance of this mineral discouraged the proprietors, preventing the carrying on of a large business."¹

MISCELLANEOUS. — Of the other materials mentioned, no effort has ever been made to utilize the novaculite, or oil stone, nor the diorite for macadamizing roads. Of late, in conformity with the desire to improve our highways, efforts have been made to search for the best material for "road metal," as it is popularly termed. The best rock known for this purpose is the "trap," and an excellent and extensive mass of it is what has been described as

¹ *Geology of New Hampshire, Part V., pp. 81, 82.*

the diorite of Blueberry Mountain. When the time comes for the use of pulverized diorite for the highways, Littleton will be found to possess an abundant supply of a first-class material.

Limestone has been used for the manufacture of quicklime in Parker Brook valley and on Farr Hill. The material is still accessible at these localities and at others, sufficiently valuable for local purposes. Clay has been burned for bricks in Parker Brook, and may be found elsewhere in the town, though not abundant. Rock suitable for rough stone-work is plenty. A dwelling-house in West Littleton has been constructed of material — granite — split out from the adjacent boulders.

THE ICE AGE

This sketch would not be complete without a reference to the phenomena illustrative of the former presence of an enormous mass of ice over all this section of country of glacial character. I have said, and still affirm, that every mountain and every valley of New Hampshire, when carefully examined, will afford evidences of the presence of this ice. For a full presentation of the subject I will refer to Part IV. of the "Geology of New Hampshire;" being content now to mention only a few features readily seen close at hand.

Two classes of phenomena must be considered when we study the work accomplished by the ice: first, the smoothing down of the ledges; and, second, the accumulation of the rubbish knocked off, carried, and finally dropped. On next page is a meagre list of the observations upon the directions taken by the striæ in connection with the smoothing in different parts of the town. The courses have been corrected for the variation of the needle, and the names are mostly those printed upon the old county map.

Two conclusions seem to arise from this presentation. First, the course S. 17° W. is the most common, and occupies most of the space west of the Blueberry range; second, the most easterly direction is displayed near the beginning of the ascent to Kilburn's Crag and in the Parker Brook valley, in S. 25° and 20° E. The normal direction of the movement, over the tops of the White and other mountains in northern New England, is to the southeast, which may be taken to correspond with the most eastern course in Littleton. Furthermore, it is believed from data elsewhere obtained that this southeastern course represents the time when the ice was greatest in amount in what may be called the culmination of the glacial period. Presumably the whole of Littleton was oc-

cupied by ice moving southeasterly at that time. If so, we should expect to find occasionally striæ pointing in that direction, while most of them had been obliterated by the later movement about S. 20° W. Such a remnant is the case cited above, of S. 20° E. It is in the midst of striæ pointing in another direction.

It is a conspicuous fact that all through the valley of the Connecticut most of the striæ correspond in direction with the trend of the stream, which varies from S. 10° to 20° W. It has been explained by saying that the pressure upon the ice from upstream

Locality.	True Course.	Rock.
Mann's Hill	S. 12° W. and S. 17° W.	Mica schist
Mann's Hill, height of land in road	S.	Lyman group
A. Annis	S. 17° W.	Mica schist
Near Dalton line	S. 17° W.	Lyman group
W. Fisk	S. 5° E.	Slate
R. Moore	S. 25° W.	S. of Cow Brook
Ridge between Cow and Parker brooks	S. 17° W.	Chloride schist
Farr Hill, near point	S. 30° W.	Slate
Mullikin's Saw-mill	S. 17° W.	Hydro-mica schist
East of S. Wheeler's, hill	S. 17° W.	" "
A. P. Hubbard	S. 28° W.	Slate
West side Pitch Hill	S. 6° E.	Protogene
Kilburn's Crag, near top	S. 28° W.	Slate
" " quarter way down road	S. 26° W.	"
" " near base of road	S. 10° W. and S. 20° E.	Protogene
East side of Parker Brook, near old limekiln near Jackson place	S. 25° E.	Quartzite
East side of Parker Brook, higher up hill, E. side	S. 5° E.	Slate
Waterford Road, 1½ miles west of village	S. 7° E.	Protogene
Corey's, South Littleton	S. 7° E.	Sandstone

caused it to move in the direction of least resistance, that is, down the valley. Others prefer to say that the valley movement was connected with a local glacier in a later period of the ice action. Such is the view taken in the State Report; and for the region of Littleton this conclusion has been illustrated by the movement down the Ammonoosuc from near Fahyan's, transporting the peculiar rocks occurring above that hostelry, for several miles toward Littleton. Indeed, the Ammonoosuc is full of stones that have come from the White Mountains all through the town of Littleton, and in the towns to the south. The late Prof. L. Agassiz wrote a paper¹ to prove the existence of a local glacier coming down the north flank of Mount Lafayette, rising up over Bethle-

¹ Quoted in the State Geological Report.

hem, and some of it continuing over the col to the north of Mann's Hill, where some moraines may now be seen. We have, therefore, the best authority for accepting the view of the former presence of a local glacier down the valley of the Connecticut and its tributaries, which is illustrated by the most common of the striæ in Littleton.

This ice was thick enough to cover all of Littleton and the Gardner Mountain range, and hence exceeded 2000 feet in thickness. Its eastern border must have been a contour line of 2000 feet adjacent to Littleton, and 1800 feet as far south as Hanover. The same line of altitude would determine its limits on the Vermont side of the valley. Mount Ascutney, in Windsor, Vt., seems to have been an island or a measuring rod by which to determine the thickness of the ice at that latitude; and perhaps 2500 feet may represent the height of the glacier. The projecting top was thus what is called in Greenland a *Nunatak*.

The course of the Connecticut River along the northerly town line is about S. 70° W., being turned much to the west from its general direction. Being at right angles to the ice-movement in its earlier stages, the valley was sheltered from the direct impact of the ice, and seems to have furnished a lodging-place for the débris pushed along. It is said no ledge is exposed along the fifteen-miles falls, except near the mouth of the Passumpsic; everywhere else the material is what geologists call *till*, or the *ground-moraine*, the ice-borne stones and sand. Could we dig down to the underlying ledges they would all be found smoothed and striated, as is the case universally elsewhere in the township. These facts indicate, first, a movement to smooth the rock, and, secondly, an accumulation of material.

Not till after the publication of the State Report was attention called to the existence of *terminal moraines* in connection with the ice-sheet. Such have been determined in the southern borders of New England and west of Hudson's River; and now it would appear that such deposits can be identified in and about Littleton. First, let any one travel to the northeast. For two miles northerly from Alder Brook the number of large boulders is incalculable. They are of gneiss and porphyritic granite of large size, too great to permit more than scanty clearings of the ground for agricultural purposes. They have not been transported far, because the ledges beneath are of much the same character. I hardly know of any other place in the State where there is such a tremendous array of stones. Yet, if one looks about him, at Quebec Junction in Whitefield and for a mile or two south, he will be confronted by a

similar array of boulders, perhaps the direct continuation of the moraine near Alder Brook.

East of the village of Littleton there is a large array of irregular hills of drift, into which excavations have been made in grading streets and in digging for the foundations of houses. These are in shape and mode of accumulation perfectly like the moraines of glaciers. Again, Mount Eustis is a mound of till. There is not a ledge anywhere about its higher part; and hence it is surely composed of transported material. In our search for the lenticular hills (or drumlins) in the south part of the State, it was proved satisfactorily that if a ledge was to be found anywhere about a hill it would be at the summit, because the moving of the ice would have pushed off anything where rock was present. Hence this mountain is a sample of a moraine. Just above it was stated that the ice pushed through the gap for the Waterford road in the direction S. 25° E., as indicated by the striæ. Now Eustis Mountain lies directly in the path of this movement. Can any one doubt, therefore, the origin of the mountain? The ice crowded the materials before it through the gap, and found the east side of the valley a barrier not easily surmounted. Hence the drift was piled up as much as 400 feet above its base as a terminal moraine.

Probably the next place for the lodgment of the ice-carried debris was at Partridge Pond, or above Young's Pond in Lyman. At both localities are rounded hills of till like the typical moraines. It is fifteen miles from Quebec Junction to Partridge Pond; and it seems quite proper to believe that this nearly continuous pile of debris and stones is to be considered as a part of the great terminal moraine of the ice-sheet. Its further limits may be determined by investigation.

Another point of interest in this connection is a speculation as to the origin of the open valley from Eustis Mountain across to Parker Brook. When the glacier was pushing rubbish across the valley debris would accumulate at its terminus, but there would be much clear ice behind. So when the ice ceased to be urged forward, and melting ensued, there would be first a pond or river to the north of the moraine, and eventually only a valley. The streams washing out the finer parts of the till along the Ammonoosuc did not bring down enough to fill up this basin; so that now it remains as a witness to the truth of our conjecture respecting the former presence of ice.

MODIFIED DRIFT.—The water arising from the melting of the ice could not fail to be very abundant, and also to deposit much

sediment. The beautiful terraces, like those just to the west and south of the village, were formed in this way. Three streams—the Ammonoosuc and two tributaries—combined to form the extensive terrace upon which the cemetery is situated, and its highest part may be 75 feet above the Ammonoosuc. On the Connecticut the terraces are scarce, the most extensive being little deltas pushed into the main stream by the tributaries. At the extreme west corner of the town and opposite Lower Waterford, the modified drift is more plentiful. It consists of irregular hillocks of sand, barren of vegetation, and drifted by the wind in some places, rising to 200 feet above the Connecticut. It is the great slope of the river that seems to have prevented the accumulation of terraces through Littleton, since both above and below the fifteen-mile falls the slopes are gradual, and the terraces widespread.

The theory of origin, as stated in the report, for the terraces is that they were formed by erosion from a flood plain. The enlarged river, swollen by the melting of the ice, brought along the rubbish derived from the ice itself, and filled up the whole valley, wherever the sediment was sufficiently abundant. It was the flood plain, much like the meadow or interval of a high pitch of the river. As soon as the flood subsided the river cut its way down through the sand, leaving plains of greater or less extent. As the water did not subside immediately, there was opportunity for the formation of these plains at successive levels. There may be three of them near the village. From careful observations of the altitudes of these terraces all the way from Long Island Sound to Connecticut Lake, it has been found that there is a normal high terrace considerably constant in altitude, with a slope corresponding to the pitch of the stream. Were the river formerly a succession of lakes, the terraces or margins should be level, at least over the districts comparable to the expansions of the water.

ANCIENT EARTHQUAKE.—From one exposure of the glaciation of a ledge it is possible to see evidences of a powerful earthquake since the ice age. It is on a ledge just below a gateway near the summit of Kilburn's Crag. The glacial smoothings with striæ are abundant over several square yards of surface; but segments of the slate have been crowded up (or down) a quarter of an inch since the glaciation was effected. When made, the smoothing must have been continuous; now one part of the ledge, with the striæ upon it, is a quarter of an inch higher than what is adjacent, and the change is abrupt. These jogs in the ledge are small faults made by the same crowding from one side that has lifted up the mountains; or, to speak in accordance with what would

have been noticed at the time of disturbance, an observer must have felt a severe earthquake shock, probably more powerful than anything ever experienced in the whole history of the settlement of the town. This is the first disturbance of this nature described from any part of New England. Now that attention has been called to their existence, other illustrations will be discovered.

ROCKS OF LITTLETON.

SEDIMENTARY TERRANES.

QUATERNARY	{ Modified Drift. Glacial Till.
HELDERBERG	{ Blueberry Mountain Argillites. Coarse Conglomerates.
UPPER SILURIAN	{ Sandstones. Niagara Limestone and Slate.
SILURIAN	{ Swift Water Series. Coös Mica Schists and Quartzites.
LOWER SILURIAN OF CAMBRIAN	{ Hydro-mica Schist Group.

UNSTRATIFIED ROCKS.

BASIC ERUPTIVES	{ Diabase. Diorite.
METAMORPHIC ERUPTIVES	{ Diorite. Hornblendite.
ACIDIC ERUPTIVES	{ Granite. Protogene. Porphyritic Granite.

LIST OF MINERALS OCCURRING IN LITTLETON.

Gold.	Arsenopyrite.	Apatite.
Galenite.	Hematite.	Calcite.
Sphalerite.	Menaccanite.	Dolomite.
Pyrrhotite.	Magnetite.	Ankerite.
Pyrite.	Limonite.	Siderite.
Chalcopyrite.	Quartz.	Malachite.
Bornite.		

SILICATES.

Pyroxene (augite).	Biotite.	Tourmaline.
Hornblende.	Anorthite.	Fibrolite.
Garnet.	Labradorite.	Chlorite.
Epidote.	Orthoclase.	Sericite.
Muscovite.	Oligoclase.	

III.

BOTANY.

THE FLOWERING PLANTS OF LITTLETON.

By CLARENCE MOORES WEED, D. Sc.

THE flora of Littleton is typical of Northern New England. The situation beside the Connecticut River, and within the morning shadow of the White Hills, gives the town a peculiar interest to the student of natural history. The woods and fields are rich in birds and flowers, while the mountain vistas are a continual delight to the lover of the outdoor world.

This brief sketch of the flowering plants of Littleton is founded upon the appended list, which is the result of the observations of Rev. M. V. B. Knox, Miss Flora S. Beane, Miss Stella B. Farr, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Morris, and Miss Isabella M. Parks. The writer has made several visits to the town, and thus become familiar with its general features.

The Crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceæ*) is well represented in the Littleton flora. The first on the list and one of the most abundant is the familiar Virgin's Bower. In August its white flowers adorn the roadsides and the margins of streams, as in October its feathery fruits lend a peculiar grace to the same situations. The Purple Virgin's Bower is a much rarer species, the handsome purple blossoms of which are occasionally to be seen in rocky situations in May or June. The abundant Wind-flower or Wood Anemone is the commonest species of the second genus, and is indeed one of the most characteristic blossoms of early spring. During April and May its pink-tinged white flowers are to be seen everywhere along roadsides and in open groves, swaying in the breeze. From its appearance you would not expect to find it closely related to its cousin, the Virginian Anemone, which bears its greenish-white flowers on the ends of stems two or three feet high, blossoming in June and July. The Liverwort or Hepatica, however, you would easily believe to be related to the Wood Anemone, its blossoms are so similar. Two varieties of Hepatica

occur — the Round-leaved and the Acute-leaved, but it is a distinction with little difference. Both are found in the same wet places, blooming early in spring, with the flowers varying from white to purple.

Two species of Meadow Rue succeed each other in our flora. The Early Meadow Rue is a common plant two or three feet high, having small flowers with purplish-green sepals that soon fall off, leaving only the inconspicuous stamens to call attention to the blossom. It blooms in early spring. The Fall Meadow Rue frequently attains in rich wet meadows, where it is most commonly found, a height of four feet. Its white flowers are more conspicuous in July than were those of the other species in May. We also have five species of the typical genus of the Crowfoot family — *Ranunculus*. These are the Crowfoots or Buttercups, of which at least three species blossom in May — the Small-flowered Crowfoot, the Bulbous Crowfoot, and the Hook-seeded Crowfoot. The Bristly Buttercup, with its inconspicuous blossoms, appears in summer, as does the Fall or Bitter species, the latter continuing to bloom into September. In general form and color, the Marsh Marigold resembles the Buttercups, but it is found more in marshes or along slow-running streams, where its golden flowers add a decided charm to the spring landscape. Just within the woods the interesting little Goldthread may be found. The small white flowers rise singly on slender stems from the golden root-stocks, which run along beneath the softening fallen leaves. "If you examine the flower you will find the sepals white and petal-like; the stamens small and numerous; the pistils with large curved stigmatic surfaces. But the petals will puzzle you. Between and in front of each pair of sepals there arises a peculiar column which gradually enlarges from below upwards, and finally terminates in a cup-like disk, yellow with a white centre. The surface of this cup is covered with a transparent, sticky, semi-liquid substance. These remarkable columns are petals transformed into nectaries."¹ Small fungus-gnats visit these nectaries, and in so doing pollinize the blossoms.

Few of the spring plants are more strikingly decorative in color and outline than the beautiful Wild Columbine, sometimes incorrectly called the honeysuckle. Every one who knows any flowers by name must be familiar with this species, for in May its pendent blossoms adorn rocky ledges along roads and streams in all New England. Two species of Baneberry also occur in our woods — the Red and the White. The blossoms of both are white

¹ Weed, "Ten New England Blossoms," p. 68.

and small individually, though so clustered together as to make a mass visible for some distance. The flowers appear in May, while the berries to which the plants owe their common names are seen throughout the latter part of the summer.

The Blue Cohosh or Pappoose-root is the most abundant member of the Barberry family. It is found in rich damp woods, where its leafy stems attain a height of about two feet, the blossoms, which appear in May, being greenish and inconspicuous. The common Barberry, with its racemes of yellow flowers, followed by the handsome red berries, is the type of the family, and has been introduced from Europe, though now naturalized in many parts of New England.

The beautiful and sweet-scented White Water Lily is one of the most attractive of the summer flowers. Resting on the water of pond or lake, where it opens its spotless petals at the call of the sunshine, it always makes a pretty picture, the more striking because of the dark background before which it is generally placed. The Yellow Pond Lily, which occurs in similar situations, though more generally distributed, has a less spotless beauty, but it nevertheless is a handsome and interesting plant. These two representatives of the Water Lily family differ greatly from the single member of the Pitcher Plant family — the Purple *Sarracenia* or common Pitcher Plant, sometimes also called the Side-saddle Flower, an account of the unique blossoms which it puts forth in June. This species is found in spruce bogs, where its strange pitcher-leaves are full of water, in which unsuspecting insects are entrapped. The next species on the list — the Bloodroot of the Poppy family — is also very different both in appearance and habitat. Its evanescent, pure white flowers adorn the borders of woods for a short time in April and May. It is much more decorative than the other member of this family — the Celandine — that is to be seen sometimes as a weed along by-ways. This latter is a waif from Europe.

The familiar Dutchman's Breeches is abundant in rich woods, where its delicate leaves and peculiar cream and white blossoms are very pretty early in spring. By many people it seems to be confused with the closely related Squirrel Corn, found in the same sort of situation and blossoming at the same period. But the two are at once distinguished by the shape of the flower, which in the latter is heart-shaped. The Pale *Corydalis* is another plant of the Fumitory family, to which these two belong, having generally a taller stem, and growing in open rocky places. The odd flowers are of a pale purple or rose-colored hue. The typical Fumitory of

this family occasionally occurs as a weed in unoccupied soil in or near gardens.

About fifteen species of the great Mustard family occur* in the Littleton flora. These include the Pepper-root, Bitter-Cress, Rock-Cress, Marsh-Cress, Black Mustard, Kale, Charlock, Pepper-grass, and Shepherd's Purse, many of them being abundant and vexatious weeds. Two species of the Rock-rose family occur in this flora — the Frost-weed and the Pin-weed.

The valley of the Connecticut river, especially northward, is delightfully rich in violets, which in May and June appeal to every lover of the beautiful in nature. The common Blue Violet is abundant everywhere, while the Arrow-leaved Violet, the Selkirk Violet, and the Long-spurred Violet are the rarer species. The Sweet or White Violet in two varieties, the Round-leaved, the Downy Yellow, and the Dog Violet are all to be found with little trouble.

The Pink family is represented by about a dozen species in the Littleton region. Perhaps the most conspicuous of these is the familiar Bouncing Bett, to be found around so many old homesteads, where it has escaped from cultivation. In similar situations one is likely to find the Bladder Campion and Sleepy Catchfly, while various species of Chickweed are generally distributed. The common "Pusley," known to every one who has spent a summer in a garden, is the most troublesome member of the Purslane family, though its cousin, the Spring-Beauty, is one of the dearest of flowers, in May carpeting the open woods with its lovely pink blossoms.

The St. Johnswort family is represented in this flora by six species, five of which belong to the typical genus *Hypericum*. As is so often the case, one of the commonest species, *H. perforatum*, is of European origin, its yellow flowers occurring in abundance during June. The Marsh St. Johnswort is a smaller plant, attaining a height of eight inches, and blooming in swamps from July to September. We are also indebted to Europe for four species of Mallow which occur commonly on waste lands. These all belong to *Malva*, the type genus of the Mallow family. The next order, that of the Lindens, contains but one native species, the Basswood or American Linden, one of the handsomest of our trees, and eagerly visited in June by hosts of bees, which rifle the blossoms of their nectar.

The Geranium family is represented by several interesting flowers. Among these are found two species of Geranium, the Herb Robert and the Carolina Geranium, two species of *Impatiens* —

the Pale and the Spotted Jewel Weed or Touch-me-not — and two specimens of Wood-Sorrel, the True and the Yellow. The Holly family* is represented by but two species, the Black Alder or Winterberry and the Mountain Holly, while the Vine family is represented by the Frost Grape and the common Woodbine or Virginia Creeper. The Maple family has five species of Maples, adding much to the landscape beauty of the region, and at least three species of Sumach occur as representatives of the next group. The beautiful little Fringed Polygala is a charming flower, occurring in June upon the shaded hillsides, and is an excellent illustration of the Milkwort family.

The large and important order which includes the legumes — the so-called Pulse Family — has numerous representatives here. At least six species of Clover are included on the list, also two species of Melilot, one of Medick, two of Vetch, and four of *Desmodium*, the Tick-Trefoils. Here also comes the common Locust tree with its fragrant blossoms, and the interesting Ground-nut as well as its ally, the Hog Pea-nut.

The royal family of the Rose always holds an important place in the flora of a temperate region. Containing as it does herbs, shrubs, and trees, a great variety of vegetative form is found among its members. In New England the three species of Wild Cherries — Red, the Black, and the Choke-Cherry — are among the most conspicuous representatives of the family, although in neglected fields the two Spiræas — the Common Meadow-Sweet and the Hardhack or Steeple-Brush — are more numerous in individuals. The seven species of *Rubus* are also much in evidence, the large blossoms of the Purple Flowering Raspberry being of course the most conspicuous. Several species of *Geum* or *Avens* also occur; and two species of Wild Strawberry are common. The so-called Barren Strawberry is not common, although it occasionally is found in Littleton. Three species of Cinquefoil or Five-Finger are common, as well as one species of Agrimony. Two or three species of native wild roses are found, as well as the Cinnamon Rose, which occurs abundantly in the vicinity of old dwellings. The Chokeberry and the Mountain Ash are the native species of *Pyrus*, the genus which includes the apple and pear, while two species of *Crataegus*, the Hawthorn genus, are common. The last on the list of the Rose family is the familiar Shad-bush, whose masses of white blossoms so greatly enliven the spring landscape.

The Saxifrage family is represented in the Littleton flora by more than a dozen species. Two species of the typical genus, — the Rock Saxifrage and the Swamp Saxifrage, — are abundant,

while two species of Mitrewort and one of False Mitrewort add much graceful beauty to the underwood in May. The Golden Saxifrage is found commonly in wet places, while the Grass of Parnassus is a much rarer plant. The genus *Ribes*, which includes the currant and gooseberry, is abundantly represented, seven species occurring in the flora.

The next family shows only two members, — the Mossy Stone-Crop and the Live-for-Ever, — while the next has but one representative, which, however, is a plant of extraordinary interest: the Sundew is famous the world over as a catcher of insects, by the digestion of which it increases the supply of the nitrogenous materials necessary for plant growth. The next order is represented by the common Witch-Hazel, and two species of the Water-Milfoil family are found, — the Mermaid-weed and Water Starwort. Of the Evening Primrose group there are several species present: one of the commonest in wet situations is the Water Purslane, while two sorts of Willow-herb are rather common and others apparently are found occasionally. Two species of Evening Primrose are abundant, as well as two kinds of Enchanter's Nightshade.

Two species of cucurbits and one of the *Ficoideæ* are followed in the list by more than a dozen members of the large and important parsley family — the *Umbelliferæ*. Then come five members of the Ginseng family, — the Spikenard, the Bristly Sarsaparilla, the Wild Sarsaparilla, the Ginseng, and the Dwarf Ginseng or Ground-nut. The Dogwood family is represented by five species which add greatly to the attractiveness of the local flora.

Passing now to the second botanical division, — that of the Gamapetalous plants, — we find a dozen members of the honeysuckle family in the Littleton flora, and half as many species of the Madder family. The great order of Composite flowers is represented by a host of species, while the Lobelia family has but two or three, and the Campanula family but one species. The interesting group of Heaths is represented by about a score of species, of which the Trailing Arbutus, the Wintergreen or Checkerberry, the Pyrola and the Indian Pipe are the most familiar. The Primrose family includes the beautiful little Star-flower and three species of Loosestrife; while to the Olive family belong the three kinds of Ash — the White, Red, and Black. The decorative Dogbane belongs to the group of which it is the typical species, while the several species of Milkweed represent the family of that name.

The beautiful flowers of the Gentians are represented by two or three species, and the Convolvulus family by the Hedge Bind-weed and a smaller, similar plant — the Field Bind-weed. Among the

Nightshades there is a species of *Datura* or Jimson-weed, while the Figwort family contains many interesting genera, notably the Mullein, Toad-flax, Turtle-head, Monkey-flower, Speedwell, Lousewort, and the Figwort itself. The Broom-rapes include the Beech-drops and Naked Broom-rape.

The common Bladderwort of ponds and slow-running streams is the most interesting member of its family, and the Blue Vervain is the most abundant member of the Verbena group. The Odorous Mints, however, are much in evidence. Spearmint, Peppermint, Bugle-weed, Bee-balm, Catnip, Skull-cap, Self-heal, Motherwort, and Dead-nettle are all members of this domestic and beneficent family. Two species of plantains — the Common and the Lance-leaved — complete the list of the Gamopetalous exogens.

The Apetalous oxogens are for the most part plants with inconspicuous flowers, which in the present brief survey may be rapidly passed over. The Amaranth and Goosefoot families are represented by a few common weeds, and the Buckwheat family by many species of Dock and Smart-weeds. To the Birthworts belongs the interesting Wild Ginger of rich woods, while the Mezereum family claims the Leatherwood. The Spurges are represented by certain species of *Euphorbia*, while the Nettle family includes the stately Elms, as well as the Hemp, Hop-vine, and Nettle. The Butternut and Hickory Nut are common members of the Walnut family. The extremely abundant Sweet Fern is the only member of the Sweet-Gale family.

The important order *Cupuliferae* includes the Oaks, of which we have two species, the Birches, four species, the Hazelnuts, two species, the Alders, the Iron-wood, the Hop Hornbeam, and the Beech. Numerous species of Willow and five species of Poplar represent the Willow family.

Passing now to the Gymnosperms, we find of course that the Evergreen family — *Coniferae* — is well represented in our flora. Of the pines, the White Pine is everywhere abundant, while the Pitch Pine and the Red or Norway Pine are both found. The Hemlock, Balsam Fir, American Larch or Tamarack, Arbor Vitæ or White Cedar, and the Yew are all easily found and add much to the beauty of the landscape both in summer and winter.

To the group of Monocotyledons or endogenous plants belongs the interesting family of the Orchids. These fascinating flowers are represented by numerous species in the Littleton flora. Of the Adder's Mouth there are two kinds, of the Twayblade three species, belonging to two genera, of the Coral-root two species, and of the Lady's Tresses three species. Two forms of *Goodyera* or Rattle-

snake Plantain are commonly found, while the Showy Orchis occurs here and there in rich woods. At least ten species of Rein-Orchis occur, and two or more of Lady's Slippers, the Moccasin-Flower being the most abundant of these.

Two species of the Iris family — the Blue Flag and the Blue-eyed Grass — are found in numbers, while the modest Lilies are represented by more than a score of forms.

A LIST OF THE FLOWERING PLANTS OF LITTLETON.

RANUNCULACEÆ. CROWFOOT FAMILY.

- Clematis Virginiana*. Common Virgin's Bower.
 " *verticillaris*. Purple Clematis.
Anemone nemorosa. Wood Anemone. Wind Flower.
 " *Virginiana*. Virginian Anemone.
Hepatica triloba. Liverleaf.
 " *acutiloba*. "
Anemonella thalictroides. Rue Anemone.
Thalictrum dioicum. Early Meadow Rue.
 " *polygamum*. Late Meadow Rue.
Ranunculus abortivus. Small-flowered Crowfoot.
 " *recurvatus*. Hooked Crowfoot.
 " *septentrionalis*. Large Creeping Crowfoot.
 " *Pennsylvanicus*. Bristly Crowfoot.
 " *acris*. Common Buttercup.
Caltha palustris. Marsh Marigold.
Coptis trifolia. Gold Thread.
Aquilegia Canadensis. Columbine.
Actæa spicata, var. *rubra*. Red Baneberry.
 " *alba*. White Baneberry.

BERBERIDACEÆ. BARBERRY FAMILY.

- Berberis vulgaris*. Barberry.
Caulophyllum thalictroides. Blue Cohosh.

NYMPHÆACEÆ. WATER-LILY FAMILY.

- Brasenia peltata*. Water-Shield.
Nymphaea odorata. White Water Lily.
Nuphar advena. Yellow Pond Lily.

SARRACENIACEÆ. PITCHER-PLANT FAMILY.

- Sarracenia purpurea*. Pitcher Plant.

PAPAVERACEÆ. POPPY FAMILY.

- Sanguinaria Canadensis.* Bloodroot.
Chelidonium majus. Celandine.

FUMARIACEÆ. FUMITORY FAMILY.

- Dicentra cucullaria.* Dutchman's Breeches.
 " *Canadensis.* Squirrel Corn.
Corydalis glauca. Pale Corydalis .
Fumaria officinalis. Fumitory.

CRUCIFERÆ. MUSTARD FAMILY.

- Dentaria diphylla.* Pepper Root.
 " *maxima.* " "
Cardamine hirsuta. Bitter Cress.
Arabis hirsuta. Rock-Cress.
 " *lævigata.* "
 " *perfoliata.* "
Nasturtium palustre. Marsh Cress.
 " *Armoracia.* Horse Radish.
Barbarea vulgaris. Yellow Rocket.
Sisymbrium officinale. Hedge Mustard.
Brassica campestris. Kale.
 " *alba.* White Mustard.
 " *nigra.* Black Mustard.
Capsella bursa-pastoris. Shepherd's Purse.
Lepidium Virginicum. Peppergrass.
Raphanus Raphanistrum. Jointed Charlock.

CISTACEÆ. ROCK-ROSE FAMILY.

- Helianthemum Canadense.* Frost-weed.
Lechea major. Pinweed.

VIOLACEÆ. VIOLET FAMILY.

- Viola palmata.* Palmate-leaved Violet.
 " " *var. cucullata.* Common Blue Violet.
 " *sagittata.* Arrow-leaved Violet.
 " *Selkirkii.* Selkirk Violet.
 " *blanda.* Sweet White Violet.
 " " *var. palustriformis.*
 " " *var. renifolia.*
 " *rotundifolia.* Round-leaved Violet.
 " *pubescens.* Downy Yellow Violet.
 " *Canadensis.* Canada Violet.
 " *canina, var. Muhlenbergii.* Dog Violet.

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ. PINK FAMILY.

- Saponaria officinalis*. Bouncing Bet.
Silene Cucubalus. Bladder Campion.
 " *antirrhina*. Sleepy Catchfly.
 " *noctiflora*.
Lychnis Githago. Corn Cockle.
Arenaria serpyllifolia. Sandwort.
Stellaria media. Common Chickweed.
 " *longifolia*. Long-leaved Stitchwort.
 " *borealis*. Northern Stitchwort.
Cerastium vulgatum. Chickweed.
 " *viscosum*. Mouse-ear Chickweed.
Sagina procumbens. Pearlwort.
Spergula arvensis. Spurrey.

PORTULACACEÆ. PURSLANE FAMILY.

- Portulaca oleracea*. Purslane.
Claytonia Caroliniana. Spring Beauty.

HYPERICACEÆ. ST. JOHN'S-WORT FAMILY.

- Hypericum ellipticum*. St. John's-wort.
 " *perforatum*. "
 " *maculatum*. "
 " *mutilum*. "
 " *Canadense*. "
Elodes campanulata. Marsh St. John's-wort.

MALVACEÆ. MALLOW FAMILY.

- Malva rotundifolia*. Common Mallow.
 " *crispa*. Curled Mallow.
 " *moschata*. Musk Mallow.
 " *sylvestris*. High Mallow.
Hibiscus trionum. Flower-of-an-hour.

TILIACEÆ. LINDEN FAMILY.

- Tilia Americana*. Basswood. Linden.

GERANIACEÆ. GERANIUM FAMILY.

- Geranium Robertianum*. Herb Robert.
 " *Carolinianum*. Wild Geranium.
Impatiens Pallida. Pale Jewel-weed.
 " *fulva*. Spotted Jewel-weed.
Oxalis Acetosella. True Wood Sorrel.
 " *corniculata*, var. *stricta*. Yellow Wood Sorrel.

! RUTACEÆ.

Xanthoxylum Americanum. Prickly Ash.

ILICINEÆ. HOLLY FAMILY.

Ilex verticillata. Black Alder.

Nemopanthes fascicularis. Mountain Holly.

CELASTRACEÆ. STAFF-TREE FAMILY.

Celastrus scandens. Climbing Bitter-sweet.

VITACEÆ. VINE FAMILY.

Vitis riparia. Frost Grape.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper.

SAPINDACEÆ. SOAPBERRY FAMILY.

Acer Pennsylvanicum. Striped Dogwood. Moose-Wood.

" *spicatum.* Mountain Maple.

" *saccharinum.* Sugar Maple.

" " var. *nigrum.* Black Sugar Maple.

" *dasy carpum.* White or Silver Maple.

" *rubrum.* Red Maple.

ANACARDIACEÆ. CASHIEW FAMILY.

Rhus typhina. Staghorn Sumach.

" *glabra.* Smooth Sumach.

" *Toxicodendron.* Poison Ivy.

POLYGALACEÆ. MILKWORT FAMILY.

Polygala paucifolia. Fringed Polygala.

LEGUMINOSÆ. PULSE FAMILY.

Trifolium arvense. Stone Clover.

" *pratense.* Red Clover.

" *repens.* White Clover.

" *agrarium.* Yellow Clover.

" *procumbens.* Low Hop-Clover.

" *hybridum.* Alsike Clover.

Melilotus officinalis. Yellow Melilot.

" *alba.* Sweet Clover.

Medicago lupulina. Black Medick.

Robinia Pseudacacia. Common Locust.

Astragalus alpinus. Milk Vetch.

Desmodium acuminatum. Tick Trefoil.

" *Dillenii*. " "

" *Canadense*. " "

Lespedeza polystachya. Bush Clover.

Vicia sativa. Common Vetch.

" *cracca*.

Apios tuberosa. Ground-nut.

Amphicarpæa monoica. Hog Peanut.

Gleditschia triacanthos. Honey Locust.

ROSACEÆ. ROSE FAMILY.

Prunus Pennsylvanica. Red Cherry.

" *Virginiana*. Choke-Cherry.

" *serotina*. Black Cherry.

Spiræa salicifolia. Common Meadow-Sweet.

" *tomentosa*. Hardhack.

Rubus odoratus. Purple Flowering Raspberry.

" *triflorus*. Dwarf Raspberry.

" *strigosus*. Wild Red Raspberry.

" *occidentalis*. Black Raspberry.

" *villosus*. High Blackberry.

" *Canadensis*. Low Blackberry.

" *hispidus*. Running Swamp Blackberry.

Dalibarda repens.

Geum album. Avens.

" *Virginianum*. Avens.

" *macrophyllum*. "

" *strictum*. "

" *rivale*. " Water Avens.

Waldsteinia fragarioides. Barren Strawberry.

Fragaria Virginiana. Field Strawberry.

" *vesca*. Wood Strawberry.

Potentilla Norvegica. Cinquefoil.

" *argentea*. Silvery Cinquefoil.

" *Canadensis*. Common Cinquefoil.

Agrimonia eupatoria. Common Agrimony.

Rosa humilis. Dwarf Rose.

" *Carolina*. Swamp Rose.

" *cinnamomea*. Cinnamon Rose.

Pyrus arbutifolia. Choke-berry.

" *Americana*. Mountain Ash.

Cratægus coccinea. Scarlet-fruited Thorn.

" *punctata*. Hawthorn.

Amelanchier Canadensis. Shad-Bush.

" " var. *oblongifolia*.

SAXIFRAGACEÆ. SAXIFRAGE FAMILY.

- Saxifraga Virginiensis*. Rock Saxifrage.
 " *Pennsylvanica*. Swamp Saxifrage.
Tiarella cordifolia. False Mitrewort.
Mitella diphylla. Mitrewort.
 " *nuda*.
Chrysosplenium Americanum. Golden Saxifrage.
Ribes Cynosbati. Prickly Gooseberry.
 " *oxya canthoides*. Smooth Gooseberry.
 " *lacustre*.
 " *prostratum*. Fetid Currant.
 " *floridum*. Wild Black Currant.
 " *aureum*. Missouri Currant.

CRASSULACEÆ. STONE-CROP FAMILY.

- Sedum Telephium*. Live-for-ever.

DROSERACEÆ. SUNDEW FAMILY.

- Drosera rotundifolia*. Round-leaved Sundew.

HAMAMELIDEÆ. WITCH-HAZEL FAMILY.

- Hamamelis Virginiana*. Witch-hazel.

HALORAGACEÆ. WATER-MILFOIL FAMILY.

- Proserpinaca palustris*. Mermaid Weed.
Callitriche verna. Water-Starwort.

ONAGRACEÆ. EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY.

- Ludwigia palustris*. False Loosestrife.
Epilobium angustifolium. Fireweed.
 " *coloratum*. Willow-herb.
 " *lineare*. "
Oenothera biennis. Evening Primrose.
 " *pumila*. Dwarf Evening Primrose.
Circæa Lutetiana. Enchanter's Nightshade.
 " *alpina*. " "

CUCURBITACEÆ. CUCUMBER FAMILY.

- Sicyos angulatus*. Bur-Cucumber.

FICOIDEÆ.

Mollugo verticillata. Carpet-weed.

UMBELLIFERÆ. PARSLEY FAMILY.

Daucus Carota. Wild Carrot.
Conioselinum Canadense. Hemlock Parsley.
Heracleum lanatum. Cow Parsnip.
Pastinaca sativa. Wild Parsnip.
Cryptotaenia Canadensis. Honewort.
Sium cicutifolium. Water Parsnip.
Zizia aurea. Meadow Parsnip.
Carum carui. Caraway.
Cicuta maculata. Spotted Cowbane.
 bulbifera. Water Hemlock.
Osmorrhiza brevistylis. Sweet Cicely.
 longistylis. " "
Hydrocotyle Americana. Water Pennywort.
Sanicula Marylandica. Black Snakeroot.
 " " var. *Canadensis.*
Ligusticum Scoticum. Lovage.

ARALIACEÆ. GINSENG FAMILY.

Aralia racemosa. Spikenard.
 " *hispida.* Bristly Sarsaparilla.
 " *nudicaulis.* Wild Sarsaparilla.
 " *quinquefolia.* Ginseng.
 " *trifolia.* Dwarf Ginseng.

CORNACEÆ. DOGWOOD FAMILY.

Cornus Canadensis. Bunch-berry.
 " *circinata.* Round-leaved Cornel.
 " *sericea.* Silky Cornel.
 " *stolonifera.* Red-osier Dogwood.
 " *alternifolia.* Alternate-leaved Cornel.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ. HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY.

Sambucus Canadensis. Black-berried Elder.
 " *racemosa.* Red-berried Elder.
Viburnum lantanoides. Hobblebush.
 " *Opulus.* High Cranberry Bush.
 " *acerifolium.* Maple-leaved Arrow-wood.
 " *dendatum.* Arrow-wood.
 " *cassinoides.* Withe-rod.

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- Linnaea borealis.* Twin Flower.
Lonicera ciliata. Fly Honeysuckle.
 " *cærulea.* Mountain Fly Honeysuckle.
Diervilla trifida. Bush Honeysuckle.

RUBIACEÆ. Madder Family.

- Houstonia cærulea.* Bluets. Innocence.
Mitchella repens. Partridge Berry.
Galium circæzans. Wild Liquorice.
 " *trifidum.* Small Bedstraw.
 " *asprellum.* Rough Bedstraw.
 " *triflorum.* Sweet-scented Bedstraw.

COMPOSITÆ. Composite Family.

- Eupatorium purpureum.* Purple Thoroughwort.
 " *perfoliatum.* Medicinal Thoroughwort.
 " *ageraloides.* White Sucker-root.
Solidago Golden-rod.
 " *latifolia.*
 " *bicolor.*
 " *rugosa.*
 " *ulmifolia.*
 " *neglecta.*
 " *arguta.*
 " *juncea.*
 " *serotina.*
 " *Canadensis.*
 " *nemoralis.*
 " *lanceolata.*
Aster corymbosus. Aster.
 " *macrophyllus.*
 " *undulatus.*
 " *cordifolius.*
 " *lævis.*
 " *ericoides.*
 " *vimineus.*
 " *diffusus.*
 " *paniculatus.*
 " *Novi-Belgii.*
 " *puniceus.*
 " *umbellatus.*
 " *acuminatus.*
Erigeron Canadense. Horseweed.
 " *annuum.* Daisy Fleabane.

- Erigeron strigosus*. Daisy Fleabane.
 " *bellidifolium*. Robin's Plantain.
 " *Philadelphicum*.
Antennaria plantaginifolia. Plantain-leaved Everlasting.
Anaphalis margaritacea. Pearly Everlasting.
Gnaphalium polycephalum. Common Everlasting.
 " *decurrens*. Everlasting.
 " *uliginosum*. Low Cudweed.
Inula Helenium. Elecampane.
Ambrosia artemisiifolia. Roman Wormwood.
Rudbeckia hirta. Cone-flower.
Helianthus annuus. Common Sunflower.
 " *decapetalus*. Sunflower.
Bidens frondosa. Common Beggar Ticks.
 " *connata*. Swamp Beggar Ticks.
 " *cernua*. Smaller Bur Marigold.
 " *chrysanthemoides*. Larger Bur Marigold.
Anthemis cotula. Mayweed.
Achillea millefolium. Yarrow.
 " *Ptaormica*. Sneezewort.
Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum. Ox-eye Daisy.
Tanacetum vulgare. Tansy.
Artemisia vulgaris. Mugwort.
 " *Absinthium*. Wormwood.
Tussilago Farfara. Coltsfoot.
Senecio aureus. Golden Ragwort.
Erechtites hieracifolia. Fireweed.
Arctium Lappa. Burdock.
Cnicus lanceolatus. Thistle.
 " *altissimus*. Thistle.
 " *muticus*. Swamp Thistle.
 " *pumilus*. Pasture Thistle.
 " *arvensis*. Canada Thistle.
Cichorium Intybus. Chicory.
Centaurea Cyanus. Star Thistle.
Hieracium. Hawkweed.
 " *Canadense*.
 " *paniculatum*.
 " *scabrum*.
Prenanthes alba. White Lettuce.
 " *serpentaria*. Lion's Foot.
Taraxacum officinale. Dandelion.
Lactuca Canadensis. Wild Lettuce.
 " *hirsuta*.
 " *leucophæa*. Blue Lettuce.
Sonchus oleraceus. Sow Thistle.
 " *asper* " "

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LOBELIACEÆ. LOBELIA FAMILY.

Lobelia spicata." *inflata.* Indian Tobacco.

CAMPANULACEÆ. CAMPANULA FAMILY.

Campanula rotundifolia. Harebell.

ERICACEÆ. HEATH FAMILY.

Gaylussacia resinosa. Huckleberry.*Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum.* Low Blueberry." *Canadense.* Canada Blueberry." *corymbosum.* Swamp Blueberry." *oxycoccus* Small Cranberry." *macrocarpon.* Common Cranberry.*Chiogenes serpyllifolia.* Creeping Snowberry.*Epigaea repens.* Trailing Arbutus. Mayflower.*Gaultheria procumbens.* Wintergreen.*Andromeda polifolia.* Andromeda.*Cassandra calyculata.* Leather Leaf.*Kalmia angustifolia.* Sheep Laurel." *glauca.* Pale Laurel.*Rhododendron Rhodora.* Rhodora.*Rhododendrum nudiflorum.* Pinkster-flower.*Ledum latifolium.* Labrador Tea.*Chimaphila umbellata.* Prince's Pine.*Pyrola secunda.* Wintergreen. Shin Leaf." *chlorantha.*" *elliptica.*" *rotundifolia.**Monotropa uniflora.* Indian Pipe." *Hypopitys.* Pine-sap.

PRIMULACEÆ. PRIMROSE FAMILY.

Trientalis Americana. Star Flower.*Steironema ciliatum.**Lysimachia quadrifolia.* Four-leaved Loosestrife." *stricta.* Strict Loosestrife." *nummularia.* Moneywort.

OLEACEÆ. OLIVE FAMILY.

Fraxinus Americana. White Ash." *pubescens.* Red Ash." *sambucifolia.* Black or Brown Ash.

APOCYNACEÆ. DOGBANE FAMILY.

Apocynum androsaemifolium. Dogbane.

ASCLEPIADACEÆ. MILKWEED FAMILY.

Asclepias incarnata. Swamp Milkweed.

" *Cornuti.* Common Milkweed.

" *phytolaccoides.* Poke Milkweed.

GENTIANACEÆ. GENTIAN FAMILY.

Gentiana quinqueflora. Five-flowered Gentian.

" *Andrewsii.* Closed Gentian.

BORRAGINACEÆ. BORAGE FAMILY.

Echinopspermum Virginicum. Beggar's Lice.

Myosotis laxa. Forget-me-not.

Symphytum officinale. Comfrey.

CONVOLVULACEÆ. MORNING-GLORY FAMILY.

Convolvulus sepium. Hedge Bindweed.

" *arvensis.*

Cuscuta Gronovii. Dodder.

SOLANACEÆ. NIGHTSHADE FAMILY.

Datura stramonium. Jimson Weed.

SCROPIIULARIACEÆ. FIGWORT FAMILY.

Verbascum Thapsus. Common Mullein.

Linaria vulgaris. Butter-and-Eggs.

Chelone glabra. Snake-head.

Pentstemon pubescens. Beard-Tongue.

Mimulus ringens. Monkey Flower.

Gratiola Virginiana. Hedge Hyssop.

Veronica Anagallis. Water Speedwell.

" *Americana.* American Brooklime.

" *serpyllifolia.* Thyme-leaved Speedwell.

" *peregrina.* Purslane.

Pedicularis Canadensis. Lousewort.

Melampyrum Americanum. Cow-wheat.

OROBANCHIACEÆ. BROOM-RAPE FAMILY.

Epiphegus Virginiana. Beech Drops.

Aphyllon uniflorum. Naked Broom Rape.

LENTIBULARIACEÆ. BLADDERWORT FAMILY.*Utricularia vulgaris.* Common Bladderwort.**VERBENACEÆ. VERVAIN FAMILY.***Verbena hastata.* Blue Vervain.**LABIATÆ. MINT FAMILY.***Mentha viridis.* Spearmint." *piperita.* Peppermint." *Canadensis.**Lycopus Virginicus.* Bugleweed." *sinuatus.**Monarda didyma.* Bee Balm.*Nepeta Cataria.* Catnip." *Glechoma.* Ground Ivy.*Scutellarius luteiflorus.* Mad-dog Skullcap." *galericulata.* Skullcap.*Brunella vulgaris.* Self-heal.*Leonurus cardiaca.* Motherwort.*Lamium amplexicaule.* Dead Nettle.*Galeopsis Tetrahit.* Hemp Nettle.*Stachys palustris.* Hedge Nettle." *aspera.***PLANTAGINACEÆ. PLANTAIN FAMILY.***Plantago major.* Common Plantain." *lanceolata.* Lance-leaved Plantain.**AMARANTACEÆ. AMARANTH FAMILY.***Amarantus retroflexus.* Pigweed." *albus.* Tumble-weed." *paniculatus.***CHENOPODIACEÆ. GOOSEFOOT FAMILY.***Chenopodium album.* Lamb's Quarters. Pigweed." *glaucum.* Oak-leaved Goosefoot.**POLYGONACEÆ. BUCKWHEAT FAMILY.***Rumex crispus.* Curled Dock, Yellow Dock." *obtusifolius.* Bitter Dock." *sanguineus.* Bloody-veined Dock." *Acetosella.* Sheep Sorrel.

Rheum Rhaponticum. Rhubarb.

Polygonatum aviculare. Knotweed. Smartweed.

" *Pennsylvanicum.*

" *erectum.*

" *hydropiperoides.* Water-pepper.

" *acre.* Water Smartweed.

" *Persicaria.* Lady's Thumb.

" *arifolium.* Halberd-leaved Tear-thumb.

" *sagittatum.* Arrow-leaved Tear-thumb.

" *convolvulus.* Black Bindweed.

" *cilinode.*

" *dumetorum, var. scandens.* Climbing False Buckwheat.

ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ. BIRTHROOT FAMILY.

Asarum Canadense. Wild Ginger.

THYMELIÆCEÆ. MEZERUM FAMILY.

Dirca palustris. Leatherwood.

EUPHORBIACEÆ. SPURGE FAMILY.

Euphorbia Cyparissias. Cypress Spurge.

" *maculata.*

URTICACEÆ. NETTLE FAMILY.

Ulmus fulva. Red Elm. Slippery Elm.

" *Americana.* White Elm.

Cannabis sativa. Hemp.

Humulus Lupulus. Hopvine.

Urtica gracilis. Common Nettle.

" *urens.* Nettle.

Laportea Canadensis. Wood Nettle.

JUGLANDACEÆ. WALNUT FAMILY.

Juglans cinerea. Butternut.

MYRICACEÆ. SWEET-GALE FAMILY.

Myrica asplenifolia. Sweet Fern.

CUPULIFERÆ. OAK FAMILY.

Betula lenta. Black Birch.

" *lutea.* Yellow Birch.

" *populifolia.* Gray Birch.

" *papyrifera.* White Birch.

- Alnus incana.* Speckled Alder.
 " *viridis.* Mountain Alder.
Corylus rostrata. Beaked Hazelnut.
 " *Americana.* Wild Hazelnut.
Ostrya Virginica. Lever Wood.
Carpinus Caroliniana. Water Beech.
Quercus alba. White Oak.
 " *rubra.* Red Oak.
Fagus ferruginea. Beech.

SALICACEÆ. WILLOW FAMILY.

- Salix nigra.* Black Willow.
 " *lucida.* Shining Willow.
 " *alba.* White Willow.
 " *discolor.* Glauous Willow.
 " *rostrata.* Beaked Willow.
 " *tristis.* Dwarf Gray Willow.
 " *cordata.* Heart-leaved Willow.
Populus alba. White Poplar.
 " *tremuloides.* American Aspen.
 " *grandidentata.* Great-toothed Poplar.
 " *balsamifera.* Balsam Poplar.
 " " *var. candicans.* Balm of Gilead.
 " *dilutula.* Lombardy Poplar.

CONIFERÆ. PINE FAMILY.

- Pinus Strobus.* White Pine.
 " *rigida.* Pitch Pine.
 " *resinosa.* Norway Pine.
Picea nigra. Black Spruce.
 " " *var. rubra.* Yellow Spruce.
 " *alba.* White Spruce.
Taxus Canadensis. Hemlock.
Abies balsamea. Balsam Fir.
Larix Americana. American Larch.
Thuja occidentalis. Arbor Vitæ. White Cedar.
Juniperus communis. Common Juniper.
Taxus Canadensis. Ground Hemlock or Yew.

MONOCOTYLEDONOUS PLANTS.

HYDROCHARIDACEÆ. FROG'S-BIT FAMILY.

Vallisneria spiralis. Eel Grass.

ORCHIDACEÆ. ORCHIS FAMILY.

Microstylis monophyllos. Adder's Mouth.

" *ophioglossoides.*

Liparis Loselii. Twayblade.

Corallorhiza innata. Coral Root.

" *multiflora.*

Listera cordata. Twayblade.

" *convallarioides.*

Spiranthes Romanzoffiana. Ladies' Tresses.

" *cernua.*

" *gracilis.*

Goodyera repens. Rattlesnake Plantain.

" *pubescens.*

Calopogon pulchellus. Calopogon or Grass Pink.

Pogonia ophioglossoides. Pogonia.

Orchis spectabilis. Showy Orchis.

Habenaria virescens. Greenish Orchis.

" *bracteata.* Bracted Green Orchis.

" *hyperborea.* Northern Green Orchis.

" *dilatata.* Northern White Orchis.

" *obtusata.*

" *Hookeri.* Smaller Round-leaved Orchis.

" *orbiculata.* Larger Round-leaved Orchis.

" *blephariglottis.* White-fringed Orchis.

" *psycodes.* Purple-fringed Orchis.

" *fimbriata.* " "

Cypripedium arietinum. Ram's Head Lady's Slipper.

" *pubescens.* Larger Yellow Lady's Slipper.

" *parviflorum.* Smaller Yellow Lady's Slipper.

" *acaule.* Pink Lady's Slipper.

" *spectabile.* Showy Lady's Slipper.

IRIDACEÆ. IRIS FAMILY.

Iris versicolor. Blue Flag.

Sisyrinchium angustifolium. Blue-eyed Grass.

LILIACEÆ. LILY FAMILY.

- Smilax herbacea.* Carron-Flower.
Allium tricoccum. Wild Leek.
 " *Canadense.* Wild Garlic.
Polygonatum biflorum. Solomon's Seal.
Asparagus officinalis. Asparagus.
Smilacina racemosa. False Spikenard.
 " *stellata.*
 " *trifolia.*
Maianthemum Canadense.
Streptopus amplexifolius. Twisted-stalk.
 " *roseus.*
Clintonia borealis. Clintonia.
Uvularia grandiflora. Bellwort.
Oakesia sessifolia. Sessile-leaved Bellwort.
Erythronium Americanum. Yellow Adder's Tongue.
Lilium Philadelphicum. Orange Lily.
 " *Canadense.* Yellow Lily.
Medeola Virginiana. Indian Cucumber Root.
Trillium erectum. Early Trillium.
 " *cernuum.* Nodding Trillium.
 " *erythrocarpum.* Painted Trillium.
Veratrum viride. White Hellebore or Indian Poke.

PONTEDERIACEÆ. PICKEREL WEED FAMILY.

- Pontederia cordata.* Pickerel-weed.

JUNCACEÆ. RUSH FAMILY.

- Juncus tenuis.*
 " *bufonius.* Toad Rush.
 " *acuminatus.*
 " *Canadensis.*
Luzula campestris. Wood Rush.

TYPHACEÆ. CAT-TAIL FAMILY.

- Typha latifolia.* Common Cat-tail.
Sparganium simplex. Bur Reed.

ARACEÆ. ARUM FAMILY.

- Arisæma triphyllum.* Indian Turnip, or Jack-in-the-Pulpit.
Calla palustris. Water Arum.
Acorus Calamus. Sweet Flag.

ALISMACEÆ. WATER-PLANTAIN FAMILY.

- Sagittaria variabilis.* Arrow-head.

FERNS AND FERN-ALLIES.¹

EQUISETACEÆ. HORSETAIL FAMILY.

- Equisetum arvense*. Common Horsetail.
 " *sylvaticum*. Wood Horsetail.
 " *hyemale*. Scouring Rush.
 " *scirpoides*.

FILICES. FERNS.

- Polypodium vulgare*. Polypody.
Adiantum pedatum. Maidenhair Fern.
Pteris aquilina. Brake.
Asplenium ebeneum. Spleenwort.
 " *thelypteroides*.
 " *Filix-femina*. Lady Fern.
Phegopteris polypodioides. Beech Fern.
 " *Dryopteris*. Oak Fern.
Alpidium Thelypteris. Marsh Shield Fern.
 " *Noveboracense*.
 " *spinulosum*.
 " *Boottii*.
 " *cristatum*.
 " *marginale*.
 " *acrostichoides*. Christmas Fern.
Cystopteris fragilis. Bladder Fern.
Onoclea sensibilis. Sensitive Fern.
 " *struthiopteris*. Ostrich Fern.
Dicksonia pilosiuscula.
Osmunda regalis. Royal Fern.
 " *Claytoniana*. Interrupted Fern.
 " *cinnamomea*. Cinnamon Fern.

OPHIOGLOSSACEÆ. ADDER'S-TONGUE FAMILY.

- Botrychium ternatum*. Grape Fern.
 " *Virginianum*.

LYCOPODIACEÆ. CLUB-MOSS FAMILY.

- Lycopodium lucidulum*.
 " *annotinum*.
 " *obscurum*, var. *dendroideum*. Tree Club Moss.
 " *clavatum*. Common Club Moss.
 " *complanatum*. Ground Pine.

¹ Prepared by Miss Stella B. Farr.

IV.

VERTEBRATE ANIMALS OF LITTLETON.

THE wild animals of this region constituted an important element in its first settlement. Without the supply of food drawn from this source life could not have been sustained for any considerable length of time in sections so remote from the older settlements. They furnished both meat and clothing for the pioneers, and thus enabled them to subsist for months without communicating with the inhabitants at their base of supply. A brief description of the wild animals that contributed so materially to the comfort and welfare of the early settlers is necessary to a correct understanding of the situation at the time when they first broke the silence of the wilderness with the ring of the ax and the crack of the rifle.

The animals most valued of old were the moose, deer, bear, raccoon, fox, sable, otter, beaver, mink, and rabbit.

The moose (from the Indian word "moosoa") was one of the most useful of wild animals. Its flesh was palatable and nutritious, and from its hide the settlers manufactured their foot wear as well as cut the thongs which were used in place of rope. These animals were quite numerous when the first settlers came, and it was not a difficult matter to capture them, but in time they became wary, and to hunt them successfully required courage, fortitude, and skill. They frequented marshy ground and ponds, but in winter retired to the dense forests of the highlands. Streeter's pond was one of their favorite feeding places in the summer, and Mrs. Bingham Caswell relates having heard the old captain say that he could get a moose there when they were to be found nowhere else. Hon. James W. Weeks prepared a very interesting chapter for the history of Coos County on the game of that county, in which he has described some of its characteristics. "His long forelegs and short neck preclude his feeding from the ground without bending them or getting on his knees; the long prehensile nose serving the purpose of the elephant's trunk, dropping three inches or more over the mouth, which is wholly out of sight as you stand beside or

in front of him, with nostrils capable of being distended to an enormous size, or of being entirely closed, yet constantly vibrating, and usually narrowed to the merest slits when the creature is at rest. The little, deep, and villainous looking eye, with its false transparent lid, at one time half covering the sight and then withdrawn, like that seen in aquatic animals or birds, shows that the moose is not a grazing animal like the deer, and not destined to subsist on the common herbage of the forest. I suppose the moose in the summer season feeds largely upon the twigs and branches of deciduous trees; but their favorite food is aquatic plants and roots. Hunters who have seen him eating have told me that he would stand in the mud and water up to about midside, and put his head below the surface, feel around, and when he got hold of the right root would pull it up, shake it in the water, and munch it as it floated around him. His flexible nose was very useful to feel and bring up the favorite roots, and the power to perfectly close his nostrils, together with the transparent lid protecting his eyes, left those organs in perfect condition to perform their offices when the head was raised above the surface. . . . The winter food of the moose was principally the bark of the mountain ash, although I have been told that at times they used the bark of the white maple. The moose strikes his teeth into the bark like a set of gouges, cuts diagonally across the wood, and upward, and gathers the bark into his mouth, as it falls, with his long, pliable lip. I never saw where the bark was taken from a tree nearer than two feet of the ground, but I have seen them peeled as high as eight or nine feet."

The moose entirely disappeared from this town about 1820, though they were found about the mountains at a much later date.

The deer was sometimes taken by the first settlers, though he was not as common then as at a later period. The wolf was his natural enemy. This ravenous beast hunted in packs, and the deer that fell a prey to their fangs left nothing but clean bones to tell the tale of his destruction. When the wolf was hunted to extermination, the deer increased rapidly, and from 1810 to 1850 they were frequently met on the mountain roads. Daniel Fitzgerald, a mighty nimrod in his day, next to the wolf was the most destructive enemy of the deer, but with all his skill he did not succeed in exterminating this beautiful creature, although he did much to drive him to the mountain fastnesses where he was seldom seen, but often hunted with dog and rifle. The winters have been few indeed during the last hundred years in which the deer has not been successfully hunted in this section of the State.

And since the law has interposed for his protection, his flexible and elegant form is frequently seen in our pastures and forests.

The black bear was perhaps the most useful to the pioneer, as he was certainly the most dreaded, of the wild animals of our town. This animal in its maturity is about four feet in length and two and a half feet high; its fur is long, soft, even, and shining black in color. Some have been taken much larger in size, but their lot was evidently cast under exceptionally favorable surroundings, where their food was plenty and easily captured. Many famous bear hunts have occurred in town which will be recounted in another place. The settlers esteemed the meat of the bear of great value. The fat portions were cut up and treated as pork, while the lean answered the purpose of beef. The skin was used for bed coverings and for caps. In early times they were numerous, and were usually captured in traps of various kinds.

For many years the wolf harassed the settlers by destroying young cattle and sheep. They were not useful and were regarded as pests of the worst kind. They were not exterminated until about 1840. The fox, mink, and sable were hunted for their fur, which the women used for muffs, boas, and capes. In more recent years they were hunted by professional nimrods who sold the pelts for export, but in time the mink and sable were so nearly exterminated that it ceased to be profitable to hunt them. The fox still makes good his title, by possession, to the soil. The rabbit was taken, when larger game failed, for food. They were so numerous as to be regarded as nuisances, as they did much damage to clover fields.

The beaver, also taken for his fur, once numerous in this section, has quite disappeared. When the town was first settled there were large dams and villages of these busy animals on the farm now owned by C. W. Bedell and the site of the cedar swamp, near the Allen place, on the Waterford road. There was a village at the foot of the mountain, back of the farmhouse of C. W. Fitch, on the meadows, and at various places at the west part of the town. The tail of the beaver was regarded as a luxury. It was roasted, wrapped in bark and placed in the embers of the fire. These animals invariably disappear at the approach of man; his grasping selfishness robs them of home and life, and such as escape the first onslaught at once seek safety by migrating beyond the reach of man's depredations.

Of the fish, common in the early days, all but the salmon are still found in our ponds and streams. Though not as numerous as formerly, they have increased, to a small extent, under the

protecting ægis of our statutes prohibiting their taking during the spawning season. The salmon were taken in large numbers in both the Connecticut and Ammonoosuck Rivers. It has been impossible to ascertain at what time they ceased to ascend these rivers, but it was many years ago, and it is probable that it was about the time sawmills became common.

A LIST OF THE VERTEBRATE ANIMALS OF
LITTLETON.

By REV. M. V. B. KNOX, Ph.D., D.D.

CLASS PISCES. THE FISHES.

Order NEMATOGNATHI.

FAMILY SILURIDÆ. THE CATFISHES.

Amiurus nebulosus. Horned Pout.

Order EVERITOGNATHI.

FAMILY CATOSTOMIDÆ. THE SUCKERS.

Catostomus catostomus. Northern Sucker.

" *teres*. Common Sucker.

" *nigricans*. Hog Sucker. Stone Roller.

FAMILY CYPRINIDÆ. THE MINNOWS.

Notropis megalops. Common Shiner.

" *ardens*. Red-fin.

Rhinichthys atronasus. Black-nosed Dace.

Semotilus bullaris. Chub. Roach.

" *atromaculatus*. Horned Dace.

Notemigonus chryssoleucus. Golden Shiner.

Order ISOSPONDYLI. Salmon, Herring, etc.

FAMILY SALMONIDÆ. THE SALMON.

Salvelinus fontinalis. Brook Trout.

Order HAPLOMI. The Pike-like Fishes.**FAMILY ESOCIDÆ. THE PIKES.***Esox americanus.*" *reticulatus.* Eastern Pickerel." *lucius.* Pike.**Order APODES. The Eels.****FAMILY ANGUILLIDÆ. THE TRUE EELS.***Anguilla anguilla.* Common Eel.**Order ACANTHOPTERI. The Spiny-rayed Fishes.****FAMILY CENTRARCHIDÆ. THE SUN-FISHES.***Lepomis gibbosus.* Pumpkin-seed.*Micropterus dolomieu.* Black Bass.**FAMILY PERCIDÆ. THE PERCHES.***Perca flavescens.* Yellow Perch.**CLASS BATRACHIA.. THE BATRACHIANS.****Order URODELA. The Salamanders.****FAMILY AMBLYSTOMATIDÆ.***Amblystoma punctatum.* Spotted Salamander.**FAMILY PLETHODONTIDÆ.***Plethodon erythronotus.**Spelerpes ruber.***FAMILY PLEURODELIDÆ. THE NEWTS.***Diemyctylus viridescens.* Newt. Eft." " var. *miniatus.* Red Eft.**Order SALIENTIA. Tailless Batrachians.****FAMILY BUFONIDÆ. THE TOADS.***Bufo lentiginosus.* Toad.

FAMILY HYLIDÆ. THE TREE FROGS.

Hyla versicolor. Common Tree Toad.

" *pickeringii*. Pickering's Tree Toad.

FAMILY RANIDÆ. THE FROGS.

Rana virescens. Leopard Frog.

" *palustris*. Pickerel Frog.

" *sylvatica*. Wood Frog.

" *climata*. Green Frog.

" *catesbeiana*. Bull Frog.

CLASS REPTILIA. THE REPTILES.

Order OPHIDA. The Serpents.

FAMILY COLUBRIDÆ.

Storeria occipitomaculata. Red-bellied Snake.

Eutania sirtalis. Striped Snake.

Tropidonotus sipedon. Water Snake.

Diadophis punctatus. Ring-necked Snake.

Ophibolus doliatus. Red Snake.

Order TESTUDINATA. The Turtles.

FAMILY CHELYDRIDÆ. THE SNAPPING TURTLES.

Chelydra serpentina. Black Turtle.

FAMILY EMYDIDÆ. THE POND TURTLES.

Pseudemys hieroglyphica. Hieroglyphic Turtle.

Chrysemys picta. Mud Turtle.

Chelopus insculptus. Wood Tortoise.

CLASS MAMMALIA. THE MAMMALS.

Order CARNIVORA. The Flesh Eaters.

FAMILY FELIDÆ. THE CATS.

Felis concolor. Panther. Cougar.

Lynx canadensis. Canada Lynx.

" *rufus*. Wild Cat.

FAMILY CANIDÆ. THE DOGS.

Vulpes vulgaris. Red Fox. Cross Fox.

FAMILY MUSTELIDÆ. THE WEASELS.

Mustela americana. Sable. Pine Marten.

" *pennanti.* Black Cat. Fisher.

Putorius vulgaris. Least Weasel.

" *ermineus.* Common Weasel. Ermine.

" *vison.* Mink.

Mephitis mephitis. Common Skunk.

Lutra canadensis. American Otter.

FAMILY URSIDÆ. THE BEARS.

Ursus americanus. Black Bear.

Procyon lotor. Raccoon.

Order UNGULATA. The Hoofed Mammals.**FAMILY ARVIDÆ. THE DEER.**

Caracus virginianus. Red Deer.

Order CHIROPTERA. The Bats.**FAMILY VESPERTILIONIDÆ. THE BATS.**

Vespertilio subulatus. Little Brown Bat.

Atalapha noveboracensis. Red Bat.

Order INSECTIVORA. The Insect Eaters.**FAMILY TALPIDÆ. THE MOLES.**

Scalops aquaticus. Common Mole.

Condylura cristata. Star-nosed Mole.

FAMILY SORICIDÆ. THE SHREWS.

Blarina brevicauda. Mole Shrew.

Order RODENTIA. The Rodents.

FAMILY SCIURIDÆ. THE SQUIRRELS.

Sciuropterus volucella. Flying Squirrel.

Sciurus carolinensis. Gray Squirrel.

" *hudsonicus.* Red Squirrel.

Tamias striata. Chipmunk.

Arctomys monax. Woodchuck.

FAMILY ZAPODIDÆ.

Zapus hudsonius. Jumping Mouse.

FAMILY MURIDÆ. THE MICE.

Mus decumanus. Brown Rat. Norway Rat.

" *musculus.* House Mouse.

Hesperomys leucopus. White-footed Mouse.

Arvicola reparius. Meadow Mouse.

Fiber zibethicus. Muskrat.

FAMILY SPALACOPODIDÆ. THE PORCUPINES.

Erethizon dorsatus. Hedgehog.

FAMILY LEPORIDÆ. THE HARES.

Lepus americanus. White Rabbit.

V.

VERTEBRATES CONTINUED: THE BIRDS
OF LITTLETON.

BY NED DEARBORN, B. S.

THE following account of the avifauna of Littleton is necessarily limited in its scope. Inasmuch as the names of many birds are not generally known, a description of each species is deemed of first importance. To this are added such salient points of temperament and habit as best illustrate the subject. Beginning with the divers, which are classed lowest in the scale of bird life, treatment proceeds in logical order up the list.

The nomenclature used is that adopted by the American Ornithologist Union.

This sketch is based upon a list of the birds of Littleton made by Rev. M. V. B. Knox, which is appended, and more especially on the observations of the writer in the region of Tilton, New Hampshire, where the bird fauna is very similar to that of Littleton.

Of the diving birds that visit this town, the Dabchick (*Podilymbus podiceps*) is perhaps as common as any, though its diminutive size renders it less well known than the Loon. The Dabchick is otherwise known as the Dipper, Water-witch, and Pied-billed Grebe. During the breeding season Dabchicks have a black ring encircling the bill; the throat is black; the upper parts change from grayish black on the head to dusky on the back; the sides are ashy, and under parts white. In the fall the black of the bill and throat are lacking, and the coloration generally is pale. This bird's bill is thick, obtuse, and somewhat hooked. At no season has it any evidence of a ruff or crest about the head. Its length is about thirteen inches.

The Horned Grebe (*Colymbus auritus*) is a straggler that now and then stops on its periodic journeys for rest and recuperation. In spring attire its head is glossy black, except a patch of buff above and behind each eye; its fore-neck and breast are reddish, while its under parts are white. The head is crested on top and ruffed at the sides, which gives the bird a mumpy appearance.

In autumn its ruffs are small, and its colors hazy. Its bill is straight, and rather acute at the tip. In size it resembles the Dabchick, but its head appendages and bill are always sufficient to distinguish it.

The Red-necked Grebe (*Colymbus holbolli*) is a migrant, like the last. Its length is eighteen inches. Its courting dress is uniformly blackish above and white beneath; its neck is brownish red, whence its name. Autumn birds lack the red neck, but they are to be known at a glance by their superior size.

The common Loon, or Great Northern Diver (*Urinator imber*), is the heaviest bird we have, sometimes weighing more than twenty pounds. It is a common summer resident wherever there is plenty of water. Old birds are black above, regularly spotted with white over the back; below, they are white. The young, when in their first coat of feathers, are gray. Loons measure from thirty to thirty-six inches in length.

The Red-throated Loon (*Urinator lumme*) is a smaller species than the last, belonging to the sea, but occasionally a wanderer along the Connecticut. Adult birds in breeding plumage have most of the head and fore-neck bluish gray, and a large chestnut patch across the throat. Otherwise it resembles the common loon. Its average length is about twenty-six inches.

The Gulls, though very common along the coast, are so rare in this region that their appearance here always attracts special notice. They are web-footed birds, with long wings, so they can both fly and swim very well. The Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*) is as large as our largest hen-hawks. Adult birds look white as they fly, but a close examination shows them to be light gray. Young birds are dark gray, becoming lighter with age. This gull measures about twenty-five inches in length, and four and a half to five feet in alar extent.

Bonaparte's Gull (*Larus philadelphia*), a rare species indeed, resembles the Herring Gull in everything but size; it is only half as large. These two gulls are the only ones that have been reported in this locality.

The Wild Goose (*Branta canadensis*) is a regular visitor spring and fall, and is too conspicuous to need any remark.

Another goose is rarely seen. It is the Snow Goose (*Chen hyperborea*), more common in the West, which may be recognized by its uniform white plumage.

The Dusky Duck (*Anas obscura*), better known as the Black Duck among hunters, is a favorite game bird, and one of our commonest water fowls. The sexes agree in being sooty brown

all over, except for a bar of green on each wing. The male weighs about two and three-fourths pounds, and the female somewhat less.

The handsome little Wood or Summer Duck (*Aix sponsa*) is another species that is fairly common. They are fond of grain and nuts, and are usually found in streams and ponds bordered by forests of nut trees. They build their nests in holes in trees, carrying their young to the water in their bills. The male has a crest of green feathers that hang down back of the neck as a dependent plume; the throat and belly are white; the breast is a rich purplish chestnut; the back is dark bronze. The female is similar, but less showy. The weight of the Wood Duck is less than two pounds.

Late in autumn and during the winter the Whistler, or Golden-eyed Duck (*Glaucionetta dangula*), is often seen in the rivers where the water runs so swiftly as to defy the frost. They are rotund little bodies that usually go in flocks, so that while a part are feeding at the bottom of the river, others are left on guard to signal the approach of danger. Their common name, Whistler, was given to them because their narrow pointed wings make a whistling sound as they fly. The other name refers to the yellow iris of their eyes. Males have dark green heads, with a patch of white on each cheek; their backs are black, and under parts white. Females have brown heads, and slaty backs and breasts. They weigh about two pounds.

The Ruddy Duck (*Erismatura rubida*) is a migrant that summers north of us and winters south. The male in the spring is bright chestnut on its back and sides, and silvery beneath; the throat and sides of the head are white, and the crown is black. The heads of females and young are brown, and otherwise lack the marked definition of old males. The tail feathers of the Ruddy Duck are very stiff, and the shafts are exposed nearly to the base. The tail is carried high as the bird swims, and serves as a rudder when under water. Ruddy Ducks average seventeen inches in length.

The Sheldrake, or Fish Duck (*Merganser americanus*), is a winter resident, occurring under the same circumstances as the Whistler. It is a member of the Merganser family, which is distinguished by having serrated mandibles. They are expert divers, living on fish and frogs principally. The old male has a green head, black shoulders, and gray rump and tail. His under parts are white, with a tinge of saffron over the abdomen. Females and young males have red heads and gray backs. Males weigh about three and three-fourths pounds, and females half a pound less.

The Hooded Mergansers (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) are gorgeous little ducks, black and white above, with chestnut sides finely cancellated with black, and white beneath. Their distinctive characteristic is a semicircular crest that stands out like a spread fan the whole length of the head. This crest is black, with a white spot near the middle. In size, the Hooded Merganser is smaller than the Wood Duck, which it rivals in dress, being about nineteen inches long. This species is only a casual visitor.

The Bittern, or Stake-driver (*Botaurus lentiginosus*), is the author of the peculiar, heavy liquid sound that issues from reedy swamps morning and evening in spring and early summer. It sounds like the driving of a stake in muddy soil with a wooden maul. The Bittern is built on the same plan as all our waders. Its bill, legs, wings, toes, and neck are all long. Its color is brown above and yellowish brown beneath, everywhere variegated. Its length is about twenty-five inches, and it measures about three feet from tip to tip of its wings.

The Least Bittern (*Botaurus exilis*) is a diminutive species that seldom finds its way so far north. The males are greenish black above, buffy beneath, with neck, shoulders, and wings chestnut, and a buff spot on the upper part of its wings. Females are similar, but with brown rather than black above. They are not more than fourteen inches long, nor more than eighteen inches from tip to tip.

The Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*), often improperly called a crane, never fails to attract attention wherever found. Its huge and awkward form is particularly noticeable as it rises from its feeding ground in shallow water, and flaps heavily away. The prevailing color is a slaty blue. The under parts are variegated black and white. The back feathers on old birds are long and narrow; and in front, projecting down over the breast from the base of the neck, are long, stiff feathers which resemble a necklace. In breeding season, both sexes have two or three long black feathers extending from the back of the head over the back as a plume. The male measures about six feet across the wings, the female a little less.

The Green Heron (*Ardea virescens*) is a common visitor to the ponds and streams every summer. It is the smallest of the three common herons, being but two feet from tip to tip of wings. It is dark green on the back and head; the neck varies from brown to a rich chestnut, according to age, old birds being darkest; the under parts are ashy, heavily shaded with olive.

The Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) is not often seen in

this locality, preferring the vicinity of the ocean, where extensive marshes furnish an abundance of food. In size, the Night Heron is similar to the Bittern, but there the resemblance ends. Its crown and shoulders are glossy green; the upper portions of the body are otherwise bluish gray; the under parts are nearly white. In spring, long, slender white feathers on the hind head make a plume that reaches nearly to the shoulders. Young birds in autumn are grayish brown, spotted with white. The average measurement of this species is about three and a half feet inalar extent.

The Virginia Rail (*Rallus virginianus*) is a citizen of marshes, both fresh and salt. Its visits here are infrequent, only occurring during the migration period. The Rail has short, concave wings, and is not so well equipped for aerial navigation as for running about muddy places among rushes and reeds, to which its large feet and strong legs are well adapted. Its bill is an inch and a half long, rigid, and not sensitive, like the Snipe family. Its tail is short, and usually carried in an elevated position. The color of this bird is dark brown, nearly black, with chestnut below and a spot on the wings. Its extent is about fourteen inches.

The American Coot (*Fulica americana*) is a relative of the Rail that divides its time between swimming in shoal water and clambering about the sodgy shores. Its feet are peculiar in having the toes with wide scalloped margins. The Coot is sometimes called the Mud Hen. Its visits are not very rare, though its secluded habits often render it invisible. Coots are dark slate above, fading to gray on the abdomen. They are about fourteen inches long and two feet in extent.

The Ring-neck Plover (*Aegialitis semipalmata*) is not often found in New England away from the ocean. It is an abundant bird there, however, spring and fall, as it moves to and from its breeding grounds in the far North, and once in a while it may be seen here during the latter part of August, while on its southward journey. It is not quite so large as a robin, has a bill shorter than its head, and larger at the tip than in the middle. Only three toes are found on each foot, the hinder one being missing. The color of its upper parts is ashy olive; beneath it is white, with a black collar across the lower neck.

The Woodcock (*Philohela minor*), famous as a game bird, is better known in the southern and eastern portions of this State than here, where it is rarely found. Its usual haunt is in alder swamps and wherever the earth is soft enough to be probed for worms with its long bill. It is a droll-looking bird, russet brown

to match the dead herbage that protects it after the frosts have destroyed its green shelter, with an abnormally long bill, and eyes set high and very far back. As it flies, it utters a strange whistling sound for the first few yards. Its weight is about six ounces, and its length from bill to tail eleven inches.

Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*) resembles the Woodcock in outline and habit, except that its home is in marshy localities. It is smaller than its congener, though its equal in length, and mostly black above, streaked with buff, and barred on the breast and sides. Its occurrence here is hardly more than casual.

Of the little sandpipers that trip so neatly along our shores, none is so well known as the Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*), otherwise known as the Tip-up or Teeter-tail. Its length is seven and a half inches, and its wing breadth is about thirteen. The upper parts are drab with a coppery lustre, each feather being crossed by black bars, and shows no light-colored marks; the lower parts are white, profusely spotted with round drab dots; the bill is flesh-colored. This species is to be distinguished from others by a light bar across the wings, seen as it flies, and by having no white in its tail.

The Solitary Sandpiper (*Totanus solitarius*) is a trifle larger than the Spotted, measuring eight and a half inches in length and sixteen in extent. It is less common than the last named, being oftenest seen during migration. It is dark olive, spotted sparingly, with white above; and white beneath, shaded with olive across the breast. Its bill is black, and the outer feathers of its tail are white.

The Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*), better known as the Upland Plover, is an anomalous character fitted for a wader, yet living away from the water. Its summer home is on hill farms and mountain pastures, where it utters its trilled whistle and runs about in the grass like a young turkey. This species is much larger than those previously described. Its weight is about six ounces, while its length is twelve inches and its extent is twenty-two. Its rump is sooty brown, otherwise its upper parts are mottled gray. White predominates beneath, the breast being marked with brown arrow-heads.

Occasionally, during the latter part of August, one may discover a specimen of the Least Sandpiper (*Tringa minutilla*), which is called a "peep" at the beaches. It nests in Labrador, and usually follows the ocean on its pilgrimages, but sometimes strays inland on its way south. Its length is barely six inches, which is sufficient to prove its identity. Its plumage is gray, like the rest, but

has a warmer hue than either the Spotted or the Solitary, due to a sprinkling of brown.

The Pectoral Sandpiper (*Tringa maculata*) is another passenger that is most likely to be seen between August 20th and October 20th. It follows the shore or the marsh, as suits its fancy, not being strictly a beach bird. Its length is nine inches and extent seventeen. Excepting the black rump, the upper parts are dusky, each feather having a whitish margin. The feathers across the breast are light buff, with dusky medials. The throat and abdomen are white. Though the Pectoral Sandpiper is near the size of the Spotted and Solitary, it may be told from the one by having no light bar across the wing as it flies, and from the other by the absence of white in its tail.

The Greater Yellow Legs (*Totanus melanoleucus*), like the Least Sandpiper, is a casual visitor so far inland. It weighs about the same as the Upland Sandpiper, but is taller and slenderer generally. It is always found in the vicinity of water. Its length is nearly fourteen inches, and extent about two feet. The rump is white, elsewhere an ashy gray prevails. Its legs are very long and yellow, whence its name.

The Lesser Yellow Legs (*Totanus flavipes*) is a miniature of the preceding, occurring under similar circumstances. Its length is eleven inches, and extent twenty.

The Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*), better known in New England as the Partridge, is too well known to need describing.

The Spruce Grouse, or Canada Partridge (*Dendragapus canadensis*), replaces the common Partridge as we go northward, and so far overlaps the limits of the latter's domain as to be occasionally found as far south as this. It is smaller than our Partridge, and looks nearly black as it flies, but in the hand shows marks of tawny or gray. Its favorite habitat is the evergreen swamps, and it is thus sometimes spoken of as the Swamp Partridge.

The Quail (*Ortyx virginiana*), often called "Bob White" from its lusty whistle, finds our northern winters too severe to be borne without great danger, and rarely appears here. It lives in fields and pastures rather than in woodland. The males now and then stray in summer far away from their families, and at such times are most likely to be seen with us. Its plumage is the same neutral mixture which belongs to the Ruffed Grouse, though it has neither ruffs nor showy tail. It has the same short, rounded, vaulted wings, and flushes with the same startling flutter. Its weight is about eight ounces.

Two generations ago the Wild or Passenger Pigeons (*Ectopistes*

migratorius) were slaughtered by thousands with net and gun throughout New Hampshire. To-day it is practically unknown in the State. It considerably resembles the iridescent varieties of doves that haunt the village street, only the blue is rather lighter, and the breast has a rich chestnut hue that the tame birds lack. Its tail also differs from the pet in being long and tapering, and varying from black middle feathers to blue intermediates and white outer ones.

Another species, the Mourning or Turtle Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), rarely wanders so far north, but has been detected here. It is about two-thirds as large as the Wild Pigeon, with the same figure and practically the same coloring, except for a black spot on each side of the head. Its length is twelve and a half inches, and its extent is about eighteen.

The Marsh Hawk (*Circus hudsonicus*) is the common hawk that glides with rigid wing over cleared land in search of frogs, mice, and other vermin. It is to be known at a glance by its conspicuous white rump. The male is of a light slate color, while the female and young of the year are dark brown. They are beneficial birds to agriculture, and deserve protection and encouragement. Males measure about eighteen inches in length and forty-two in extent. Females are larger.

The Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter fuscus*) is one of the smaller species that are indiscriminately called chicken hawks. Its legs and feet are long and slender, which give the bird its name. All hawks vary greatly in color according to age. Old Sharpshins are slaty above, and the breast feathers are marked by cross lines of brown. Young ones are umber brown above, and the stripes of the breast feathers run lengthwise. The outline of the upper mandible of this species is curved, but without any abrupt angles or projections which may be called teeth, — a distinction from the Pigeon Hawk, as will be seen when the latter bird is described. This is one of the worst enemies to the poultry-yard. Males are eleven inches long and twenty-one in extent; females are thirteen inches long and twenty-five in extent.

The Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*) is a precise counterpart of the Sharp-shinned Hawk on a larger plan. The structure, color variations, and food habits of the two are practically identical. The female is twenty inches long and nearly three feet in extent; the male is considerably smaller, being about sixteen inches long and thirty across the wings.

The Goshawk (*Accipiter atricapillus*) is a fierce variety that rarely breeds in this latitude, but usually appears late in the fall

or in early spring, and scatters consternation all along its course. It does not hesitate to attack full-grown hens, even under the eye of their owner, and frequently comes to grief by its rashness. The difference between young and old birds is striking. The young are similar to other youthful accipiters, — umber above and with longitudinal stripes of brown beneath. Adults are bluish slate above, blackish on the head, with a white line over each eye; the under parts are paler than the back, and finely barred with white, and streaked with narrow black lines; the tail has four dark bars. The female is two feet long and nearly four in extent, the tail occupying eleven inches of the length. Males are smaller.

The commonest large hawk that remains through the summer, and sometimes throughout the year, is the Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis*). It does but little harm to the farmyard, as its food is chiefly limited to mice and other small vermin. It is one of the varieties that soar in circles high in the air the while it utters its piercing cry. The species is named from the reddish chestnut which covers the upper side of its tail. Otherwise they are brown above; the under parts are white, more or less shaded with brown streaks. Young birds have the tail gray, with six to ten dark bands, and the breast heavily marked with brown. They measure about two feet in length and four feet or more in extent. This is one of the popularly called Hen-Hawks. There are several species that are promiscuously called by the same name. They are all sturdily built birds that seem able to cope successfully with large game, yet their mission is plainly to contend with the small creatures that are generally harmful to man, and they deserve more kindly regard than they get.

The Red-Shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) has a more southerly range than the Red-tail, and is therefore less common here. Its average length is about twenty inches; and extent, three and a half feet. Its habits are similar to its larger relative's, as is its coloration, except that its tail is dark brown, crossed by narrow white lines; and its breast and the bend of its wings are quite ruddy or fulvus, though there is considerable variation as to depth of color in different specimens. Young birds show no fulvus on the breast, though it is present on the angle of the wings, — plain enough to identify them.

A more rare *Buteo* than either of the others is the Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo latissimus*). It is smallest of the trio, the female measuring eighteen inches in length and forty from tip to tip; the male being rather less. The upper parts of this hawk are dark umber; the tail has three or four black bars across it which show

dimly through to the nether surface. The under parts are streaked with umber. Heavy maxillary lines of brown are diagnostic points.

The Rough-legged Hawk (*Archibuteo lagopus*) has the build and the nature of the last three species. It is a denizen of marsh land, where it feeds on mice, frogs, snakes, and insects. It breeds in the northern regions, and is not likely to be seen here except during migration. This species is subject to excessive variation in color, ranging from black throughout to gray above and white beneath. But it is always known by having its legs feathered clear down to the foot. In size it equals the Red-tail.

The Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*) is at once the smallest and prettiest of the family. It may be found breeding now and then in a hollow tree, but is most plentiful at the autumnal migration during the last ten days of September, when one or more may be seen on nearly every cleared hilltop on the watch for grasshoppers from a convenient branch or fence-stake. This hawk belongs to the Falcon family, which is distinguished by a notch and a tooth near the end of the upper mandible. The prevailing color above is chestnut, more or less marked with black; the crown is ashy blue, usually with a chestnut tract in the centre; below they are creamy, striped, or dotted with chestnut. The sexes are of the same size, — eleven inches long and twenty-two in extent.

The Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius*), often confounded with the Sharp-shinned Hawk, has a true falcon's bill, which is the readiest method by which it may be known when one has a specimen in hand. So far as color or size go, it is not to be distinguished from the Sharp-shinned Hawk, but it is of a more robust build, and flaps more steadily as it flies. Its wings are also more pointed. The Pigeon Hawk is of uncommon occurrence with us.

The Duck Hawk, or Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), is another falcon of only casual occurrence. It is an exceedingly fierce bird that apparently disdains carrion and ignoble frogs and mice. It destroys numberless grouse and ducks, hesitating at nothing that is not much larger than itself. Its color is slaty, finely barred above, with lighter and darker hues; its under parts are whitish, more or less checkered with black; its throat is clear white, which extends up back of the eyes, bringing out black maxillary patches in sharp relief. Its length is about eighteen inches and its extent forty or more.

The Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), famous as the emblem of the Republic, though the largest in alar expanse among our birds, is after all a very ordinary sort of fowl when its habits

are considered. Its life is spent in the vicinity of water, gathering carrion fish cast up by the waves, robbing the Osprey, or when worse comes to worst, fishing for himself. Adult birds have head, neck, and tail white; while the body is nearly black. Young birds, three years old or less, are dark brown or black. Average specimens weigh about nine pounds, and measure seven feet in extent, but there is considerable variation from this average.

The Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetus*) is as fond of the mountains as the Bald Head is of water. It feeds on wild fowl and mammals, and has been known to kill young lambs. Its size is practically the same as that of the Bald Eagle, and young birds greatly resemble those of the other species; but Golden Eagles may be known at once, whatever the age, by the presence of feathers on the shank of the leg quite to the toes, a feature not possessed by Bald Eagles. Adult Golden Eagles are a dark golden brown, with white tails having a subterminal band of black. They have been known to breed in the Franconia Mountains.

The Fish Hawk, or Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), comes sailing up the Connecticut valley every spring, as soon as the ice is out, to enjoy a feast of fresh-water fish. Its long, crooked wings proclaim the bird as far as one can see it. At a little distance its upper parts seem black, and head, neck, and under parts white. A black line running back from the eye is noticeable. Its feet are coarsely granular on the bottoms, the better to hold its slippery prey. Its measurements are two feet in length, and four and a half to five feet in extent.

The Barred Owl (*Syrnium nebulosum*) is common for an owl. Its tremulous hooting is to be heard as night draws on or during rainy days. It holds to the woods very closely and rarely invades the farmyard, preferring a diet of mice and other small nocturnal creatures to domestic fowls. It has no ear tufts. Its color is a uniform ashy, barred with white. Females measure twenty inches in length, and forty-four in extent. Males are a little less.

The Arcadian Owl, or Saw Whet (*Nyctala arcadia*), is a diminutive little owl, whose plucked body is hardly larger than a robin's. The notes of this species are said to resemble the filing of a mill-saw. Its color is light chocolate, almost ashy, slightly variegated with white. It has no ear tufts. Its length is eight inches. This is a highly useful species, as it lives largely on insects, with now and then a mouse or mole.

On rare occasions during the inclement season the beautiful Arctic Owl, or Snowy Owl (*Nyctea nyctea*), visits this region. It is known at once by its color, which is white more or less covered

with brown spots. It is about two feet long, and nearly five from tip to tip.

Another winter visitor is the Hawk Owl (*Siurnia ulula*), a bird with an owl's face and feet, but with diurnal habits and a hawk's form. It is brown, mottled and barred with white. Its face is ashy, with a black border. Its tail is long and barred with white. Its length is sixteen inches, and wing-breadth thirty-two.

The Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) is the only large variety with ear tufts. It is a powerful bird, that makes no bones of killing hares, partridges, hens, and even skunks. Its back is dark brown; the under parts are a mixture of light and dark shades of brown. The most conspicuous color mark on its body is a white crescent on the throat. Its dimensions are two feet in length, and four to five from tip to tip. Like the Barred Owl, this species "hoots."

The Screech Owl (*Megascops asio*) has a well-earned reputation for making uncanny sounds in the middle of summer nights which are very trying to timid people. It is harmless, however, to everything but mice and shrews, and such other small animals as it may find on its crepuscular rambles. A strange difference in coloration is noted between specimens of this species. The normal color is ashy-gray, many feathers having a black line down the midrib, the under parts being white sharply marked with black stripes. The abnormal coloration consists of a change from the ordinary gray and white to brick-red, so that now and then a Screech Owl is found that is red, with a few white marks on his back, and black stripes beneath. Both kinds have been found in the same nest. There is no theory that will satisfactorily explain the matter. This is one of the eared varieties. Its length is ten inches, and extent twenty-two.

The Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) is the common cuckoo that haunts thickets, and is said to prophesy rain when it sings. Whoever examines a cuckoo will find that it has two toes in front and two behind, contrary to the ordinary plan of a bird's foot, which has three toes in front and only one behind. Its bill will be seen to be rather long and curved downward. Its back is olive-brown and under parts white. Its tail is nearly half its entire length, which is twelve inches. With the exception of a small portion of the lower mandible, which may be yellowish, its bill is black. Its tail-feathers are tipped with white.

The Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*) finds its northern limit at about this latitude, and at best is only an occasional summer resident. It closely resembles the last species, but

is distinguished by larger dimensions, entire lower mandible and a portion of the upper yellow; and tail-feathers, except the middle ones, black, with conspicuous white tips. Its cuckoo note can hardly be told from the Black-bill's.

Both of our cuckoos, unlike the parasite of England, build nests of their own, and attend to their increase.

The noisy Kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*) haunts ponds and streams, where it is a veritable terror to the small fry. It plunges head-first into the water, and captures its prey with its spear-like bill. This bird is too well known to need an extended description either of habit or dress. Its upper parts are bluish drab, and under parts white, with a bluish belt across the breast. Females have a second belt of brown lower down. Its length is about thirteen inches.

Of all our woodpeckers none are so well known as the Downy Woodpecker (*Dryobatis pubescens*). It is the small species that often comes to the orchard and makes a diligent search for insects. No bird is a more persistent benefactor to humanity than this little woodpecker. Sometimes it pecks holes in trees, to be sure, but the hole will go no farther, while the borer that he drilled for and killed would have spoiled the tree, and besides that would have changed into a beetle that would have deposited many eggs to make other borers for the destruction of other trees. The wise husbandman will cherish the woodpeckers for the sake of his forest. The Downy is black, with a white stripe along his back, and many round white spots on his wings; his under parts are white. Males have a narrow bar of crimson on their heads which is not found on the other sex. This species is hardly seven inches in length.

The Hairy Woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus*) is a close copy of the Downy on a larger scale. Like the last, it remains with us throughout the year. It is rather shy, and spends most of its time in the woods. It is about ten inches long.

The Pileated Woodpecker (*Ceophleus pileatus*), often called Logcock or Black Woodcock, may well be termed the plumed knight of the forest. He is essentially a woods bird, loving old-growth trees, and rarely venturing out in open land. In size he is nearly as large as a crow. His loud hammering announces his presence while yet afar off; but if one would approach him it must be done very cautiously, for the Pileated Woodpecker is a wary bird, and early detects danger. Black is the prevailing color, varied with a white line down each side of the neck, and a long scarlet crest.

The Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*) is to be classed as an occasional winter visitant and a possible resident. It is peculiar in having but three toes on a foot, one of the hind digits being wanting. It spends most of its time among coniferous trees, clearing them of such insect larvæ as infest the bark. It is slightly larger than the common Hairy Woodpecker, but is not to be confounded with the latter for a moment. The Black-back is entirely black above, heavily shaded on the sides, and white beneath. The male has a square patch of yellow on its crown.

The Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*), though very abundant in the Southern and Western States, is only a straggler here. It is similar in size to the Hairy, but its coloration is noticeably different. Its head and neck are scarlet; the belly, rump, and middle third of the wings are white; the rest of its body is a glossy blue-black.

The Yellow-bellied Woodpecker (*Sphyrapicus varius*) is fairly common locally, though one may often go miles without finding any. This species is more given to a vegetable diet than any of its congeners, and when wild fruits are ripe spends most of its time in their vicinity. This is a gayly dressed bird, with crimson crown and throat, black breast, yellowish abdomen, and variegated black and sulphury back. The sexes are similar, except that females have white throats. The size of this species does not materially differ from the two preceding.

The Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*) is locally known by various names, such as Yellow Hammer, High Holer, Woodwall, Pigeon Woodpecker, and Harry Wicket. Its habits differ considerably from other species of woodpeckers. It procures most of its food from the ground, subsisting largely upon ants. Its upper parts are mostly brown, with black cross markings on the back; a large spot of white covers the rump, and a line of crimson adorns the occiput; the under parts are lighter brown, marked with a crescent of black on the breast, and numerous black dots on the sides and belly. During the season of migration flickers are commonly associated with Robins. This species averages about a foot in length, and a foot and a half in extent.

The well-known Whippoorwill (*Antrostomus vociferus*) is sometimes said to be only a sexual form of the Night Hawk. But this is not the case. Whippoorwills live in the woods through the day, and do not emerge till evening is well advanced, which accounts for their being so little understood. In their general appearance and manner of living they resemble the Night Hawk, yet there are

several points of difference between the two which will appear in a comparison of the descriptions. The Whippoorwill has a series of long bristles projecting from each side of its upper mandible. Its head is large; its bill is short and insignificant, but it serves to introduce an enormous mouth that is a pitfall to great numbers of winged insects. Its color is nearly uniform,—a mottling of brown, gray, and black, with the brown predominating, especially on the wings; a line across the throat and a portion of the outer tail-feathers are white, but it is to be noted that there is no white on the wings. Its length is ten inches, and extent eighteen.

The Night Hawk (*Chordeiles virginianus*) is less nocturnal than the Whippoorwill, and is usually found in open land through the day. Its plumage is lighter than the Whippoorwill's, being rather gray, and lacking the ruddy brown of the latter bird altogether. Its most prominent mark is the white spot on each wing that shows as it flies. It has no bristles about its mouth. Its length is about ten inches, and extent twenty-three.

The Chimney Swift (*Chetura pelagica*) is one of the birds that has completely modified their nesting habits since the settlement of the country. It used to build its nest in hollow trees, and still does in unsettled portions of the West. The Chimney Swift is a strictly insectivorous bird, taking its food as it flies without recourse to its feet, which are almost abortive, and never used except for clinging to the perpendicular walls of its sooty home, and even then they would likely fail were it not for the bird's stiff tail quills which serve as a prop. Its wings are long and narrow, and its flight is very rapid. The Swift is often regarded as a swallow, but its wings, feet, and tail are all quite different from the swallow's, and they are thought to be more nearly related to the Night Hawk family. The Chimney Swift is of a sooty color throughout, lightest on the throat. Its length is five inches, and extent about twelve.

The Ruby-throated Humming Bird (*Trochilus colubris*) belongs to a large family of tropical birds that are exclusively American. This is the only species found in the United States north of Florida and east of the Rocky Mountains. It is a hardier bird than its size would seem to warrant. It comes north by the middle of May, and lingers till near the middle of September. The Hummer is not to be mistaken for any other species, and is so common that a description is unnecessary.

The King Bird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*), whose unbounded pluck has won renown in all quarters, is a resident of every orchard,

along with the Robin, Blue Bird, and Chipping Sparrow. It is a tyrant that shows neither fear nor favor, driving even the great eagle out of the neighborhood, or pestering the gentle swallow half out of her wits according to its moods. The King Bird is one of the Flycatcher family, and, though of more distinctive colors than most of its tribe, its structure may readily be taken as a type of Flycatchers. They are built for their business, that of catching winged insects, mostly flies and beetles. In the first place, it is to be noted that the bill is wide, and provided with bristles on the sides of the upper mandible to assist in the capture of insects. The wings are broad, and the tail is of good length, which allow strong flight and the ability to make short tacks. The feet are small, and the legs are short, suitable for perching, but evidently not intended for a ground-bird. Flycatchers are soberly dressed, the better to escape the observation of their insect prey. The King Bird is black above, and white beneath; the tip of the tail is also white. Concealed in the feathers of its crest is a small spot of bright orange. Its length is eight and a half inches; extent, fourteen.

The Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*) is slightly longer than the last species, being nine inches in length; but in other respects it is smaller than the King Bird, its extent being only thirteen inches. It is a woodland bird, with all the irritability of its relative, though its ill temper is usually expended in quarrelling with others of its kind rather than open warfare with the whole feathered creation. Its back is brownish olive, throat ashy, belly yellow, and tail brown.

The Pewee, or Phebe (*Sayornis phæbe*), serves well to introduce the other members of the Flycatcher family, both in regard to coloration and temperament. Its bill is black. Its upper parts are ashy olive, darker on crown and tail; below it is whitish. Its length is seven inches, and extent eleven or more. The coming of the Pewee in spring is a cheering sign of the season, hailed with delight by all who hear his joyous note. This is another species that has found mankind friendly, and left its primitive home in the forest to enjoy better privileges about human dwellings. This is rather a nervous bird, evidenced by the continual jerking of its tail, but has little of the pugnacity that characterizes the larger varieties already mentioned.

The Wood Pewee (*Contopus virens*) is chiefly confined to woodland, though after the breeding season it is a frequenter of orchards and shade-trees very often. It is smaller than the Phebe, and darker colored, being dark olive above, shaded on the sides to

white below. Its length is six and a fourth inches. Its lower mandible is straw-color, the upper being black. Its note is *pe wee'*, drawled, with accent on the last syllable.

The Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Contopus borealis*) is another arbo-rary species, far less common than the last, yet closely resembling it in everything except size. It prefers swamps or the vicinity of water, where it may usually be seen on some high dead branch watching for its prey. Its every action proclaims a Flycatcher, while its tired *pe wee*, uttered lazily with a falling inflection, recalls the notes of both the Phebe and Wood Pewee. Its upper parts are slaty olive, throat and abdomen white, sides olive. Its length is seven and a half inches.

The Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*) is an arrogant little denizen of the orchard that flies officiously from branch to branch, crying *chebec, chebec*, with an upward jerk of the head that threatens decapitation. Perhaps the most striking portions of its dress are a narrow white ring round the eyes and white wing-bars. Its sides and upper parts are olive, and under parts white. Five inches is the average length.

Traill's Flycatcher (*Empidonax pusillus trailli*) lives near water, usually in the seclusion of living tree-tops, unless devoting itself to singing, when it chooses a dead branch. Its colors are hardly to be distinguished from the Least Flycatcher's, but its notes are entirely different, and its measurements are greater, its length being six and three-fourths inches. It is nowhere abundant.

The Green-crested Flycatcher (*Empidonax arcadicus*) is a rare species, having its upper parts olive green, growing dark on the head; and wing-bars, eye-ring, and under parts yellowish. Its length is six inches.

The Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*) is another rarity, colored like the last, but having the yellow bright and distinct all the way from the bill over the breast to the under side of the tail. Its length is five and a quarter inches.

One of the birds that comes irregularly to visit us in winter is the Horned Lark (*Octocoris alpestris*). It may appear any time from September to May, but is most often observed individually or in pairs during the winter, on exposed spots where the wind has uncovered weed tops, or in highways, looking over horse manure for undigested grain.

Its upper parts are a pinkish brown, thickly streaked; a crescent on the breast and a line under the eye are black; throat and line over the eye yellowish; the hind claw is long and straight; bill of medium length. A small tuft of black feathers over each

car, projecting backward, give the bird its name. Its length is a trifle over seven inches.

The Crow (*Corvus americanus*) needs no introduction. It is perhaps the only bird that everybody knows. Concerning the food habits of the crow, however, something ought to be said. A thousand crow stomachs have been examined by experts for the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and the evidence is that while some sins have been committed against birds' nests and cornfields, these are insignificant when compared with their depredations in the insect world. The June-bug, parent of the large white worm that gnaws potatoes, is a common victim. Through July and August grasshoppers are eaten in great quantities. Cut-worms, in their season, are always on the bill of fare. The thoughtful farmer tars his corn at planting, and allows the crows to go unmolested.

The Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) is a worthy relative of the Crow, and a good second in resourceful tactics; but being smaller and more retiring, its habits, good and evil, are less prominent. As a vocalist, its stronghold is versatility rather than melody. None of our birds can produce so many noises as this. It is partially migratory, though many pass the winter here. Taken altogether, the Blue Jay is a handsome bird. Its clear blue upper parts, black necklace, and quill bars, and white points are effectively combined, not to mention its cap, which is a prominent feature.

The Canada Jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*) is hardly more than a casual visitor from the North. Its size is slightly less than the Blue Jay's. It is chiefly gray, — darkest on the shoulders, wings, and tail, and lightest on the head, neck, and breast. It is a notorious thief about the camps of trappers and lumbermen, and bears the name of Whisky Jack in their parlance.

The Purple Grackle, or Crow Blackbird (*Quiscalus quiscula*), is the largest of our blackbirds, having a length of twelve, and an extent of eighteen inches. Its head and neck are iridescent purple; the body a lustrous bronze, and the tail black. The iris is straw-color. The Crow Blackbird is fond of suburban life, and is likely to be found breeding in pines that serve to shade the streets or lawns toward the outskirts of towns.

The Rusty Grackle, or Rusty Blackbird (*Scolecophagus carolinus*), is known to us only as a migrant, whose summer is passed in Northern Maine and Canada. Its length is about ten inches. Adult males are lustrous black; females are dull black; and young birds are rusty brown, whence the name. They appear in flocks in April and October.

The Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*), frequently called the Golden Robin, is a bird of exceptional interest to ordinary humanity. Its beauty, its song, its activity, and its weaving are all of especial interest. Its head and back are black; its rump, most of its tail, and under parts are bright orange. The female is similar to the male, but much duller. They measure seven and three-fourths inches in length. During the month of June the elms of the village and the apple orchards on the farm resound with the clear notes of the oriole; and through the long cheerless months of cold weather their pouch-like nests, swinging in the wind, serve to remind us of the brilliant builder now in the tropics, but as sure to return again as he lives unharmed.

The Meadow Lark (*Sturnella magna*) is a local bird, common in favored neighborhoods and unknown in others. It is essentially a ground bird, yet, when inclined to sing, it often alights in trees and repeats its mellow lay by the half hour. Its back is gray; breast yellow, with a black arrow head, point downward, in the middle. Its outer tail feathers are white, and show plainly as the bird flies. The Lark is ten inches long, and sixteen in extent.

The Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) is an abundant species among the reeds and rushes that hedge ponds and streams. The male, with his bright red shoulder patches set off against his black suit, is a strikingly handsome bird. The female is quite different, being dark brown streaked with whitish, and without the gaudy epaulets which are her husband's glory. The male Red-wings, usually in company with Cow Birds, are in the van of returning migrants. Unlike most of the early comers, however, they are among the first to disappear after the nesting season is over.

The Cow Blackbird (*Melothrus ater*) was named from its habit of following cattle at pasture. It is notorious as a parasite upon other birds. Female Cow Birds never build nests for themselves, but deposit their eggs in the nests of smaller varieties, such as the Goldfinch or Vireo, and leave them to be hatched by an unwilling host. When hatched, the young Cow Birds grow rapidly, and are soon able to crowd the lawful children out of the nest to perish, and thrive on the bounty of their foster parents. This despicable habit of the Cow Bird has brought it into ill repute. The male is glossy black, with brown head and neck; females are slaty, more or less streaked. The male is eight inches long, while the female is a little smaller.

The Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) is as prominent in spring as "a city on a hill." The male's song and his antics during the

nuptial period are familiar, — more familiar by far than the ways of the gray wife that hides shyly in the grass. No bird is more popular with us than the Bobolink ; but in the rice fields of the South they are said to cause a damage of from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 per year, and there he is subjected to the most violent persecution. Literally millions of Bobolinks are slaughtered every year as they make their way from their Northern homes to their winter resorts in South America. The color changes of these birds are interesting. When they return from the South, the males are black and white, and the females are yellowish brown, streaked above. Some time in August the males change their dress for one like the female's. The young are also clad in the same garb. All retain this plumage till about the time the northward journey commences, when the distinctive colors of the males begin to appear, and by the time they reach this latitude the change is complete.

The Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*) is a winter visitor whose irregular coming seems to be regulated by food supply rather than by the weather. They normally belong to boreal America. This grosbeak nearly equals the robin in size. It has a short thick bill for crushing seeds. Adult males are carmine, with slaty wings and tail. The majority that are seen are females and young males, which are slaty, with yellowish head and rump.

The Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*) is a sociable bird, usually found in company with several of its fellows. It has a goodly degree of the vocal powers for which the finches and sparrows are noted. There is a large family of these thick-billed birds which live chiefly upon seeds. They are among the hardiest of our birds, and as they do not depend upon insect life for food, they are able to remain here much longer than the strictly insectivorous species. Purple Finches are likely to be seen any time from March to November. Males, two years old or over, are rosy-red, with dusky wings and tails. Females and young males are olive brown above and whitish beneath, everywhere streaked. Six inches is their average length.

The Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*) is a curious kind of finch, with falcate mandibles which act, toward the points, like a pair of shears. It feeds largely upon the seeds of pine and other coniferous trees, using its peculiar bill to extract the winged seeds from between the laminae of the cones. Males are brick red, with dusky wings and tail. Females are dark olive, tinged with greenish-yellow. This species may be seen at any time in the year, as they are very erratic in their movements. They do not usually appear,

however, in warm weather, being mostly winter visitors. They measure about six inches in length.

The White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*) is a much rarer species than the last, occurring under similar circumstances. It is similar in size and habits. This Crossbill is distinguished by two white bars on each wing. The males are rose red, with black wings and tail; females are brownish olive, specked with dusky, and with rump yellowish.

The Red-poll Linnet (*Acanthus linarius*) is a winter visitant of irregular occurrence. Some years large flocks of Red Polls are here from November to April, mostly among birches, the seeds of which seem to be much relished by them. They are gray, with many dark streaks above; the crown is crimson, and chin black. Males have rump and breast rosy. They measure five and three-fourth inches in length.

The Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*), also called the Yellow Bird or Thistle Bird, remains here the whole year long. In summer they are familiar objects in yards and highways, where they gather seeds of the dandelion and thistle. The golden yellow of the male, set out by black crown, wings, and tail, attracts more than a passing notice. The female is less showy, being of a yellowish brown color with dusky wings and tail. In winter Goldfinches assemble in flocks, and roam about in search of seeds. They visit weed patches and such trees as birches and hemlocks, where they find plenty of food, and manage to keep quite fat in spite of cold weather. Like Bobolinks, they all change their plumage in the fall for a winter dress. This resembles ordinary female attire, but is rather browner, and differs in having two conspicuous white bars on each wing. About five inches is the average length of this species.

The Pine Siskin, or Pine Finch (*Spinus pinus*), is oftenest seen in winter, sometimes in company with Goldfinches, which it resembles at that season. The dress of a Siskin is continuously streaked above and below with varying shades of olive brown suffused with yellow. The basal portion of the tail and wing quills are lemon yellow. In size it does not materially differ from the Goldfinch.

The English Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) is a parasitic humbug, foisted on the American public by certain well-meaning but ill-informed persons, who failed to understand that a seed-eating bird would continue to feed upon its natural food, even though there might be a superabundance of some other kind. It was first introduced about 1850 to destroy canker worms, which threatened to

ruin the shade trees in cities. The experiment was a thousand times worse than a failure, as everybody knows. To-day the bird is a noisy, filthy pest in all parts of the Union.

The White Snow Birds (*Plectrophanax nivalis*) come sweeping down from the North each winter, like great animated snow-flakes, with no other apparent design than to while cold weather away in ceaseless wanderings. Their dress, as we see it, is gray across the shoulders; more or less black on the wings; elsewhere white, slightly shaded with buffy brown across the breast and on the head. Their length is seven inches. The hind toenail is long and nearly straight.

A much rarer species than the last is the Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*), which is sometimes found in company with Snow Birds. It is a trifle smaller, and is readily distinguished by black on head, throat, and breast, and a chestnut collar.

The Vesper Sparrow, Grass Finch, Bay-winged Bunting (*Poæcetes gramineus*), is the common sparrow that lives in fields, and shows white outer tail feathers as it flies. Its color is gray with a chestnut patch on the bend of the wing. Its length is six inches. This is the commonest sparrow that lives in the fields and closely cropped pastures.

Another bird found in the same situation is the Savanna Sparrow (*Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna*). Its feeble song of *chip, chip, churr*, has none of the music for which its family is famous. The Savanna is gray above, with a line of yellow over each eye and on the bend of the wings, and white under parts, sharply streaked on the breast and sides. Its length is five and a half inches.

The Yellow-winged Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*) is a citizen of weedy meadows and damp pastures overgrown with shrubbery. It is never common, and being quite shy is rarely observed. Its song is even more strident than the Savanna's, and has gained for it the name of Grasshopper Sparrow. Its bill is short, and thicker than the common sparrow's. Its back is streaked, brown and black. The edge and bend of the wing, and a line over the eye, are bright yellow. The breast is buffy, unstreaked. Its length is five inches.

A near relative of the last named is known as Henslow's Yellow-winged Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowi*). The plainest difference between them is in the coloration of the breast, which on this bird is sharply streaked with black. The size and habits of the two species are identical.

The White-throated sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) is a fine

large sparrow, with a good voice. It is most common during the migration seasons, as many pass the summer farther north. Its home is among thick bushes, such as spring up after a piece of woodland has been cleared. But when family cares are over, White-throats like to come out to the brush fences that skirt the highway, where seeds are plentiful. They are brown above, streaked with black across the shoulders. The crown is black, with a white medial line. A yellow line extends from the bill to the eye. The neck, breast, and sides are ashy. A large spot of white on the throat gives the bird its name. Its length is seven inches.

The White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) is a more northerly bird than the last, and less common. The two are of the same size, and appear to have similar tastes. The White-crowned passes beyond our latitude to breed. Its back is ashy, mottled, with dark brown; under parts light ash, fading insensibly to white on the belly and throat. The head is white, with two black lines running lengthwise.

The Tree Sparrow (*Spizella monticola*) is the only sparrow that winters here. Its summer habitat is in Northern Canada, and it comes here to spend the winter the same as our sparrows go to the Southern States. It considerably resembles the common Chipping Sparrow, but is larger and rustier, and has two bars of white on each wing that are distinctive. Its under mandible is yellow, and its plain breast is marked by an obscure spot of dusky in the middle. Its length is six and a quarter inches.

The little Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella socialis*) has so thoroughly given itself to the society of man as to be in a state of semi-domestication. Its chestnut crown and gray back have an undisputed place in orchards, about door-steps, on sidewalks, or wherever human hands have cleared and adorned the earth. Its trusting nature has not been abused, and increase has been the reward. No bird is so common as the chippy, and few more beneficial to agriculture.

The Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) is found among the shrubbery of upland pastures. It is a common summer resident, but owing to its diminutive presence and retiring disposition, is better known by its clear ringing whistle than otherwise. Its color characteristics are ruddy brown above; a tinge of buff across the breast; a white eye ring, two white wing bars, and a reddish bill. In size it is a bit larger than the Chippy.

The Black Snow-Bird, or Junco (*Junco hyemalis*), is abundant spring and fall, in flocks by roadsides and in stubble land, gleaning

weed seed. It is a summer resident among the mountains. Its outer tail feathers and belly are white; otherwise it is of a dark slate-color. Its length is six and a quarter inches.

The Song Sparrow (*Melospiza fasciata*) is the first of its tribe to return as a herald of spring. Its sweet trilled song is heard with those of the Robin while yet the ground is nearly all white. It is a brisk active bird, not wild, but making a great show of caution as it flies noisily from bush to bush, peeping this way and that, and jerking its tail as if in a fret at being disturbed. It is an abundant species, favoring moist localities with plenty of brush. Its upper parts are brown; and lower white, distinctly streaked with dark brown on the sides and breast, the breast-markings merging into a spot at the centre. Its length is six and a half inches.

The Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*) does not ordinarily venture far from water. It resembles the Song Sparrow in size and actions, but has heavy black streaks on its back, a chestnut crown, and an unmarked ashy breast, which makes a difference in coloration.

The Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*) equals the white-throated, in size. It is a migrant, coming south from its Canadian home about November 1st, and passing us on its northward trip early in April. Its upper parts are bright reddish brown; and lower parts white, heavily blotched on the breast with the shade of the back. It stays in the woods, and for that reason is not so well known as other species that are not more plentiful.

The Chewink (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) makes its home in scrub land or among the hazels and sweet ferns of neglected pastures. It usually keeps pretty close to the ground, and is a hard bird to get a good look at. Its wings are small, relatively, which accounts for the great fluttering when it flies. Males are black above and in front, as far down as the middle of the breast, where the color abruptly changes to white. The sides are chestnut. The female is brown where the male is black, otherwise the sexes are alike. The outer tail feathers are white, and the iris is red. The length is eight and a half inches, nearly half being tail.

The Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Habia ludoviciana*) is recommended by several features. It is undeniably handsome, it sings well, and it is the only bird known to habitually eat the potato bug. In the southern portions of New Hampshire it is a fairly common variety, but this is rather beyond their normal limit, and it is not often observed here. Its bill is white, short, and enormously thick. The male is black above, with white rump, wing

spots, and portion of outer tail feathers. The under parts are white, with breast and wing linings carmine. The female is streaked above with dusky and olive brown, and is white below, with a tinge of tawny on the breast and saffron wing lining. Eight inches is their average length.

The Indigo Bird (*Passerina cyanea*) is a familiar roadside songster, that likes to sing in the hottest of weather, and show his fine clothes. The male is indigo blue, with dark wings and tail. The female is plain brown, with just a suggestion of a blue suffusion when viewed in the proper light. The difference in the coloring of the sexes is equalled by the difference in their temperaments; for while the male is always in sight, the female is exceedingly shy. The length of the Indigo Bird is six inches.

The Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*) lives mostly in the tops of tall forest trees, especially in oak timber. Its secluded habits make it seem less common than it really is. If one knows the bird's song, which sounds much like a robin's pronounced very quickly, he may find a tanager any day. The male is scarlet, with black wings and tail. The female is olive green, turning yellowish below. Tanagers are about seven inches long.

The Barn Swallow (*Chelidon erythrogaster*) is the commonest and most evenly distributed of its family. It formerly nested on cliffs or in caves, but was quick to recognize the advantages offered by buildings, and completely changed its habit. Now, instead of being confined to such localities as offer natural sites for their nests, they find nesting opportunities wherever the settler has pushed his way, and the result is a wide distribution and a probable increase of numbers. Barn swallows have deeply forked tails, steel blue backs, and buffy under parts, chestnut forehead and throat, and a blackish collar. They are seven inches long.

The Eave Swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*) is a social bird, almost invariably found in colonies. They used to attach their odd mud nests to cliffs, and are still called the Cliff Swallow by many. They now build to the rafters of open sheds or beneath the eaves of barns. Their gregariousness makes them somewhat local. In size, disposition, and color they have a strong resemblance to the Barn Swallow. But their tails are nearly even, and there is a large spot of buff on the rump, which serves to distinguish a Cliff Swallow at quite a distance.

The White-bellied Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*) is the first swallow to come north. It comes the first week in April, and directly pre-empt a bird-house for a home. If houses are scarce, it is willing to put up with any odd crevice, such as a rat hole in

the corner of an old house, or an unused gutter, or even a hollow tree,—the only house its progenitors knew. They are intolerant of other birds of any species, and rarely allow a large house to be occupied by a second pair. White Bellies are bluish green above and clear white beneath.

The Bank Swallow (*Clivicola riparia*) retains its primitive breeding habits. Inasmuch as sand banks of the proper consistency are only found now and then, this bird is very local. In suitable places they are abundant. For their nests, they tunnel into a bank from eight inches to two feet or more. They are gray above and white beneath, with a dusky band across the breast. Their length is about five inches.

The Purple Martin (*Progne subis*) is simply a swallow of larger growth. Its home is usually in houses put up for its especial benefit, for the bird is a favorite with mankind. They are gregarious, and are rarely found breeding by single pairs. Adult males are glossy purplish black. Females, and males till more than two years old, are duller above and white beneath, young males being more or less shaded on the breast and sides. They measure eight inches in length.

The Cherry Bird, or Cedar Bird (*Ampelis cedrorum*), has gained an unenviable reputation as a pilferer of early small fruits, but, for all that, there is much to commend it. Many insects are annually destroyed by it, and the fruits eaten are mostly wild and of no economical importance. So far as looks go, there is not a handsomer bird on our list. Its high cap, conspicuous ocular stripe of black, yellow tail-tip, and scarlet wing appendages, contrasted with its cinnamon fore parts and ashy rump and tail, make a rich combination. Its length is six and a half inches.

The Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) is equally at home in the woods or among the village shade-trees. It is a vigilant seeker for insects among the foliage of deciduous trees, singing between mouthfuls as it goes on its busy way. Its song is cheerful and sweet, and, though repeated over and over again all summer long in all sorts of weather, it never gets stale. The Red Eye is one of several vireos numbered among the birds of the town. They are all small, clad in sober colors, indefatigable singers, and the authors of the little pendent nests, made of birch bark, that are often seen attached to a forked branch by the roadside. Their bills are somewhat shorter than their heads, distinctly hooked at the tip, and provided with rictal bristles. This feature resembles the Flycatchers, though a typical flycatcher bill is relatively wider than a vireo's. The Red Eye is so named because its iris is reddish

brown. Its upper parts are olive green. Below it is white, tinged with yellow along the sides and under the tail. The crown is ashy, bordered on each side by a narrow white line between two black ones. Its length is six inches.

The Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilvus*) is oftenest found in the orchard or among village shade-trees. Its warbling song is frequently heard, though the bird is usually hidden by the foliage. Its upper parts are dull olive, brightest on the rump and ashy on the crown. There is a superciliary line of white, but no black, which serves to distinguish this species from the last at a glance. The under parts are white. The iris is dusky. Its length is five and a half inches.

The Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*) is colored precisely like the Warbling Vireo, but differs from it in being half an inch shorter and having the outer wing quill very short. It is one of the rarer species.

The Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*) is a sylvan species that finds its northern limit at about this latitude, and is therefore not common. It is yellowish olive above, except the rump, which is ashy blue; and yellow below. There are two white bars on each wing. Its length is six inches.

The Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*) is commonly a citizen of mixed woods. Its clear notes are to be heard by the first of May, while there is yet not a green leaf to be seen, at least a week in advance of the rest of the family. Its upper parts are olive green, changing to yellowish on the rump and ashy on the head. Its under parts are pure white. A white line runs from the bill to and round each eye. There are also two white bars on each wing. Its length is five and a half inches.

The White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo noveboracensis*) is a southern variety, of hardly more than casual occurrence here. It is a denizen of shrubbery and old fences, given to scolding when interfered with. It is bright olive green above, and white below; sides and crissum yellow. A line of yellow runs from the bill back to, and around the eyes; the wing bars are yellowish. The iris is white. Its length is five and a half inches.

The Great Northern Shrike, or Butcher Bird (*Lanius borealis*), is a summer resident of Canada, and only to be seen here during cold weather. It generally appears late in the fall and again in early spring, passing the season of deep snow farther south. Shrikes come singly, and spend their time about open land watching for insects from a fence stake or solitary tree. When insects fail, mice and small birds are killed. A shrike's weapon

is its bill, which resembles a vireo's, only more hooked at the tip. Its foot is that of an ordinary percher, with no special development of claws. The Northern Shrike has wings and tail black; body ashy, darkest above, and finely barred with dusky lines below. A wide black stripe runs from the bill backward across the side of the head. The outer tail feathers are white. Its length is ten inches.

The Logger-head Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) is a southern species that rarely strays so far north as this. It is smaller than the last species, being about nine inches in length. The habits of the two species are identical; and the most noticeable difference in coloration is in the black on the head, which with the Logger-head extends across the forehead. The Logger-head also has few or no cross lines on the breast. In both species the female is less distinctly marked than the male, which is the sex described. The Logger-head is only seen in summer.

The Black and White Creeping Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*) is one of a large family of little gay-colored birds. This family, in fact, includes most of our small arboreal species. The Black and White Creeper is abundant from the first of May till well into September. It follows trunks and larger branches of trees with a sidelong movement, in search of such insects as may be secreted in crevices in the bark. Its color is black and white, streaked, in about equal proportions. Its length is five inches.

The Blue Yellow-backed Warbler (*Compsothlypis americana*) is found in the woods, usually in a mixed growth. It is ashy blue above, with a dull yellow patch on the back; the throat and breast are yellow, crossed at the jugulum by a dusky collar; the abdomen and two wing bars are white. Its length is four and three-fourths inches.

The Blue Golden-winged Warbler (*Helminthophila chrysoptera*) is a rare species that inhabits swampy woods. The crown of its head and two wing bars are rich yellow; the other upper parts are slaty blue; excepting a patch of black on the throat, the under parts are white; the sides of the head are whitish, with a broad black mark extending from the bill backward, covering the eye. It is five inches long.

The Nashville Warbler (*Helminthophila ruficapilla*) usually keeps near the ground in thickets and scrub land. It is most numerous at migrating time, but though most Nashvilles go farther north, there are always some to remain through the summer. This warbler is ashy on the head, changing insensibly down the back to yellowish on the rump; a chestnut patch, which

on the female is often obscure, marks the crown; the under parts are yellow. Its length is four and three-fourths inches.

The Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica aestiva*) is a pretty follower of watercourses, where it looks like an animated nugget of gold flitting in and out among the green foliage. The male is bright yellow, streaked below with brown. The female is similar, though duller yellow, and with few brown streaks or none at all. Its length is five and a fourth inches.

The Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens*) is a woodland species of rather uncommon occurrence. It seems to prefer a lowly life among the underbrush. The male is slaty blue above, marked with scattering black streaks; the sides of the head, throat, and sides of the body are jet black; the abdomen and a triangular spot on the wing are white. The female is olive green above and dull yellow below, but is easily recognized by the white spot on the wing. Its length is five and a half inches.

The Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*) is chiefly a migrant, though it probably breeds here occasionally. It is an abundant species, very much in evidence during the autumnal movement, when they roam through groves and orchards, in flocks, for two or three weeks. At this time, old and young of both sexes look very much alike, in suits of brown above and white beneath, everywhere streaked with dusky; the middle of the crown, a spot on the rump, and the sides are yellow. The yellow markings are the same in all conditions. Males in spring plumage have the brown of the back replaced with ashy; the sides of the head black, with white lines above and below the eye, and the breast heavily blotched with black. Its length is five and three-fourths inches.

The Black and Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica maculosa*), like the last, is chiefly a migrant. It is a frequenter of all kinds of woodland. Its crown is ashy; the other upper parts, together with the sides of the neck, are black; the under parts are bright yellow, crossed at the throat by a line of black, and heavily streaked by the same on the breast and sides; the eyelids, a line running back from the eye, and a wide diagonal wing bar, are white. This description applies to the male. The female is olive green, blotched with black on the back, otherwise the same as the male. This species measures five inches in length.

The Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pennsylvanica*) is a common resident. It prefers a young growth, such as springs up where a wood-lot has been cut off. The sexes are practically alike. The crown is clear yellow; the back is streaked, black and

yellowish, with a gray effect; the wing bars are yellowish, the sides chestnut, and the under parts white. They measure five inches in length.

The Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*) is known here as a migrant, or, rarely, as a resident. It is one of the last to arrive from the South, coming about the last week in May. The sexes are similar. The back is gray, streaked with black; the wing bars, sides of the head, and under parts are white; the crown, throat, and sides of the breast are bay, the crown being a shade darker; the forehead is black back to the eyes. The length is five inches.

The Black-poll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*) is another migrant that is late in appearing. While here it is fond of examining orchards and other scattering deciduous trees. At first sight it is likely to be mistaken for the Black and White Creeper, but a closer inspection reveals a decidedly grayish appearance on the back, and the black which entirely covers the crown. Its length is five and three-fourths inches.

The Orange-throated Warbler (*Dendroica Blackburnia*) is to be found in large growths of mixed trees. It works among the terminal foliage chiefly. The male is black above, with heavy wing bars and a few streaks on the back of whitish; a spot on the crown, a superciliary line, the under eyelids, and throat are orange; the other under parts are yellow, streaked on the sides with black. The female is gray above and yellow where the male is orange. They measure five and a half inches in length.

The Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*) is a common resident of pine woods. Its upper parts are bright olive green; wings and tail ashy; sides of head greenish yellow; throat and breast black; the abdomen and wing bars are white. Its length is five inches.

The Pine-creeping Warbler (*Dendroica vigorsii*) is one of the earliest arrivals in spring, usually coming the first week in April. It is the plainest of our warblers. The male is yellowish olive above, and yellow below, with dusky wings and tail. The female is olive-gray, with a suggestion of yellow, below. This bird prefers to follow the large branches of trees rather than to search among the terminal foliage. It is usually found in coniferous woods, but not abundantly. Its length is five and a half inches.

The Yellow Red-poll Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*) is a migrant that reaches us about the first of May, and again about the first of October. It feeds much upon the ground in fields, frequently rising to neighboring trees. It has a peculiar habit of

jerking its tail, unlike other warblers of its size. The sexes agree in being olive brown on the back and wings, changing to yellowish on the rump; the crown is chestnut; a line over the eyes, and the entire under parts, are yellow, the sides being streaked with bay. Its length is five and a fourth inches.

The Oven Bird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*) is a common and very noisy denizen of mixed woods. It is large for a warbler, being thrush-like in form, and has manners peculiarly its own. It is classed with the warblers on structural grounds, but only after a long struggle among ornithologists. It is largely a ground bird, having recourse to trees for observation, or when inclined to deliver its penetrating song, which may be written *wē'-chē-wē'-chē-wē'-chē-wē'-chē*, with a steady crescendo. It is oftenest seen on a prostrate log or naked branch, walking, and jerking its tail apprehensively, pausing now and then as if to consider what it is best to do next. Its upper parts are a uniform bright olive green, except the central portion of the crown, which is brownish orange; the under parts are white, sharply spotted on the breast and sides with dark brown.

The Maryland Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis trichas*) is a fussy little warbler that follows old fences and the tangled borders of swampy places. It is as irritable as a wren, and never fails to make a great complaint when disturbed. The male is olive green above, and yellow beneath. His noticeable black mask, which covers the forehead and sides of the head, is a distinguishing mark. The female has no mask, and is less brightly, though similarly, colored. It is an abundant species, measuring four and a half inches in length.

The Canadian Flycatching Warbler (*Sylvania canadensis*) is fairly common during migration, and is sometimes found during the summer. It is a warbler with a flycatcher's broad bill, and something of a flycatcher's appetite, but with none of its temper. It frequents sparse woodland and well-grown sproutland. This warbler is ashy above, with the centres of its crown feathers black; and yellow below, the upper breast being crossed by a necklace of black. Its length is five and a fourth inches.

The American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) is a flycatching warbler like the last, but much more abundant. It is strictly arboreal, found anywhere, but more commonly in the neighborhood of water, which furnishes plenty of flying insects. The adult male is black, with orange-colored tracts on its wings, sides, and basal portions of the outer tail feathers. Females, and males under two years of age are ashy above, white below, and yellow

where the old male is orange. They measure five and a fourth inches in length.

The Pipit, or Titlark (*Anthus pensilvanicus*), is a migrant, known to breed in Labrador, and only seen here spring and fall. They are oftenest seen in autumn, after the corn is cut, running about in flocks among the corn stubble. They are rather shy, and take flight if approached. They are slender birds, with well-developed feet and legs, and long, straight hind claws. A prominent characteristic of the Titlark is an incessant bobbing of the tail. The upper parts are olive brown, darker on the wings and tail; the under parts are buff, spotted with dark brown on the breast and sides. The outer tail feathers are white. Seven inches is their average length.

The House Wren (*Troglodytes ædon*) is an impudent little individual that usually takes possession of any odd chink about buildings that will afford shelter. Sometimes it is a hole in a post, or it may be in an old chickadee's nest in the orchard, or a box put up on purpose by a thoughtful owner. This wren is quick to resent intrusion, and sputters vociferously on the slightest provocation. Its wings and tail are about equal in length, a distinction to be noticed between this and the Winter Wren. Its color is brown, dark above and lighter beneath, everywhere barred with fine black lines. It is five inches long.

The Winter Wren (*Troglodytes hyemalis*) is a migrant and occasional resident, frequenting swamps and moist woods. It usually keeps close in the underbrush, and would often pass unperceived were it not for its propensity for scolding. Its coloration is not materially different from the House Wren, but its tail is plainly shorter than its wings, and its length is only four inches. Both species are excellent singers, with voices all out of proportion to their dimensions.

The Short-billed Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus stellaris*) lives among the reeds of water margins. Its occurrence here is unusual. The crown and back are dusky streaked with white, elsewhere brown above; wings and tail barred, and of about equal length; a superciliary line and the under parts are white with a band of brown across the breast and along the sides. It is four and a half inches long.

The Brown Creeper (*Certhia familiaris*) is a common winter visitor and an occasional resident. It is an unassuming little creature, continually making a diligent hunt for food. Its habit is to alight at the base of a tree, and work steadily upward by short hitches till near the top, then to fly diagonally downward to begin

work on new territory. The Creeper's bill is slender and curved downward, and its tail is used as a prop, being stiff like a woodpecker's. Its upper parts are gray, very like the gray bark on which its life is spent, turning tawny on the rump. It is white beneath. It measures five and a half inches in length.

The White-bellied Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*), like the Creeper, gains a livelihood by searching in the crevices of bark. But the Nuthatch has more enterprise than the Creeper, for he examines branches as well as trunks, and moves about with more show of alacrity, as often going downward as upward, and heels up as back up, such is his climbing ability. The bill is straight, and is often used to a limited extent for drilling into wood. The female is bluish ash above and white beneath; the male has a black crown, otherwise he is the same as the female. They are five and a half inches long.

The Red-bellied Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*) is smaller than the last species, measuring only four and a half inches in length. The only material difference in color between them is found on the under parts, which on this nuthatch is rusty. Both are residents throughout the year.

The Chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*) is an abundant resident. It is found in almost every piece of woodland, — tuneful, sprightly, busy, cheerful, and happy, regardless of season or weather. The sexes are colored alike, — sides of the head white; crown, nape, and throat black; gray above and whitish beneath. The length is five inches.

The Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*) is a tiny bird that is to be found sparingly the year round. Spring and fall it is common. It rarely breeds in this latitude, and spends the winter with us frequently, but not always. In winter it makes one of the party headed by the Chickadees, and comprising the Brown Creeper, the Nuthatches, and the Downy Woodpecker. Its agility is hardly equalled by any but its relative, the Ruby Crown, and the Humming Bird. It is olive above and dingy white beneath. Females have a yellow patch on the crown. Males have an orange zone, with lateral yellow lines on the crown. They are four inches in length.

The Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*) is a migrant seen during a week or ten days near the first of May, and for a month or so in autumn. Its size and general coloration are similar to the Golden-crown; but the spot on its head is scarlet, and there is a white ring round the eye that is seen at once.

The Cat Bird (*Galeoscoptes carolinensis*) is one of our nicest

songsters. It is an inhabitant of thickets, especially of the alders which grow by brooks. Here the Cat Bird finds close shelter for its shy ways, insects and berries for food, and an obscure place for its nest. Its color is dark slate, with black crown, and chestnut crissum. This is an abundant species that does much to make country life charming for all who love the study of birds. Its length is nearly nine inches.

The Brown Thrasher (*Harporhynchus rufus*) is another eminent songster whose lay suggests the Cat Bird's, but is more varied. The Thrasher, advertently or otherwise, weaves into the fabric of its song the notes of many other birds. It is fond of bush pastures, high or low indifferently, lives mostly upon the ground, and is rather shy. It is cinnamon red above and creamy beneath, heavily spotted on the breast with brown. It measures eleven inches in length.

The Robin (*Merula migratoria*) was named by the early settlers of this country because it reminded them of the English robin, — a favorite bird in the mother country. The Forefathers would have done better to apply the name to our Blue Bird, which is a true relation to the English robin. The robin is a thrush, and being a familiar bird is the best known example of its tribe. Its size and coloring need not be given.

The Wood Thrush (*Turdus mustelinus*) is a well-known bird up to the southern portion of this State, but is uncommon here. Like all the thrushes, it is a fine singer. Its head and back are cinnamon brown, turning to olive on the rump and tail. Below it is white, profusely spotted. Its length is eight inches.

The Olive-backed Thrush is rather common in the White Mountain region during the breeding season, and is an occasional summer resident about Littleton. It is uniform olive above; under parts white, shaded on the sides of the head and breast with buff, and marked on throat and breast with large dusky spots. Its length is seven and a quarter inches.

The Tawny Thrush (*Turdus fuscescens*), also called Wilson's Thrush, and Veery, is a common summer resident, inhabiting wooded places usually in the vicinity of water. It arrives about the tenth of May, and fills the woods with its spiral metallic notes every morning from dawn till sunrise. It is uniformly tawny above, whitish beneath, lightly streaked on the throat with olive. Its length is seven and a half inches.

The Hermit Thrush (*Turdus aonalaschkæ*) is probably our commonest thrush except the Robin. It usually divides the country with the Veery, taking the wooded hills, leaving the Veery

the lowlands. Its song has a sweetness and fervent purity that entitles it to be called the best singer in our avifauna. It is olive on the head and back, and tawny on the rump and tail. Its under parts are white, distinctly spotted on the breast with olive brown. Its length is seven inches.

The Blue Bird (*Sialia sialis*) vies with the Robin in announcing the return of spring. It is a common bird on every farm, nesting in bird boxes, or in old woodpeckers' holes in the orchard, and living on easy terms with all its neighbors. The male is bright blue above and chestnut on the breast. The female is similar, but more dull. They are nearly seven inches long.

A LIST OF THE BIRDS OF LITTLETON.

Order PYGOPODES. The Divers.

FAMILY PODICIPIDÆ. THE GREBES.

Podilymbus podiceps. Dab-chick. Pied-billed Grebe.

Colymbus holboëlli. Red-necked Grebe.

" *auritus*. Horned Grebe.

FAMILY URINATORIDÆ. THE LOONS.

Urinator imber. Common Loon.

" *lumme*. Red-throated Loon.

Order LONGIPENNES. The Long-winged Swimmers.

FAMILY LARIDÆ. THE GULLS.

Larus argentatus smithsonianus. The Herring Gull.

" *philadelphia*. Bonaparte's Gull.

Order ANSERES. The Ducks and Geese.

FAMILY ANATIDÆ. THE DUCKS.

Mergus americanus. Fish Duck.

Lophodytes cucullatus. Hooded Merganser.

Anas obscura. Black Duck. Dusky Duck.

Aix sponsa. Wood Duck.

Erismatura rubida. Ruddy Duck.

Chen hyperborea. Snow Goose.

Branta canadensis. Canada Goose.

Order HERODIONIS. The Herons and Storks.

FAMILY ARDEIDÆ. THE HERONS.

- Botaurus lentiginosus.* Bittern. Stakedriver.
" *exilis.* Least Bittern.
Ardea herodias. Great Blue Heron.
" *virescens.* Green Heron.
Nycticorax nycticorax. Night Heron.

Order PALUDICOLÆ. The Cranes and Rails.

FAMILY RALLIDÆ. THE RAILS.

- Rallus virginianus.* Virginia Rail.
Fulica americanus. Coot. Mud Hen.

Order LIMICOLÆ. The Shore Birds.

FAMILY SCOLOPACIDÆ. THE SNIPES.

- Philohela minor.* Woodcock.
Gallinago delicata. Wilson's Snipe.
Tringa minutilla. Least Sandpiper.
" *maculata.* Pectoral Sandpiper.
Totanus melanoleucus. Greater Yellow-legs.
" *flavipes.* Lesser Yellow-legs.
" *solitarius.* Solitary Sandpiper.
Bartramia longicauda. Upland Sandpiper or Plover.
Actitis macularia. Spotted Sandpiper.

FAMILY CHARADRIDÆ. THE PLOVERS.

- Aegialitis semipalmata.* Ringneck Plover.

Order GALLINÆ. The Gallinaceous Birds.

FAMILY TETRAONIDÆ. THE GROUSE.

- Colinus virginianus.* Bob-white.
Dendragapus canadensis. Spruce Partridge.
Bonasa umbellus. Ruffed Grouse.

Order COLUMBÆ. The Doves.

FAMILY COLUMBIDÆ. THE PIGEONS.

- Ectopistes migratorius.* Wild Pigeon.
Fenaidura macroura. Turtle Dove.

Order RAPTORES. The Birds of Prey.**FAMILY FALCONIDÆ. THE FALCONS.**

- Circus hudsonius.* Marsh Harrier.
Accipiter velox. Sharp-shinned Hawk.
 " *cooperi.* Cooper's Hawk.
 " *atricapillus.* Goshawk.
Buteo borealis. Red-tailed Hawk.
 " *latissimus.* Broad-winged Hawk.
 " *lineatus.* Red-shouldered Hawk.
Archibuteo lagopus. Rough-legged Hawk.
Aquila chrysaetos. Golden Eagle.
Haliaeetus leucocephalus. Bald Eagle.
Falco peregrinus. Duck Hawk.
 " *columbarius.* Pigeon Hawk.
 " *sparverius.* Sparrow Hawk.
Pandion haliaetus. Fish Hawk.

FAMILY BUBONIDÆ. THE OWLS.

- Syrnium nebulosum.* Barred Owl.
Nyctala acadica. Saw-whet Owl.
Megascops asio. Screech Owl.
Bubo virginianus. Great Horned Owl.
Nyctea nyctea. Snowy Owl.
Surnia ulula. Hawk Owl.

Order COCCYGES. Cuckoos and their Allies.**FAMILY CUCULIDÆ. THE CUCKOOS.**

- Coccyzus americanus.* Yellow-billed Cuckoo.
 " *erythrophthalmus.* Black-billed Cuckoo.

FAMILY ALCEDINIDÆ. THE KINGFISHERS.

- Ceryle alcyon.* Belted Kingfisher.

Order PICI. The Woodpeckers.**FAMILY PICIDÆ. THE WOODPECKERS.**

- Dryobates villosus.* Hairy Woodpecker.
 " *pubescens.* Downy Woodpecker.
Picoides arcticus. Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker.

Ceophleus pileatus. Piliated Woodpecker.
Melanerpes erythrocephalus. Red-headed Woodpecker.
Sphyrapicus varius. Yellow-bellied Woodpecker.
Colaptes auratus. Yellow Hammer. Flicker.

Order MACROCHIRES. Swifts and their Allies.

FAMILY CAPRIMULGIDÆ. THE GOAT-SUCKERS.

Antrostomus vociferus. Whippoorwill.
Chordeiles virginianus. Night Hawk.

FAMILY MICROPODIDÆ. THE SWIFTS.

Chetura pelagica. Chimney Swift.

FAMILY TROCHILIDÆ. THE HUMMERS.

Trochilus colubris. Ruby-throated Humming Bird.

Order PASSERES. The Passerine Birds.

FAMILY TYRANNIDÆ. THE FLYCATCHERS.

Tyrannus tyrannus. King Bird.
Myiarchus crinitus. Great-crested Flycatcher.
Sayornis phæbe. Pewee.
Cantopus borealis. Olive-sided Flycatcher.
" *virens.* Wood Pewee.
Empidonax acadicus. Green-crested Flycatcher.
" *pusillus trailli.* Traill's Flycatcher.
" *minimus.* Least Flycatcher.
" *flaventris.* Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.

FAMILY ALAUDIDÆ. THE LARKS.

Otocoris alpestris. Horned Lark.

FAMILY CORVIDÆ. CROWS AND JAYS.

Cyanocitta cristata. Blue Jay.
Perisoreus canadensis. Canada Jay.
Corvus americanus. Crow.

FAMILY ICTERIDÆ. ORIOLES AND BLACKBIRDS.

Dolichonyx oryzivorus. Bobolink.
Molothrus ater. Cow Bird.

Agelaius phoeniceus. Red-winged Blackbird.
Sturnella magna. Meadow Lark.
Icterus spurius. Orchard Oriole.
Icterus galbula. Baltimore Oriole.
Scolecophagus carolinus. Rusty Blackbird.
Quiscalus quiscula. Crow Blackbird.

FAMILY FRINGILLIDÆ. THE FINCHES.

Pinicola enucleator. Pine Grosbeak.
Carpodacus purpureus. Purple Finch.
Loxia leucoptera. White-winged Crossbill.
 " *curvirostra*. Red Crossbill.
Acanthis linarius. Red-poll Linnet.
Spinus tristis. Yellow Bird. Gold Finch.
 " *pinus*. Pine Siskin.
Plectrophenax nivalis. Snow Bunting.
Calcarius lapponicus. Lapland Longspur.
Poecetes gramineus. Vesper Sparrow.
Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna. Savanna sparrow.
 " *savannarum*. Grasshopper Sparrow.
 " *henslowi*. Henslow's Sparrow.
Passer domesticus. English Sparrow.
Zonotrichia leucophrys. White-crowned Sparrow.
 " *albicollis*. White-throated Sparrow.
Spizella monticola. Tree Sparrow.
 " *socialis*. Chipping Sparrow.
 " *pusilla*. Field Sparrow.
Junco hyemalis. Black Snow Bird.
Melospiza fasciata. Song Sparrow.
 " *georgiana*. Swamp Sparrow.
Passerella iliaca. Fox Sparrow.
Pipilo erythrophthalmus. Chewink.
Habia ludoviciana. Rose-breasted Grosbeak.
Passerina cyanea. Indigo Bird.

FAMILY TANAGRIDÆ. THE TANAGERS.

Pyrranga rubra. Summer Red Bird.
 " *erythromelas*. Scarlet Tanager.

FAMILY HIRUNDINIDÆ. THE SWALLOWS.

Progne subis. Purple Martin.
Petrochelidon lunifrons. Eaves Swallow.
Chelidon erythrogaster. Barn Swallow.
Tachycineta bicolor. White-bellied Swallow.
Clivicola riparia. Bank Swallow.

FAMILY AMPELIDÆ. THE CHATTERERS.

Ampelis cedrorum. Cherry Bird.

FAMILY LANIIDÆ. THE SHRIKES.

Lanius borealis. Great Northern Shrike.

" *ludovicianus.* Loggerhead Shrike.

FAMILY VIREONIDÆ. THE VIREOS.

Vireo olivaceus. Red-eyed Vireo.

" *philadelphicus.* Philadelphia Vireo.

" *gilvus.* Warbling Vireo.

" *fluvifrons.* Yellow-throated Vireo.

" *solitarius.* Blue-headed Vireo.

" *noveboracensis.* White-eyed Vireo.

FAMILY MNIOTILTIDÆ. THE WARBLERS.

Mniotilta varia. Black and White Creeping Warbler.

Helminthophila chrysoptera. Golden-winged Warbler.

" *rusticapilla.* Nashville Warbler.

Comptosia americana. Blue Yellow-backed Warbler.

Dendroica aestiva. Yellow Warbler.

" *cærulescens.* Black-throated Blue Warbler.

" *coronata.* Yellow-rumped Warbler.

" *maculosa.* Black and Yellow Warbler.

" *pennsylvanica.* Chestnut-sided Warbler.

" *castanea.* Bay-breasted Warbler.

" *striata.* Black-poll Warbler.

" *blackburnia.* Orange-throated Warbler.

" *virens.* Black-throated Green Warbler.

" *vigorsii.* Pine-creeping Warbler.

" *palmarum.* Red-poll Warbler.

Seiurus aurocapillus. Oven Bird.

Geothlypis trichas. Maryland Yellow Throat.

Sylvania pusilla. Green Black-capped Warbler.

" *canadensis.* Canada Warbler.

Setophaga ruticilla. American Redstart.

FAMILY MOTACILLIDÆ. THE WAGTAILS.

Anthus pennsylvanicus. Titlark.

FAMILY TROGLODYTIDÆ. THE WRENS AND MOCKING BIRDS.

Galeoscoptes carolinensis. Cat Bird.

Harporhynchus rufus. Brown Thrasher.

Troglodytes aëdon. House Wren.

" *hiemalis.* Winter Wren.

Cistothorus stellaris. Short-billed Marsh Wren.

FAMILY CERTHIIDÆ. THE CREEPERS.

Certhia familiaris. Brown Creeper.

FAMILY PARIDÆ. THE NUTHATCHES AND TITMICE.

Litta carolinensis. White-bellied Nuthatch.

" *canadensis.* Red-bellied Nuthatch.

Parus atricapillus. Chickadee.

FAMILY SYLVIIDÆ. THE OLD WORLD WARBLERS.

Regulus satrapa. Golden-crowned Kinglet.

" *calendula.* Ruby-crowned Kinglet.

FAMILY TURDIDÆ. THE THRUSHES.

Turdus mustelinus. Wood Thrush.

" *fuscescens.* Tawny Thrush.

" *ustulatus.* Olive-backed Thrush.

" *canadensis pallasii.* Hermit Thrush.

Merula migratoria. Robin.

Sialia sialis. Blue Bird.

VI.

CLIMATE AND WEATHER.

BY ROBERT DE COURCEY WARD, A. M.

BEFORE considering the climate of Littleton itself, it will be well to notice the general features of the climate and weather of New England, for it is only after an understanding of these larger facts that we can appreciate the local variations that Littleton presents.

For climatic purposes, the United States may be divided into three divisions: I. An Eastern Division, extending from the Atlantic Coast to the Plateau Region west of the Mississippi Valley; II. The Western Plateau and Mountain Region west of Long. 100° W.; and III. The Pacific Coast Region west of the Coast Ranges of mountains. We are here concerned with the first of these divisions only, and with but a small part of this, viz., the New England States. The climate of New England may be described in a word as continental, by which is meant that the changes from season to season are marked, or, in other words, that it has cold winters and hot summers. This is a distinguishing feature of the climate of the Atlantic coast of the United States, the proximity of the ocean and of the Gulf Stream having but a slight effect in tempering the severity of the winters or the heat of the summers. The reason for this is found in the fact that New England is situated on the leeward side of the continent, and therefore the prevailing winds, blowing from land to sea, carry the characteristic continental features of cold winters and hot summers over the New England States. The absence of any high mountain ranges extending north and south, which might act as a barrier to the winds, accentuates the continental character of the climate. During the winter months, as well as in the late autumn and early spring, the prevailing winds are northwest, and come from the cold snow-covered plains of the northwestern United States and Canada. In summer, on the other hand, the prevailing winds are from the southwest, and, coming from the warm Southern States, not only bring with them the high temperatures of

those inland districts, but also prevent, to a considerable extent, any great reduction of the summer temperature by cool breezes from the sea. In respect to its leeward position and continental climate, New England is much like the northeastern coast of Asia in the same latitudes, the position with reference to the continent, the proximity of the ocean, and of the warm and cold currents off-shore being the same in both cases. On the other hand, the countries on the western side of the continent, as our Pacific coast and the western lands of Europe, have their prevailing winds from the ocean, and therefore do not experience such great seasonal changes of temperature. In summer, their winds come prevailing from the northwest, bringing the cool air from the northern seas, and in winter, from the southwest, bringing the warm air from the oceans lying near the equator. The contrast between the temperature conditions of New England and those of similar latitudes in Western Europe is very striking, the ranges being much less in the latter case.

In addition to the one cause of our great changes of temperature just mentioned, viz., the leeward position of New England with respect to the continent, there are other causes which are of prime importance. New England lies in a region which has the most rapid decrease of temperature poleward of any in the world. In the south is the Gulf of Mexico, with a higher temperature than that of any other body of water in the same latitude; at Lat. 50° N., over Canada, the temperature is lower than that of any land area in the same latitude except Eastern Siberia; off the coast, in close proximity, are the warm Gulf Stream and the cold waters of the Labrador current. Further, nowhere in the world is there a more frequent passage of cyclonic storms — better called cyclones, although they are usually spoken of simply as storms — than over the northeastern part of the United States, and nowhere do they move more rapidly than here. As almost every one of these storm areas — of which there are on an average about two a week — affects the weather of some part or all of New England, our changes of wind, weather, and temperature in this region must be both frequent and rapid. This changeableness is the marked feature of New England climate. Settled weather is practically unknown.

A few words of explanation may be necessary here in regard to these cyclonic storms, or, as they are technically called, cyclones. These are areas of low pressure which move in a general easterly or northeasterly direction across our country. Most of them come from the northwestern parts of the United States, or from Canada,

and move across the Great Lakes and down the St. Lawrence Valley. Others come from the Southern States, or Gulf of Mexico, and move over the Eastern Central States up to the Lakes, and then down the St. Lawrence Valley, or up the Atlantic coast, and then towards the northeast over the ocean. A third path followed by cyclones which come to us from the West Indies, and commonly known as West Indian hurricanes, is close along the coast, and then off to sea, either south of or over New England. It will be seen from this description that New England is situated in a region towards which these cyclonic tracks converge. Cyclones have inflowing winds, systematically spiralling towards the centre of low pressure in a direction contrary to that in which the hands of a watch or clock move, and with a velocity increasing towards this centre. They are commonly associated with cloudy and rainy, or, if in winter, snowy weather. In winter, they are more frequent and more violent than in summer, and move more rapidly. Their average velocity for the year is 28.4 miles an hour. It is on the passage of such areas of low pressure, and of the accompanying areas of high pressure, or anticyclones, that our weather changes depend. The anticyclones, or areas of high pressure, are in many respects the opposite of the cyclones. They have outflowing winds, spiralling away from the centre in the same direction as that in which the hands of a watch move, and they are associated with fair weather. Their paths are more erratic than those of the cyclones, and their velocity is not so uniform. It should be noted that, owing to the contra-clockwise circulation of the winds around a cyclone, such an area has southerly or southeasterly winds on its front, and westerly or north-westerly winds on its rear. This is an important point to bear in mind in considering our weather changes.

The New England winter, lasting generally from November well into March, is severe. Temperatures of -20° or -30° are not uncommon, especially at the more northern stations, and readings of -40° , or even lower, are occasionally noted. On the other hand, the occurrence of warm southerly winds during the winter often sends the temperature up to 50° or 60° , so that ranges for the whole of New England during the winter months are often 80° to 100° . Snow usually falls in November, and, especially in the interior of the northern districts, often in October, and more rarely in September. On the mountains of New Hampshire it not infrequently falls in midsummer. It remains on the ground till April, — more often, however, in northern districts than in southern. In one or two isolated, well-sheltered spots in the White

Mountains snow often remains till July or August. April commonly brings a few light snow-storms. The depth of snow in midwinter may exceed two or three feet.

In April and May the effect of the northward advance of the sun is clearly seen in the rapid rise of temperature on clear days, many of which have distinctly summer characteristics, but the occurrence of cold northwest winds brings back wintry conditions from time to time. April is further distinguished by the increasing numbers of its cumulus clouds, and May by the increase in number of thunder-storms, — both of these phenomena being characteristic of summer.

New England summer weather may be called hot. It is marked by no such violent or frequent changes as those which characterize the winter. It lasts from June through September, and even into October, although late in September and in October the periods of mild weather are often broken by cold rain-storms. The summer has fewer general rains than the winter, but in their place thunder-storms are of frequent occurrence.

The mean annual temperature of New England ranges from about 50° on the southern coast to about 40° in the northern parts. Temperatures of — 20° and — 30°, or more, are not uncommon in winter at northern stations, and in the summer months maximum temperatures of 95° to 100° are reported. The mean for the winter ranges from about 15° in the north to 30° in the south, and for the summer from 60° to 70°. The effect of the topography of New England is most marked when we examine the distribution of temperature for the year. A glance at any mean annual temperature chart of this region will show that the isotherms, or lines of equal temperature, bend northward up the Connecticut Valley, while they bend southward on either side of the valley. This makes a curious series of loops, and shows that the mean annual temperature of many stations along the valley is higher than that of other stations on the same latitude east and west of the valley. In winter, this valley, reaching down to Long Island Sound, affords a free passage to the warm southerly winds from the ocean far up into New Hampshire. It also, on the other hand, furnishes an easy course to the southward for the cold northerly winds. In general, however, the topographic features of New England are not sufficiently marked to affect the climate to any great extent. The higher mountain tops, such as Mount Washington, naturally show, more or less distinctly, the characteristic variations of temperature, pressure, wind velocity and direction, that distinguish mountain stations; but the elevations are not

sufficiently high to cause very decided differences in precipitation, or in general climatic conditions, on the windward and leeward slopes. The stations among the mountains in parts of New Hampshire and Vermont have a more or less characteristic mountain climate. Being considerably above sea level, their summer temperatures are usually lower than those of stations at less altitudes, and their precipitation and winds are to some extent influenced by their situation with respect to the mountains. As the temperature of the air decreases about 1° for every 800 feet of ascent, the higher mountains show variations in their flora depending on this change of climate with height above sea level. Other minor climatic features which may be noted as characteristic of the New England mountain region, besides those already mentioned, are the occurrence of local mountain and valley winds, and the marked inversions of temperature which usually occur during calm, clear nights, and give distinctly lower temperatures in the valley bottoms than on the mountain sides and tops.

The precipitation of New England is remarkably evenly distributed through the year. There is a slight maximum in summer, the principal part of the summer rainfall coming in thunder-storms. The amount of precipitation varies between 40 and 50 inches a year over most of the district, the greatest amounts being found along the southern and eastern coasts, and the least — between 80 and 40 inches — in Vermont. The variation of rainfall by seasons averages only .05 inch in Massachusetts; .18 inch in Connecticut; .16 inch in Rhode Island; .17 inch in Maine, and .24 inch in New Hampshire. The New England States, as a whole, have the least seasonal variation of rainfall of any part of the United States. The total precipitation varies largely in different years, however, and is not infrequently 20 or 30 per cent greater or less than the mean. January has the greatest probability of rain, and the summer months the least. January, February, and March are the months of heaviest snowfall, the amount averaging about 20 inches in each of these months in the northern parts, and 10 in the southern. In November, the average snowfall in northern districts is 10 inches; in December, 15 inches, while in southern sections, it is about 5 inches in each month. In October and May, snowfalls average less than 1 inch. In the northern interior, sleighing generally lasts three months, more or less, but in southern sections the snow is often melted by the warm southerly winds, which not infrequently bring rain. Hail occurs in connection with thunder-storms in the summer months. December has the highest percentage of mean cloudiness; June and August, the least.

In December, the percentages are over 70 in northern Vermont and New Hampshire, 60-70 in southern Vermont and New Hampshire, western Connecticut, and Massachusetts, and 50-60 over the rest of the district. In June and August, the percentage is between 40 and 50 for the whole region. The percentage of mean cloudiness is higher in the northern parts of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine than in southern or coast sections. The winter months, as a whole, are the cloudy ones. The cloudiness increases rapidly in October, but decreases gradually from the winter maximum to the summer minimum.

The prevailing winds, as already stated, are northwest during the winter, and southwest during the summer. They are, however, very frequently interrupted by easterly winds, caused by the passage of cyclonic depressions. When a depression moves north of New England, it will cause easterly and southeasterly winds on front, veering through the south to the southwest, west, and northwest, as the centre moves off to the northeast. When a depression moves south of New England, the wind begins in the northeast, and backs through the north to the northwest. During the summer, on clear, calm days, the sea-breeze blows along the shore for a distance of some ten or twenty miles inland.

The average date of the first killing frost for the whole of New England is between September 15 and October 1, and of the last, between April 15 and May 1; but frosts may occur in any month, and are not uncommon in midsummer at northern stations.

In some regions, many of those in the Torrid Zone, for example, the daily weather changes are so regular and uniform, and the variations from season to season so slight and gradual, that an account of the climate of such countries gives a very good idea of their weather as well. In the case of regions like New England, however, where the non-periodic variations of weather, depending on the passage of cyclonic and anticyclonic areas, are so common, especially in winter, when the cyclones are the most frequent, a brief account of the climate, such as that just given, serves to present but a very imperfect idea of what our climate really is. It is necessary, therefore, that we should also consider some of the typical weather changes that are experienced here, for it is these that go to make up the average conditions of temperature, precipitation, etc., that we call climate.

A bright, clear, deep blue sky; the ground covered with a recent fall of snow, which sparkles and glistens in the sunlight; the air cold and crisp, but not chilling,—such is a typical New England “fine” winter day. During the later morning or the noon hours

of such a bright, clear spell, the sun may, under favorable conditions, raise the temperature close to the ground near to, or even above, the melting-point; but as the long night comes on the calm, clear air and the cloudless sky give the most favorable opportunity for active radiation, and the lower strata near the ground may have temperatures far below zero. It is under such conditions as these, occurring when high pressures prevail over New England, that our lowest winter temperatures are recorded, records of -20° to -40° being made quite frequently, especially at the more northern stations. It is interesting to note that the minima registered at valley stations under these conditions are almost always considerably lower than the nocturnal minima on the hills near by. The minimum temperature registered on Mount Washington on a clear, calm winter night has been found to be more than 40° higher than that of adjacent valley stations, and differences of 20° are common.

Our spells of clear, cold weather usually last two, or perhaps three, days. The first day is apt to be the coldest. On the second, the noon temperatures are higher, and the night temperatures not so low. The high pressure area to which the fair weather conditions are due moves away to the eastward, and the approach of a cyclonic area from the west down the St. Lawrence Valley brings with it a change. The wind shifts to the southeast, and the temperature begins to rise, often continuing to do so through a whole day, or a day and a night. Before or soon after the beginning of the southerly wind, there comes a change in the other weather conditions. A veil of whitish clouds, often curiously matted and crossed, or in wisps and streamers, is seen gradually rising in the west or southwest, and extending over the sky. As this veil comes between us and the sun or moon, it gives them that pale watery appearance which is commonly regarded as a sign of a coming storm. Soon heavy banks of clouds follow, the sky becomes overcast, and snow or rain begins to fall. As the storm centre comes nearer, the wind increases in force. These southerly winds in front of our winter cyclonic storms are often extremely warm, and may cause a rise of temperature up to 50° or 60° , even at midnight in midwinter, when we should normally have our lowest temperatures. If such be the case, the snow with which the storm began soon changes to rain, and we have those extremely uncomfortable conditions of high temperatures and close, muggy atmosphere which are a very characteristic feature of our New England winter, especially over the southern sections. During the continuance of these conditions, which may last twenty-four

hours or longer, the snow left on the ground in the preceding snow-storm is rapidly melted. The ground runs with streams of water, partly rain and partly melted snow, and disastrous freshets are not uncommon, when the rainfall is especially heavy. The warm, moist wind, blowing over the snow-covered ground, is cooled below its dew-point, becomes foggy, and clouds of fog drift along near the ground, often becoming very dense. In the more northern districts, the southerly winds are usually not so warm as they are in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and snow is more apt to continue during the whole of the storm.

As the cyclone which gives us the spell of stormy weather just described, moves on in its eastward course down the St. Lawrence Valley and out to sea, the wind veers around from south to southwest and northwest, the snow or rain ceases, the clouds break away in the west and drift rapidly eastward, and our typical winter "clearing-off" follows, with a clear sky, a dry northwest wind, and the low temperatures characteristic of a cold wave. The melted snow and water on the ground, if rain has just been falling, soon freeze into a hard icy covering, and we come back again to a spell of clear, cold weather. The cold, dry northwest wind of the cold wave is strongly contrasted with the warm, moist southerly wind of the preceding cyclone, and instead of the feeling of irritability and general discomfort which is common while the southerly "sirocco" blows, the northwest wind gives us a certain feeling of exhilaration. If the pressure is especially high over the northwestern States, the temperatures in that area very low, and the retreating cyclonic area one of considerable energy, the conditions are favorable for a severe cold wave. A large section of the United States is then swept over by a great flow of northwest winds, which bring with them the low temperatures produced over the northwestern interior plains, where long nights, a clear sky, and a snow-covered surface furnish the best possible conditions for radiation. As these winds reach New England, they cause a fall of temperature amounting to 80°, 40°, or even 50° in twenty-four hours, and this fall takes place entirely independently of any change in temperature that may be caused by the diurnal warming through the direct effect of the sun's heat by day, or the cooling when the sun does not shine, at night. The cold due to the advance of a cold wave is felt about equally at all stations, there being but slight local variations, and in this respect it is contrasted with that caused by local radiation on calm, clear nights, for in the latter case, as has been seen, the valley temperatures are lower than those of higher land. The violence and duration of the cold

wave, and the suddenness of the changes in temperature it causes, depend principally on the positions of the centres of low and high pressure, the amount of the pressures, and the temperatures of the areas. We may, therefore, have all grades, from a slow change of wind from south to west and then northwest, and a slow and moderate fall of temperature, to a very sudden change of wind and a very rapid fall of 40° or more in a few hours. The cold wave is the emphatic winter weather characteristic in New England. It comes on the rear of a departing snow or rain storm, and brings with it the succeeding spell of fine weather, such as that we described first.

Although most of our winter precipitation, either snow or rain, comes with southerly winds, in the manner just noted, when a cyclonic centre passes south of New England, we usually have a northeast snow-storm. In this case, the wind is chilly and penetrating, coming off the cold Labrador current, and has a very different feeling from that of the southerly wind in the case of a cyclonic centre passing north of New England. Our northeast snow-storms are apt to be violent affairs, especially if the pressure at the storm centre is low, and this centre moves slowly. Such was the case in the famous "March Blizzard" of 1888, when the centre came up the southern coast and was nearly stationary south of New England for some time. Connecticut, which was very near the centre, had a snowfall which averaged 80 inches in depth. These conditions give what is usually known as a "good old-fashioned New England snow-storm."

There are two interesting features which occur from time to time in connection with our winter storms. The first is the so-called "ice-storm." This is associated with a cold rain or sleet which, falling onto trees, telegraph wires, or other objects, freezes on them and forms a hard icy covering, it may be half an inch or more in thickness. If the precipitation continues for some time, the increasing weight of the icy coating may cause the branches of the trees to break off, and it is not an uncommon sight in winter, after one of these ice-storms, especially when there has been a brisk wind, to find the ground under the trees covered with broken branches and twigs. The cause of the icy formation is probably this: The rain or sleet comes from a warm stratum of air at some height above the earth's surface, and, on nearing the ground, falls through a colder stratum, so that, on coming in contact with any objects, such as trees, which are in this cold layer of air, it freezes at once. The second feature, which is even a more beautiful one, is sometimes produced in winter by a fall of damp snow, unaccom-

panied by violent winds. The snow, by reason of its dampness, clings to the branches and twigs of trees, fences, etc., producing an effect of singular beauty under the bright sunshine of the succeeding fair day. Every branch, every twig, has its thick, white covering, which, until the warmth of the morning and noon hours melts it off, lends to the landscape an appearance whose charm it is difficult to overrate.

As March approaches, the wintry conditions begin to relax a little. This month is generally known as windy, blustering, and disagreeable. It often has severe snow-storms, such as the "March Blizzard," and its cold waves are often fully as severe as those of midwinter. April brings us many summer weather types. The greater length of the days, and the decrease in the number of cyclonic storms and their attendant clouds, gives an opportunity to warm up the ground and the lower air during the daytime. Bright, calm April days are, therefore, distinguished by a well-marked rise of temperature during the morning hours, reaching a maximum about two o'clock, and then falling towards evening and through the night. This daily course of temperature, depending on the sun, is a marked feature of our summer weather, and is strongly contrasted with our winter temperature changes, which depend principally on the passage of areas of high and low pressure, and come independently of the time of day. April is further distinguished by the increasing numbers of cumulus clouds by day, these clouds, with their flat bases and convex tops, being a sign that there are ascending currents of warmed air beneath them, and by the occurrence of frequent short showers of rain, — the so-called "April showers," — many of which are really embryo thunder-storms, but lack the necessary high temperatures to develop them into full-fledged examples of such storms. During April, the cold waves become much less severe, being warmed in their passage to New England by contact with the warm ground over which they come. Cold rain-storms, with chilling northeasterly winds, remind us that winter has not long passed. May brings with it the summer characteristics of weather in more pronounced manner: the more marked diurnal temperature range; the higher temperatures reached on clear, calm days; the occurrence of thunder-storms with increasing frequency; the beginnings of the sea-breeze along the shore.

In June, the summer has begun. The prevailing winds are southwest at this season, and, coming from the warm Southern States, are apt to be dry and oppressive. During spells of two or three or more days of clear weather, such as are very common in

summer, the daily warming by the sun may carry the early afternoon temperatures up to 95° or more. These spells are usually associated with a considerable cooling under the clear sky at night, and under these conditions fogs are common along the valley bottoms. These fogs soon "burn off" in the morning hours. Such conditions as those which distinguish these periods of clear, tolerably calm weather are the most favorable for the occurrence of the sea-breeze, which is one of the characteristic features of summer along the coast, especially in July and August. The breeze begins at the coast about 10 or 11 in the morning, and extends inland, reaching a distance of 15 or 20 miles from the shore in the middle of the afternoon. Its velocity is about 15 miles an hour near the shore, and less further inland. It brings an agreeable cool temperature, and a smell of the sea, which is very refreshing on a hot, sultry day. The district from Boston to Cape Ann, Massachusetts, is the region where the sea-breeze is best developed, but it is felt all along the shore when the conditions are favorable. Further characteristics of our clear, hot spells of summer weather are the increase in wind velocity towards noon, followed by a decrease towards evening, and the growth of cumulus clouds. This last has already been referred to as a summer feature. About 10 o'clock in the morning of one of our fine summer days, small patches and flocks of cloud may be seen rising in the west. As the clouds rise and drift eastward across the sky, they are seen to have the flat bases and bulging tops which distinguish cumulus clouds, and have given them their name. Towards noon, these clouds increase in size and in number; their tops often attain a height of two or three miles, and the sky may be largely obscured by them. In the late afternoon, however, they are seen to diminish in size, dissolve, and settle down towards the earth. When evening comes, the sky is nearly or quite clear again. If the development of the cumulus clouds progresses far enough, a thunder-storm may follow.

Such a spell as that just described may last several days, the temperature increasing from day to day, but the general features varying little. The approach of a cyclonic area from the west brings with it a change. With the southerly wind which now prevails, the temperatures rise still higher, and the moist, hot air, with the additional warming by the sun, brings us most disagreeable and oppressive conditions. The sky soon becomes hazy, being covered with a cirrus cloud veil, and if the storm be one of sufficient energy, and the centre be near enough to us, heavy clouds and rain will follow. As the centre moves away, the cooler, clear-

ing conditions of the rear of the disturbance, already familiar from our winter weather types, come on. If, however, a general rain does not fall, thunder-storms usually occur in its place. As thunder-storms are one of the most characteristic and important summer phenomena, a short account of them will be useful here.

Thunder-storms occur chiefly in the hotter spells of our summer weather, while southerly or southwesterly winds are blowing, and when the atmosphere is close, muggy, and, as we say, "thundery." The first sign of the approach of a thunder-storm is the growth of heavy cumulus clouds in the west, which gradually rise and present the well-known appearance of thunder-heads. As the cloud-mass increases in extent, gradually covering the western sky, it grows darker and more forbidding; distant thunder is soon heard, and flashes of lightning seen. In front of and above the main body of the heavy thunder-clouds extends a whitish veil or sheet of cloud, which moves eastward and rapidly shuts off the blue sky above. Just before the storm begins, a brisk gust of wind is felt, from northwest, west, or southwest, coming from the front of the advancing storm. This "squall-wind," as it is called, is noticeable from the fact that it raises clouds of dust, and bangs doors and blinds. The rain comes very soon after the squall-wind, usually in a few drops at first, and then increasing to a heavy downpour. At the same time, the temperature falls rapidly several degrees, and as the storm moves off to the eastward, after a rainfall of fifteen or twenty minutes or longer, the sky quickly clears, with a westerly or northwesterly wind, a temperature of 10°, 15°, or even 20° lower than that which prevailed previously, and a fresh, bracing air. Thunder-storms occur under several conditions. Some of them come in a general rain-storm, are not followed by the usual rapid clearing off, and amount to little more than a temporary increase in the general rainfall, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Most of them, however, occur during general fair weather conditions, and are followed by clear and cooler weather. The most marked ones occur in the southeastern quarter of a cyclone which is passing north of New England, when the temperature is especially high. They may be local disturbances, lasting only half an hour, and moving but a few miles, their whole development and dissolution being visible from one point of observation. Or they may extend over a district of 800 or 400 miles in length, over all of which area it will be raining at one time, and may move 1000 miles or more before being dissipated. Most of New England's thunder-storms come to it ready-made, so to speak, from New York State or further west, and cross our district

in a systematic manner from west to east. They occur chiefly in June, July, and August, and between 8 and 6 p. m. The average velocity of their movement is 30 miles an hour, sometimes reaching 60 miles, and at others only 15 miles an hour. Distinct moving thunder-storms occur somewhere in New England about once in three days in the summer months. They are more frequent in southern than in northern sections, but do not seem to show any preference for any special paths. Most of our summer rainfall comes from thunder-storms, and these not infrequently bring so heavy a rainfall that considerable damage is done to crops. The squall-wind also frequently blows down trees, etc., and damage by lightning strokes is often unpleasantly common. Hail, which often falls in summer thunder-storms, also does damage to crops, fruit-trees, glass, etc. In winter, thunder-storms are rare, but when they do occur, they almost always come at night, during warm southerly winds, and near the sea-coast. The violent whirling storms known as tornadoes, which are most common west of the Mississippi River, and are really very highly developed thunder-storms, are fortunately very rare in New England. Those that are on record as having occurred have mostly been noted in the Connecticut Valley. The last tornado which we have had in our district was the Lawrence, Massachusetts, tornado of July 26, 1890. This resulted in the death of 8 persons, the injury of 68, the destruction or damage of about 35 houses, and an estimated loss of \$60,000.

Our summer weather may now be briefly summarized as a succession of hot, fair spells, interrupted by spells of cooler, fair weather with northwesterly winds, or by cloudy and rainy weather with northeasterly or southeasterly winds. Thunder-storms usually occur towards the close of the hot spells.

As autumn comes on, the number of cyclones, and consequently the number of rainy spells, increases, while the daily warming by the sun becomes less marked. During August, September, and October, but especially in September, the season of West Indian hurricanes is at its height, and several of these storms usually pass up along the Atlantic coast, and near New England, giving us violent northeast gales and heavy rains. Between the periods of cool, rainy weather, there are many spells of warm or even hot, dry weather, which savors of summer, and in October we have that beautiful period of a few days of calm, dry weather known as the "Indian Summer," when gentle southerly winds prevail, and when the atmosphere has a soft, hazy appearance from the smoke of many forest fires. In New England, this short

season is one of the most beautiful of the year, for then the calm beauty of the landscape, especially in the mountains, is increased a thousandfold by the wonderful coloring of the autumn foliage; but as autumn nears its end the warm spells grow less frequent, the storms become more severe, the rain is replaced by snow, the cold waves are more frequent and more marked, and we gradually pass into winter again.

We have now given a short account of the climate and of the typical weather changes of New England. These being types, it must not be expected that all our varying changes of weather will be exactly like the ones we have described. According to the paths and velocities of the cyclones, of their severity or their moderate development, of the general conditions of temperature and pressure, and of many other factors, our weather changes will vary from these types.

Littleton township lies between the Connecticut and Ammonoosuc rivers, in northern New Hampshire, adjoining the Vermont line on the west. It stretches for about 15 miles along the Connecticut River. The village of Littleton is situated on the Ammonoosuc, about 20 miles above its junction with the Connecticut. The Ammonoosuc valley is about half a mile wide on the second terrace at the village, widening out as it nears the Connecticut and narrowing towards its head, in the mountains. The length of the valley, from its head at the base of the White Mountains to its western limit at the Connecticut, is about 50 miles. Its general trend is from east to west between the mountains and Littleton village, and from northeast to southwest from that village to the Connecticut. Its surface is undulating, and it is enclosed by hills averaging 1000 feet above the valley bottom at Littleton.

Meteorological records have been kept at Littleton during a considerable length of time. Mr. Charles Nurse, who is at present the official town observer, began the keeping of a temperature record as far back as 1852, taking three readings a day, at 6 A. M., 1 and 9 P. M. He also made notes as to weather, rain, snow, etc. In 1869 he began to keep the amount of precipitation. Mr. Nurse then lived on Union Street, half a mile above the village, and near the level of the river. In 1881 he moved onto High Street, about 180 feet above the river, and in 1882 to his present situation on Oak Hill, about 280 feet above the river. In 1890 Mr. Nurse was officially appointed town observer for Littleton, this being the first appointment of the kind ever made in New Hampshire, and one of the very few ever made in New England. The records kept

by Mr. Nurse, as town observer, during the period 1891-1894, which are based on standard instruments, made in accordance with the instructions of the United States Weather Bureau and regularly furnished to that Bureau, are the ones used in the present account of the climate of Littleton. The previous observations, made at different hours, with more or less unreliable instruments, and with poor exposures, are here disregarded. Mr. Robert C. Whiting kept a full record for the Smithsonian Institution for a time, in 1868.

The present situation of the observing station, and of the instruments, is as follows: The latitude is $44^{\circ} 19' N.$, the longitude $71^{\circ} 46' W.$, and the elevation 1082 feet above sea level. In front of Mr. Nurse's house the ground slopes rapidly to the village. The exposure is good on all sides except the northeast, where Pine Grove Hill rises 75 feet higher, its top, covered with pines, being about 200 yards away. The thermometers are standard Green instruments, — ordinary, wet and dry bulb, and maximum and minimum, — they are in a standard shelter on the north side of the house. The shelter is built against the kitchen window, which is a double one and does not open. The bottom of the shelter is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground, and the instruments are 4 feet above the ground, which is grass covered. To the east of the shelter, some 10 feet or more distant, are a barn and shed, the ridge of the barn being about 25 feet high. The ground rises behind the house, the next building being considerably higher, and about 100 feet distant. The rain-gauge is north of the house, about 85 feet away from house and barn, and 15 feet away from a fence 5 feet high. The gauge is home-made, measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, is set on a stake 4 feet above the ground, and is about 4 feet higher than the thermometers. The anemometer is a standard Weather Bureau instrument, well exposed on top of the barn, 45 feet above the ground.

TEMPERATURE.

The following tables, I.-IV., compiled, with a few additions, from the Monthly Bulletins of the New England Weather Service, give the usual temperature data for Littleton during the four years 1891-1894. In explanation of the several column headings, it may be stated that the mean maximum temperature for a month is obtained by adding together the maximum temperatures recorded each day, and then dividing their sum by the number of days in the month. In the case of the mean minimum, the temperatures used are the lowest recorded each day. The mean range

is the difference between the mean maximum and mean minimum. The fourth column gives the highest reading noted during each

TABLE I.
TEMPERATURES AT LITTLETON, N. H., DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Month.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Range.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Date.	Mean.	
								From Max. and Min.	From Tri-daily Observations.
January	27.1	9.0	18.1	48	22	-14	1	18.0	19.2
February	32.5	9.8	22.6	50	25	-17	5	21.2	21.3
March	38.3	15.7	22.6	55	22	-16	2	27.0	. .
April	52.8	30.2	22.6	77	22	21	1	41.5	41.2
May	63.7	38.9	24.8	83	10	27	19	51.3	49.5
June	74.6	49.4	25.2	89	15, 16	31	5	62.0	60.5
July	75.7	52.2	23.5	89	13, 14	39	28	64.0	62.2
August	75.1	58.4	21.7	89	11	41	20	64.2	63.6
September	71.2	48.0	22.0	83	18	33	0	59.0	58.0
October	. .	. .	. .	80	4	15	20	. .	42.4
November	44.1	23.3	20.8	63	17	-9	30	38.7	32.2
December	37.4	21.5	15.9	54	4	-5	17	29.4	29.0

month; the fifth, the date on which this occurred; the sixth gives the lowest reading of the month; and the seventh, the date of that reading. The eighth and ninth columns give the mean or

TABLE II.
TEMPERATURES AT LITTLETON, N. H., DURING THE YEAR 1892.

Month.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Range.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Date.	Mean.	
								From Max. and Min.	From Tri-daily Observations.
January	29.8	7.7	21.0	54	14	-15	20	18.0	17.5
February	28.0	9.1	18.9	43	26	-16	17	18.6	19.9
March	31.1	15.0	16.1	47	31	-5	16, 17	23.5	23.2
April	40.9	20.0	20.9	64	21	15	25	39.4	. .
May	. .	. .	. .	81	31	30	10	. .	. .
June	. .	. .	. .	88	1	36	11	. .	. .
July	78.7	52.3	26.4	89	25	37	5	65.5	64.6
August	72.7	53.7	19.0	85	10, 18	41	29	63.2	63.2
September	67.1	42.9	24.2	76	5	30	30	55.0	54.3
October	52.8	34.7	18.1	67	14, 15	24	12	43.8	42.8
November	41.3	27.4	13.9	68	18	13	24	34.4	34.0
December	24.2	10.9	13.3	39	9	-14	26	17.6	18.2

average temperature of the month. In the eighth column (for 1891-1892 and part of 1893), this mean is obtained from the mean

maximum and minimum readings, by adding these together and dividing by two. In the ninth column, the mean is obtained by

TABLE III.

TEMPERATURES AT LITTLETON, N. H., DURING THE YEAR 1893.

Month.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Range.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Date.	Mean.	
								From Max. and Min.	From Tri-daily Observations.
January	16.7	-2.0	17.7	48	2	-18	12	0.8	0
February	23.3	3.0	20.3	46	10	-22	6	13.1	14.3
March	34.2	13.5	20.7	48	14	-18	19	23.8	24.3
April	44.4	25.2	19.2	60	25	9	9	34.8	35.3
May	66.2	39.2	26.0	80	23	27	8	52.2	52.1
June	78.4	52.0	26.4	91	21	41	8, 20	65.2	64.0
July	77.2	49.5	27.7	88	8	30	26	68.4	62.0
August	76.1	53.4	21.7	89	10, 11	30	14	64.2	62.7
September	62.2	39.8	22.4	70	14	20	27	51.0	..
October	58.9	36.1	22.8	78	12, 13	16	31	47.6	..
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.9	..
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.0	..

adding together the temperatures observed at 7 A. M., 2 P. M., and 9 P. M., the 9 P. M. reading being added in twice, and then dividing the sum by 4½ (7 A. M.+2 P. M.+9 P. M.+9 P. M.). It will be

TABLE IV.

TEMPERATURES AT LITTLETON, N. H., DURING THE YEAR 1894.

Month.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean Range.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Date.	Mean, from Max. and Min.
January	27.6	6.7	20.9	48	24	-12	13	17.2
February	24.3	0.7	23.6	46	19	-29	25	12.5
March	42.3	23.6	18.6	61	19	4	23	32.0
April	58.3	31.7	26.6	74	20	11	3	45.0
May	67.2	42.8	24.4	81	1	26	16	55.0
June	77.0	51.2	25.8	80	16	31	7	64.1
July	78.6	54.8	23.8	91	20	42	10	66.4
August	72.4	48.0	24.3	84	26	32	27	60.2
September	60.7	46.9	22.8	81	4	27	26	53.8
October	57.8	38.0	19.8	67	4, 20	27	16	47.6
November	37.1	21.7	15.7	57	3	1	20, 30	29.5
December	30.3	12.4	17.9	46	16	-20	30	21.4

noticed that the mean derived from the maximum and minimum readings is almost always a little the higher.

A study of these tables reveals several prominent facts. The highest (shade) temperature registered during the four years was 91°, on June 21, 1898, and on July 20, 1894. The lowest temperature recorded was -29°, on February 25, 1894, which gives an extreme range of 120°. The next lowest winter temperature was -22°, February 5, 1893, and no other below -20° has been registered during this period. The highest mean monthly maximum was in July, 1892, 78°.7, and the next highest in July, 1894, 78°.6. The lowest mean monthly minimum was in January, 1893, -2°.0. The greatest mean range came in July, 1893, 27°.7. The highest mean (monthly) temperature occurred in July, 1894, 66°.4 and the lowest, 6°.8, in January, 1893.

In order to bring out certain other features of interest, Table V. has been prepared. In it are given the average values by months derived from the four years' records.

TABLE V.
MEANS DERIVED FROM FOUR YEARS' TEMPERATURE RECORDS AT
LITTLETON, N. H.

Month.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean Range.	Maxi- mum.	Minim- um.	Mean, from Max. and Min.
January . . .	24.9	5.3	19.6	49.6	-14.7	15.0
February . . .	27.0	5.6	21.3	45.7	-21.0	16.8
March . . .	30.4	10.9	19.4	52.7	-7.5	26.8
April . . .	51.8	29.1	10.8	68.7	14.0	40.0
May . . .	65.8 ¹	40.3 ¹	25.0 ¹	83.5	27.2	52.8 ¹
June . . .	76.6 ¹	50.8 ¹	25.8 ¹	89.2	34.7	63.7 ¹
July . . .	77.5	52.0	25.4	89.2	39.2	64.8
August . . .	73.8	52.1	21.6	86.7	37.5	62.0
September . . .	65.0	44.5	23.0	79.0	29.7	56.0
October . . .	56.8 ¹	36.2 ¹	20.0 ¹	71.7	20.2	45.8 ²
November . . .	40.6 ¹	24.1 ¹	10.8 ¹	62.6 ¹	1.6 ¹	32.3
December . . .	30.6 ¹	14.9 ¹	15.7 ¹	46.8 ¹	-13.0 ¹	21.1

¹ Three years only. ² For one year the mean from tri-daily observations was used.

An examination of Table V. shows that, taking the average of the four years' records, January is the coldest month, with a mean temperature of 15°, and July the warmest, with 64°.8. February has a mean temperature of 16°.8, and June of 63°.7, these being respectively the next coldest and the next warmest months. After February, there is seen to be a rise of about 10° in the monthly mean until June. June, July, and August keep about the same temperature. In September, there is a fall of almost 7°, and then there is a fall of about 10° a month till December. Feb-

ruary shows the lowest minimum temperature, the average for the four years being -21° . December, January, February, and March show minimum temperatures below zero. The minimum summer temperatures vary roughly between 35° and 40° . The average summer maximum temperatures are $89^{\circ}.2$ in June and July, August showing $86^{\circ}.7$. The average winter maximum temperatures are 45° to 60° . The greatest mean ranges come in May, June, and July, between 25° and 26° ; the least, in November and December, $15^{\circ}.7$ to $16^{\circ}.8$. January, March, and April show a mean monthly range of between 19° and 20° . January and February are the months with the lowest mean minimum, $5^{\circ}.8$ and $5^{\circ}.6$; July and August those with the highest, 52° and $52^{\circ}.1$. The mean maxima of the three winter months are below 31° ; of the three summer months, above 78° .

Taking the four years together it may be noted that the highest and lowest temperatures in each year, and the absolute ranges, were as follows:—

- 1891. Highest, 89° ; Lowest, -17° ; Range, 106° .
- 1892. Highest, 89° ; Lowest, -16° ; Range, 105° .
- 1893. Highest, 91° ; Lowest, -22° ; Range, 113° .
- 1894. Highest, 91° ; Lowest, -29° ; Range, 120° .

The mean temperatures for each year, as given in the publications of the New England Weather Service, are as follows:—1892, $42^{\circ}.2$; 1893, $41^{\circ}.0$; 1893, $39^{\circ}.2$; 1894, $42^{\circ}.5$, which gives a mean annual temperature of $41^{\circ}.2$.

It will be interesting, in connection with the Littleton records, to note the monthly and annual temperature normals for the neighboring station of Lunenburg, Vermont, where records have been kept regularly during a period of more than 40 years. Those normals have been calculated for five-year periods by Mr. J. Warren Smith, Director of the New England Weather Service, and include the years 1851–1890.

TABLE VI.

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE NORMALS FOR LUNENBURG, VT.,
FOR THE PERIOD 1857–1890.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
15.8	17.7	27.6	38.4	53.1	64.2	67.9	65.7	56.9	44.7	31.9	19.4	41.8

It is, of course, impossible as yet to make any comparison between the temperature conditions of Littleton and Lunenburg on the basis of only four years' record at Littleton.

A consideration of frost belongs properly under the heading of temperature, although generally included in the account of the precipitation. It has been stated in the preliminary review of the climate of New England that frost may occur in any month, even in midsummer, especially at northern stations. The records for Littleton show that light frosts occurred on the following days during the warmer months: July 5, 1891; May 25, 27, 28, August 14 and September 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1893; April 25, 26, May 10, 12, 16, 22, June 7, 8, August 22, 1894; and killing frosts occurred September 27, 28, 29, 30, 1893, May 15, August 27, and September 26, 1894.

PRECIPITATION.

In Tables VII.-XII. are given the usual precipitation data for the four years 1891-1894. Tables VII.-X. give the precipitation for each single month. An examination of these tables shows that the maximum amount of precipitation fell in August, 1892

TABLE VII.

PRECIPITATION AT LITTLETON, N. H., DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Month.	Total, including Melted Snow.	Snowfall.		Number of Days with Precipitation.
		Total.	On Ground at End of Month.	
January	4.11	21	18	16
February	2.15	14	12	12
March	2.30	10	T.	8
April	2.21	8	. .	11
May	3.36	2	. .	9
June	2.91	. .	. .	10
July	5.72	. .	. .	12
August	5.30	. .	. .	11
September	2.62	. .	. .	10
October	1.73	. .	. .	10
November	2.17	5	3	8
December	3.71	6	2	9

(7.85 inches); the least in November, 1898 (0.55 inches). The heaviest snowfall was recorded in February, 1893, when the total amount was 34 inches. The deepest snow on the ground at the end of any month was registered at the end of February, 1893, 28 inches. Twenty-four inches were registered twice, at the end of January and of February, 1894. The largest number of days with precipitation in any month (17) was noted in May and June, 1892, and the smallest number (3) in November, 1893.

From Table XI., which is a yearly summary, compiled from the Annual Summaries of the New England Weather Service, we see

TABLE VIII.

PRECIPITATION AT LITTLETON, N. H., DURING THE YEAR 1892.

Month.	Total, including Melted Snow.	Snowfall.		Number of Days with Precipitation.
		Total.	On Ground at End of Month.	
January	3.90	19	12	10
February	1.28	14	10	8
March	1.84	14	8	6
April	1.20	1	0	6
May	3.79	. .	. .	17
June	7.21	. .	. .	17
July	4.57	. .	. .	9
August	7.85	. .	. .	15
September	2.50	. .	. .	5
October	2.81	. .	. .	9
November	3.67	10	2	11
December	1.68	17	. .	9

that the year 1894 was the driest of the four years, and 1892 had the greatest precipitation, the figures being 29.24 inches and 42.46 inches, respectively. 1893 had the heaviest snowfall, 99 inches.

TABLE IX.

PRECIPITATION AT LITTLETON, N. H., DURING THE YEAR 1893.

Month.	Total, including Melted Snow.	Snowfall.		Number of Days with Precipitation.
		Total.	On Ground at End of Month.	
January	1.25	7	0	10
February	3.24	34	28	13
March	2.82	18	18	7
April	2.04	10	T.	10
May	2.50	. .	. .	11
June	5.04	. .	. .	11
July	3.30	. .	. .	9
August	4.56	. .	. .	12
September	2.56	. .	. .	10
October	3.13	. .	. .	9
November	0.55	5	. .	8
December	3.84	26	10	13

The greatest number of rainy days came in 1893, 126; the least (100) in 1894. The mean annual precipitation for Littleton, on

the basis of these four years, is seen to be 86.20 inches ; the mean annual snowfall, 82 inches ; the mean annual number of days

TABLE X.
PRECIPITATION AT LITTLETON, N. H., DURING THE YEAR 1894.

Month.	Total, including Melted Snow.	Snowfall.		Number of Days with Precipitation.
		Total.	On Ground at End of Month.	
January	2.76	23	24	9
February	1.96	23	24	7
March	2.03	12	12	8
April	2.04	4	.	7
May	2.44	.	.	10
June	3.82	.	.	12
July	2.06	.	.	10
August	2.91	.	.	10
September	2.86	.	.	7
October	2.44	.	.	7
November	2.02	10	.	8
December	1.91	16	7	6

with precipitation, 116, and the mean monthly average of days with precipitation, 9.

Table XII. shows that so far August has proved the month with the greatest precipitation (5.15 inches), while April shows the

TABLE XI.
PRECIPITATION AND RAINY DAYS AT LITTLETON,
N. H., DURING 1891-1894.

Year.	Precipitation.		Rainy Days.	
	Rain and Snow.	Unmelted Snow.	Total.	Monthly Average.
	<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>		
1891	88.29	66	126	10
1892	42.46	75	122	10
1893	34.88	90	117	10
1894	29.24	89	100	8
Mean.	86.20	82	116	9

least (1.89 inches). As a whole, the summer months distinctly show the maximum precipitation of the year, as well as the

maximum number of days with precipitation. February has the heaviest snowfall. The snow is usually gone from the ground by the end of April, and November is the first winter month which has snow on the ground at the end of the month.

TABLE XII.

MEAN MONTHLY PRECIPITATION AT LITTLETON, N. H.,
FOUR YEARS' RECORDS, 1891-1894.

Month.	Total, including Melted Snow.	Snowfall.		Number of Days with Precipitation.
		Total.	On Ground at End of Month.	
January	3.03	17	16	11
February	2.15	21	18	10
March	2.25	13	10	7
April	1.80	6	. .	11
May	3.02	. .	. .	12
June	4.74	. .	. .	12
July	3.91	. .	. .	10
August	5.15	. .	. .	12
September	2.66	. .	. .	8
October	2.53	. .	. .	9
November	2.60	8	1	8
December	2.78	16	5	9

In Table XII. are given the monthly and annual precipitation normals for Lunenburg, Vermont, for the period 1851-1890. A comparison of Tables XII. and XIII. may be interesting, but of

TABLE XIII.

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION NORMALS FOR LUNENBURG, VT.,
FOR THE PERIOD 1851-1890.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
3.06	2.71	3.22	2.63	3.71	3.68	3.01	3.79	3.68	3.49	3.24	2.84	39.88

course no definite conclusions can yet be drawn regarding the precipitation at Littleton. The mean annual precipitation derived from the four years, 36.20 inches, is undoubtedly considerably too small; owing to the fact that the year 1892 was exceptionally dry.

WIND.

Tri-daily observations of wind direction (7 A. M., 2 and 9 P. M.) were made at Littleton during the time from April, 1891, to December, 1892. In 1893 and 1894 the prevailing wind direction for each day is alone noted. The following months have no records: July, 1891; May and June, 1892; September, 1893. A summary of the wind direction records gives the following results as to percentages of frequency of the prevailing winds in each month.

TABLE XIV.

PERCENTAGES OF FREQUENCY OF THE PREVAILING WINDS AT LITTLETON, N. H., FOR THE YEARS 1891-1894.

Month.	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.
January	. .	. .	17.14	7.46	1.07	19.85	33.33	21.50
February	2.88	. .	16.66	4.76	. .	11.90	33.33	32.14
March	. .	3.22	16.12	5.87	2.15	15.05	20.43	37.63
April	2.50	0.83	22.50	6.66	3.33	13.33	13.33	37.50
May	. .	. .	23.65	15.05	3.22	21.50	20.48	10.13
June	2.22	1.11	20.66	6.66	4.44	21.11	27.77	10.00
July	. .	. .	30.10	4.30	2.15	22.58	25.80	15.05
August	. .	0.80	34.67	8.06	4.03	17.74	20.01	8.06
September	. .	1.11	28.33	7.77	3.33	24.44	26.66	13.33
October	0.80	0.80	30.64	4.83	3.22	14.66	20.97	24.19
November	. .	0.83	23.33	7.55	5.83	11.66	23.33	22.50
December	. .	. .	19.51	2.43	1.62	13.00	39.02	24.30

It is seen from this table that, on the basis of the four years' records under consideration at present, the prevailing winds of November, December, January, February, June, and September are west; those of March and April, northwest; and those of May, July, August, and October, east. The west and northwest winds of the months December to April show a decided preponderance over the other wind directions for these months, their per centage of frequency being in all cases over 10 per cent greater than that of the next most prevalent wind direction. During the summer months, the prevailing wind direction is east, although June and September show a very slight predominance of west winds. In the preliminary account of the climate of New England, at the beginning of this chapter, it was stated that the prevailing winds of the region are northwest in winter and southwest in summer. The variations of the winds at Littleton from this general rule are caused by the topography. Being situated in a valley trending east and west, the northwest winds which should be expected in

winter become west winds in four of the winter months. In summer, on the other hand, when we expect southwest winds prevailing, it is found that easterly winds are predominant. This, again, is a local effect of the topography, the easterly direction being due to the so-called "valley winds," caused by the cooling, during the evening and night, of the lower air in the valley and on the slopes leading down to it. This process makes the air thus cooled heavy, and consequently it flows down the slopes and down stream along the valley to the west and southwest, giving a prevailing easterly wind during the evening and night and early morning, especially in summer, when the conditions for this action are most favorable. This local topographic effect is in the highest degree advantageous for Littleton, for in this way the summer evening and night winds become pleasantly cool and refreshing as a rule. The tri-daily observations of wind direction show quite distinctly the change in the wind at the three hours of observation. Taking these records for the two years during which they were kept, and comparing the total numbers of wind directions noted at the three hours, we find that easterly winds occurred about five times as frequently at 7 A. M. and at 9 P. M. as at 2 P. M., while the prevailing winds at 2 P. M. were westerly or southwesterly as a rule. The summer months show this much more distinctly than the winter months.

North, northeast, southeast, and south winds are rare at Littleton, and apparently show no marked dependence in their frequency on the time of day, or the season of the year. The four years' records are too few to warrant the making of any very definite statement. It seems likely, however, that a longer series of observations would confirm the general points now brought out. On the average for the year, the period 1891-1894 shows a prevalence of west winds, with a percentage of frequency of 26, followed closely by east winds, with a percentage of 23, by northwest with 21, and by southwest with 17. Taking southwest, west, and northwest winds together, they are seen to prevail considerably over half the time.

The record of wind velocity is fairly complete for the four years. Tables XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII. give the total monthly movement, the maximum daily movement, the mean daily movement, the maximum hourly velocity, the mean hourly maximum velocity, and the mean hourly velocity.

The mean hourly maximum velocity for each month is obtained by taking the maximum hourly velocity for each day, adding these velocities together, and dividing their sum by the number of days

in the month. This gives the average highest hourly velocity for the month in question. A general yearly summary has not been deemed necessary or desirable, owing to the extreme variability

TABLE XV.

WIND VELOCITIES AT LITTLETON, N. H., DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Month.	Total Monthly.	Max. Daily.	Mean Daily.	Max. Hourly.	Mean Hourly Max.	Mean Hourly Veloc.	Remarks.
January . . .	2912	293	93.0	26.5	9.3	3.9	
February . . .	4102	339	146.5	27.0	14.0	6.1	
March	4907	386	158.2	36.7	14.8	6.5	
April	3561	252	118.7	22.6	11.2	4.9	
May	3223	257	104.1	28.0	10.9	4.3	
June	2288	138	76.2	17.9	9.1	3.1	
July	2644	158	85.2	13.7	9.3	3.5	
August	2090	178	67.4	16.5	7.4	2.8	
September . .	2016	216	67.3	20.5	7.6	2.8	
October	1404	125	63.6	18.6	7.3	2.6	23 days only.
November . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Only 5 days.
December . . .	3518	283	135.3	25.6	13.3	5.6	Only 26 days.

of wind velocities, and the short period during which the records have been kept. An examination of the accompanying tables shows a number of interesting facts regarding the wind at Littleton

TABLE XVI.

WIND VELOCITIES AT LITTLETON, N. H., DURING THE YEAR 1892.

Month.	Total Movement.	Max. Daily.	Mean Daily.	Mean Hourly.	Mean Hourly Max.	Mean Hourly Veloc.	Remarks.
January . . .	2850	224	91.0	26.0	9.6	3.8	
February . . .	2425	184	81.0	24.7	8.2	3.4	
March	4823	374	155.5	24.5	13.2	6.4	
April	4474	341	149.1	22.2	13.3	6.2	
May	4004	289	129.1	25.5	11.9	5.3	
June	3025	155	100.8	17.7	10.1	4.2	
July	2035	255	65.6	10.0	9.0	2.7	
August	741	120	52.0	11.5	7.2	2.2	14 days only.
September . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 days only.
October	1751	225	97.2	22.0	9.7	4.0	18 days only.
November . . .	8211	366	107.0	27.9	9.8	4.4	
December . . .	2671	208	80.0	25.5	8.2	3.7	30 days.

during the four years, 1891-1894. The greatest monthly movement of the wind was in March, 1891, when 4,907 miles were registered; the least in June, 1893, the number in that month

being 1,522 miles. The maximum daily velocity was 445 miles in October, 1898; the least daily maximum in any month was 125 miles in October, 1891. The highest mean daily movement

TABLE XVII.

WIND VELOCITIES AT LITTLETON, N. H., DURING THE YEAR 1893.

Month.	Total Movement.	Max. Daily.	Mean Daily.	Max. Hourly.	Mean Hourly Max.	Mean Hourly Veloc.	Remarks.
January . . .	1545	250	73.5	24.5	9.5	3.0	21 days only. 26 days only.
February . . .	1878	221	72.0	20.4	9.8	3.0	
March	3744	354	120.7	26.5	11.0	5.0	
April	4145	387	138.1	32.5	14.5	5.7	
May	3090	346	128.7	38.8	13.7	5.3	
June	1522	190	50.7	16.4	6.9	2.1	28 days. 23 days. 20 days. 12 days.
July	2675	233	86.2	18.8	9.9	3.5	
August	2237	270	72.1	23.5	8.6	3.0	
September . .	1838	204	65.6	18.5	7.7	2.7	
October	2248	445	97.5	37.0	10.8	4.0	
November . . .	1416	146	70.8	19.2	7.4	2.9	
December . . .	1022	202	85.1	17.9	9.0	3.5	

was 158 miles in March, 1891; the least, 50 miles in June, 1893. The maximum hourly velocity recorded in one hour was in May, 1893, 38.8 miles; but higher velocities have been reached during

TABLE XVIII.

WIND VELOCITIES AT LITTLETON, N. H., DURING THE YEAR 1894.

Month.	Total Movement.	Max. Daily.	Mean Daily.	Max. Hourly.	Mean Hourly Max.	Mean Hourly Veloc.	Remarks.
January . . .	2808	365	90.5	20.5	10.5	3.7	No Records.
February . . .	3089	295	110.3	23.5	10.7	4.6	
March	3469	216	111.9	21.9	11.1	4.6	
April	3627	254	120.9	25.0	10.8	5.0	
May . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	1560	147	52.0	18.3	9.1	2.1	27 days only.
July	2131	133	68.7	17.4	8.5	2.8	
August	1671	215	61.8	17.9	7.0	2.5	
September . .	2088	152	69.6	18.5	8.0	2.9	
October	2425	181	78.2	25.2	9.4	3.2	
November . . .	2377	347	119.8	22.5	10.9	4.9	24 days only.
December . . .	2361	307	75.8	22.0	8.7	3.1	

shorter periods. The highest mean hourly maximum reached in any month was 14.8 miles in March, 1891; the lowest, 6.9 miles in June, 1893. 6.4 miles was the highest mean hourly velocity

recorded for a month, this being noted in March, 1892; while the least, 2.1 miles, occurred in June, 1898, and June, 1894. The winter months are seen to be the windy ones, the figures in all the columns, as a rule, showing maxima in the winter.

MISCELLANEOUS DATA.

The following miscellaneous data are taken from the records of the four years, 1891-1894, as being of special interest from a climatic standpoint:—

1891. *April 1.* Robins came to-day.
April 14. Frogs out to-day.
April 25. Snow this morning.
April 30. Dandelion blossoms to-day.
May 2. Martins came to-day.
May 5. Snow.
May 11. Chimney swallows came.
November 4. Ground frozen hard.
November 5. Ponds frozen over for the first time.
November 30. Three inches of snow. Sleighs out.
December 30. Ponds broke up at noon, caused by south wind.
1892. *January 15.* Good wheeling to 9 A. M. Sleighing at 7 P. M.
March 27. Robins came to-day.
March 31. Eight inches of snow in the woods. River closed with ice.
April 3. River broke up to-day.
April 9. Bethlehem hills covered with snow.
April 15. Mountains covered with snow.
April 21. Frogs out to-day.
September 27. Mt. Washington covered with snow.
October 6. Mountains white with snow.
October 29. Snow.
November 29. River and ponds frozen over.
1893. *January.* Everything frozen. Ice 24 inches thick.
March 31. Snow in woods 18 inches deep. Open ground almost all covered with snow. Drifts three feet deep.
April 12. Blue birds came to day.
April 14. River clear of ice.
April 28. Frogs out to-day.
April 30. Martins came. Mountains well covered with snow.
May 15. Snow seen on mountains to-day.
September 4. Mt. Washington white with snow.
October 31. Mountains white with snow.
November 17. Saranac Pond frozen over.
December 3. Sleighing to-day.

1894. *March 6.* Good sleighing for 95 days up to to-day.
March 17. Blue birds came to-day.
March 19. Robins came to-day.
March 20. Ice in river broke up.
March 23. Some sleighs out.
March 24. Ground well covered with snow.
April 15. Snow seen on hills. Mountains well covered with snow. Plenty of snow in woods.
April 16. Butterfly seen to-day.
April 19. Martins and frogs out.
May 12. Apple blossoms out.
May 16. Blue birds seen to-day.
May 17. Swallows seen to-day.
June 6. Snow on mountains.
June 7-8. Mountains white with snow.
August 21. Snow on mountains.
September 26. Snow on mountains.
October 12. Mountains white with snow.
November 13. Ponds frozen over.
December 3. Sleighs out to-day.
December 10. Some wheeling.

Some of the more important local climatic features peculiar to Littleton may be noted here. Snow-storms come principally with westerly winds, this term including southwest, west, and northwest winds. Northeast snow-storms are less frequent, as a rule, but are apt to be heavy when they do occur. The southerly winds occurring during winter storms are usually warm, but they do not bring rain nearly as often as these same winds do further south, in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Snow-squalls are common, especially on the mountains, while the wind is veering around to the northwest at the close of a snow-storm, preparatory to the final clearing-off. The snowfall in the Ammonoosuc Valley itself is considerably less than on the higher land enclosing it, and this valley, as well as that of the Connecticut, is often free from snow in winter when the surrounding hills are covered with snow. The sleighing in the valleys is not infrequently interrupted by the melting due to the warm southerly winds and rain. Sleighing lasts usually from the middle of November till into March.

The thunder-storms in the Littleton district seem usually to follow the Connecticut or Ammonoosuc Valleys. Most of the thunder-storms experienced at Littleton are the edges of those going up the Connecticut Valley or along the mountains to the south. It is generally believed that the Connecticut Valley and the

White Mountains have more thunder-storms than Littleton has. The storms noted seem to be dependent on the topography, as just stated, except in the cases when they are of great extent. In the latter cases, thunder-storms come from the south or southwest, entirely independently of the topography, crossing hills and valleys without any change in their general features.

Fogs are much more frequent in the valleys than on the hills. These fogs are common on clear, calm nights in winter and summer, but are more frequent in the warmer season. They are almost always less than 100 or 150 feet thick, so that the dwellers on the hill-sides at those heights above the valley bottoms are usually above the fogs, and look down, in the morning, on a sea of fog in the valley bottom.

The temperature contrasts between the valley bottoms and the higher hill-sides and hill-tops near by are clearly seen at Littleton. On clear, calm nights, in winter and summer, the valley bottoms cool considerably by radiation, and the quiet air lying close to the ground also cools. On the hill-sides, however, there is less opportunity for the air to cool, for it is apt to be in motion, more or less, and therefore its temperature does not fall so low as that of the valley air. For this reason, the temperatures registered during the calm, clear nights are usually several degrees lower in the valleys than on the hills. In fact, a difference of only a few feet of elevation often makes a difference of several degrees of temperature. The temperatures registered at the houses on the hill-sides at Littleton village are often a good deal higher than those registered at houses on the main street. The farms in the valley are found to be colder than those on the hills, and farmers in the valley do not raise so much corn as those on the hills for this reason. It is this nocturnal cooling of the valley air that causes the down-stream breezes already referred to in the section on the winds.

There are various local cloud effects of interest at Littleton, the principal one being associated with a coming storm. One of the signs of a storm is the movement of the clouds on the White Mountains. With a southerly, southeasterly, or southwesterly wind at Littleton, heavy masses of clouds are seen curling down from mountains and coming up through the notches, especially the Franconia Notch, south of Littleton. These clouds are usually seen before it rains at Littleton, and they are indications that it is raining on the other side of the mountains, and will soon rain at Littleton, although such clouds sometimes hang over the mountains and do not bring rain to the Ammonoosuc Valley. Easterly storms, which come directly over the mountains, do not give such warning of their coming.

The question of the effect of deforestation on water supply is an important one; but there are as yet no data on the subject for this region. It is the general opinion, however, that there is less water in the Ammonoosuc now than there was formerly.

MEDICAL CLIMATOLOGY.

The town of Littleton is most favorably placed as a health resort. It is protected from the chilling northeast winds which are so disagreeable in certain sections of New England, and also to a considerable extent from the violence of the cold winter northwest winds. Its winds, as a whole, are, therefore, less violent and less aggressive than those of many places which are more exposed. Situated at a height of about 1,000 feet above sea level, its summer temperatures are not usually excessively hot, and its hottest season is of short duration. Its close proximity to the White Mountains, and its position in the valley of the Ammonoosuc, give it the down-stream breezes of summer evenings and nights. These easterly winds, coming from the mountain slopes, displace the warm westerly winds of the daytime and bring the cool and agreeable nights which are so refreshing after a summer day's work. Almost the whole extent of the township is hilly land, with good slopes, the percentage of flat land being very small. For this reason, the drainage of the soil is excellent, and there is no stagnant water. These advantages, combined with the pure mountain air and good water, have united to make Littleton a most desirable place of residence, and the increasing numbers of summer visitors who resort here to spend their holidays are a sure sign that the merits of the place are being appreciated more and more.

Without going into any detail in the matter of medical climatology, it may be interesting, in conclusion, to note some of the statistics regarding the death rate of Littleton as compared with that of the county of Grafton and that of the State of New Hampshire. These rates are for the period 1884-1892.

Year.	State.	County.	Littleton.
1884	16.26	17.06	17.87
1885	17.18	16.05	17.02
1886	17.61	16.24	16.68
1887	17.61	15.93	16.00
1888	18.48	17.35	16.68
1889	17.01	16.67	13.68
1890	19.66	17.49	13.67
1891	19.41	17.41	16.94
1892	20.88	20.01	21.99

The average death rates for State, county, and town for these nine years are 18.81, 17.81, and 16.67, respectively. In other words, Littleton has a lower death rate, on the average for this period, than either the county in which it lies, or the State as a whole. A further classification of the death rates according to the four great classes of diseases is interesting. These classes are zymotic, constitutional, local, and developmental diseases. Zymotic diseases include typhoid and other fevers, cholera infantum, epidemic influenza, measles, etc. Constitutional diseases include cancer, rheumatism, phthisis, etc. Apoplexy, paralysis, brain diseases, heart disease, pneumonia, etc., are local diseases; while the developmental diseases include diseases of children, old age, etc. It appears from a study of these statistics that the percentage of deaths from zymotic diseases in Littleton is usually considerably below that for the State as a whole, as is also the case for constitutional diseases. On the other hand, local and developmental diseases show a somewhat larger percentage in Littleton than in the State at large. As the two latter classes include such causes of death as apoplexy, epilepsy, and paralysis, which do not have any close relation to climatic conditions, as well as old age, the showing is a very favorable one for Littleton. In the case of consumption, for instance, which is certainly greatly increased with low elevation and soil moisture, the high land and well-drained surface soil of Littleton are decidedly antagonistic to this dreaded disease. In the period 1885-1887, Grafton County had the lowest percentage but one of deaths from consumption. In 1892 about 9.5 per cent of the total deaths at Littleton were due to consumption; while in Portsmouth the percentage was 17.61; in Keene, 18.77; in Somersworth, 11.68; and in Dover, 11.18.

An interesting point to note in connection with the vital statistics of Littleton is the large number of persons over 80 years of age among the deaths. In the years 1887-1894, inclusive, there have been 488 deaths in Littleton, according to the Town Reports, and during this period 54 of these deaths were of persons over 80 years of age, while 10 were of persons over 90 years of age. In other words, of the deaths during the past eight years, over 14 per cent were of persons over 80 years old. This is certainly a good showing for the health of the town.

VII.

INDIANS.

THE first white settlers of this country found the territory peopled by a race since known as Indians. The great Algonquin family of this race occupied the Atlantic coast from Hudson's Bay to the Chesapeake. They were distinguished from their neighbors of the southern and western section of the continent by peculiarities of speech and a ruder and more primitive method of life. They were divided into various confederations and again into innumerable tribes. Governed by no laws, unless an undeviating adherence to a few tribal forms and customs may be termed such, convenience or necessity was the rule and guide of their lives. In the selection of a chief, heredity had weight, but seldom availed against the superior claims of wisdom in council and sagacity and bravery in war. Among these savages the Darwinian theory of the survival of the fittest was illustrated in the selection of war chiefs and in the elevation of a tribe to the head of a confederacy. The character of their government was primitive and patriarchal. All questions, from one of changing hunting grounds to the most momentous of all, that of war, were determined in a council in which each male member of the tribe participated. In these assemblages the chief, unless he was a person of great skill, was outranked in influence by the powwow or medicine man, who was the guardian of the spiritual welfare of individuals and tribes. Like many a political leader of the present day, his power was measured by his ability to deceive and cheat his ignorant and superstitious followers: the greater the demagogue, the greater the powwow. Unlike his modern imitators, however, he was seldom detected in plying his arts, and his hold on his credulous victims continued until the end of the journey to the happy hunting grounds.

If history be a record of past events, then Indian history begins with the discovery of this continent. The race possessed no records, no myths common to different tribes, and no memory of past events

extending beyond a single life. When Capt. John Smith explored the New England coast in 1614 he found the country inhabited by numerous large tribes. Between that period and the settlement at Plymouth in 1620, a destructive plague ravaged the section east of the Hudson river, nearly depopulating it. Entire tribes are said to have been swept away, and such as remained were so weakened that a union of several remnants was essential for self-preservation. The Indian makes meagre provision for the future, and a calamity of this character was naturally followed by a famine, which contributed additional victims to the work of destruction. This depopulation was never repaired, and when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth they found the country a charnel house filled with dead men's bones. With pious fervor they regarded the work wrought by pestilence and famine as a manifestation of a special providence designed to prepare the way for God's chosen people to enter into their inheritance.

Nearly all the territory now within the limits of New Hampshire was, at the time of its first settlement, occupied by various tribes united in a confederacy with the Penacooks at its head. The principal villages of this tribe were at Concord, Manchester, Nashua, and Lowell. The Winnepesaukees were located about the lake and river of that name; the Pemigewassetts once dwelt in the valleys through which that beautiful river and its tributaries flow; east of the mountains dwelt the Pequawkets, the Ossipees, and the Amariscoggins, and on the west, occupying the country from Moosilauke to the sources of the Connecticut river, lived the remnant of the Coosucks.¹ It is easy to believe the tradition which affirms that this tribe was once powerful. Within its domain were combined all the elements which contribute to the welfare and happiness of such a people: broad rich meadows easily cultivated, numerous rapid streams crowded with the finest fish that ever tempted the appetite of an epicure, and forests teeming with the game they hunted for food and clothing, rendered the region an Indian paradise capable of maintaining, in such comfort as they knew, a much larger population of these people than had occupied it since it became known to the white man. What their numbers and prowess, their wars, the names of their chiefs, and their mighty deeds in battle may have been, we know not. All are shrouded in the mists of oblivion, but from this realm of obscurity the poet and romancist have drawn some of their finest characters,

¹ From *cooash*, pine, and *ouke*, place — dwellers in the pine tree country. The orthography, like that of many other Indian words, is varied. That adopted is more in accord with the present pronunciation than Cohos or Coosashaukes.

endowed them with attractive and noble attributes, and made them actors in scenes that are imperishable.

The Indians of the Merrimack valley were many of them among the early converts to Christianity under the ministrations of Eliot. Their great sachem, Passaconaway, was a warm friend of the apostle, and rendered constant aid by encouraging his subjects not only to listen to the missionary, but to embrace the religion which he exemplified. This famous chieftain was averse to war, and seemed to recognize the fact that his people could not contend successfully with the white settlers. He saw that the only hope of perpetuating his race and of maintaining a home amid the graves of their fathers was by continuing friendly relations with their white brothers. To this end he exerted his great influence during his long life, and his last admonition to his people was an eloquent plea for the continuance of peaceful relations with the English, at a general council of all the tribes of the confederation held at Amoskeag Falls in the autumn of 1660, which was attended by several of the leading white men of the settlements, one of whom preserved the speech of the Indian sage and transmitted it to us. It is a terse and eloquent example of Indian oratory, and as such it is given entire:—

“I am now going the way of all the earth ; I am ready to die, and not likely to see you ever meet together any more. I will now leave this word of counsel with you : Take heed how you quarrel with the English. Harken to the last words of your father and friend. The white men are the sons of the morning. The Great Spirit is their father. His sun shines bright above them. Never make war with them. Sure as you light the fires, the breath of heaven will turn the flame upon you, and destroy you. Listen to my advice. It is the last I shall be allowed to give you. Remember it and live.”

This wise counsel seems to have made a lasting impression. His son and successor, Wonnalancet, was guided by it, and when the evil days of King Philip's war came, not all the art, eloquence, and cunning of the great warrior availed to swerve the children of Passaconaway from their friendship for “the sons of the morning.” Some of the young braves of the tribes, thirsting for vengeance or glory, could not be restrained and joined the Wampanoags in their unfortunate and fruitless effort to exterminate the whites and regain their ancient inheritance.

During this memorable contest Wonnalancet and his people, the Penacooks, withdrew to the country of the Coosucks and passed most of their time during the years during 1765–6 in this section

fishing, hunting, and probably planting corn on the fertile Cohos meadows. They were scattered, during their sojourn, for the greater convenience of taking game, through the country from Haverhill to the Connecticut lakes. The defeat and death of King Philip closed the conflict and the Penacooks returned from their exile. For nearly a hundred years after these events but little was known of this section of the country or of the aborigines who occupied it.

It is probable that the Coosucks were nearly decimated by the plague of 1615-17, but the feeble remnant, while ceasing to maintain a tribal organization, affiliated with the Penacooks and continued to live in this locality. They were remote from the war paths traversed by the Iroquois and coast tribes of Maine in their ceaseless conflicts, as they surged to and fro across the hunting grounds of the Penacooks. It was not until the beginning of the first of the series of wars between England and France for the mastery on this continent that their pursuits were seriously interrupted by the rude alarms of savage strife. Then the valleys of the Connecticut, Merrimack, Passumpsic, Ammonoosuck, and other streams became the avenues travelled by Indian war parties from Canada to the frontier settlements, and their sylvan solitudes resounded with the war-whoop and witnessed every species of Indian barbarity.

Two trails crossed Littleton. One followed the course of the Connecticut through Monroe and Bath to Haverhill. At the base of Gardners mountain a well-worn path led to the summit and continued on high ground until it descended to the river at Woodsville. The Ammonoosuck trail followed very nearly the present course of the Whitefield road beyond the present site of the village; it kept well to the river bank until it crossed the river at South Littleton and gradually ascended the hill to Streeter's pond. This sheet of water was a favorite resort of the red men when in this vicinity, as they were quite sure to take moose, deer, and wild fowl on its borders.

There is little evidence tending to show that the Indians ever had a village within our borders. The principal village of the Coosucks was at the great meadows in Haverhill and Newbury. The territory northward to the Connecticut lakes and between the White and Green Mountains constituted the hunting and fishing ground of the tribe, much visited at certain seasons, but the permanent abode of only a few isolated families. On the meadows, near the Parker brook, land had been cleared by girdling trees, and there were other indications of frequent occupation. There

were well defined traces of a similar occupation above the mill at Rankin's brook and near Partridge pond. Large stones hollowed by use, such as the natives used to prepare corn for cooking,¹ ancient hearths and other mementos of the race were found at each of these places. Henry Markley has in his possession a collection of Indian relics found in the west part of the town.

The continued encroachments of settlers upon the possessions of the Penacooks, the weakness of Wonnalancet as an administrator, the ravages caused by the French wars, and the fading influence of the praying Indians with the younger and aggressive members of the several tribes combined to induce the remnants of all the New Hampshire Indians to unite with the St. Francis tribe of Canada. More than a century before these events, emissaries from this tribe of Indians, accompanied by Jesuit missionaries, had at different times visited the Coosucks and laid the foundation for this union by establishing an enduring friendship between them. After their fusion with the Canadian tribe, they continued to occupy the Cohos country and claim jurisdiction over it. In 1753 they protested against a proposed settlement at the lower Cohos meadows by people from Massachusetts, and successfully maintained their claim until the defeat of the French at Quebec forever closed their domination over northern New England.

During the Revolutionary War many families, mostly of the Protestant faith, returned and resided at the Lower Cohos. They rendered valuable aid to the settlers and to the scouts on the frontier by giving information of contemplated incursions from their tribe in Canada. But, notwithstanding their loyalty and their important services to the country, they did not escape the clutches of the purely business men of the day, and fell victims to the greed and trading instincts of that class of patriots to such an extent that many complaints were made to the Committee of Safety at Exeter in regard to their extortions and the dangers that might result therefrom. In May, 1780, the Committee of Safety addressed a letter to the local committee at Haverhill, in which attention was called to these complaints and an appeal made for the suppression of these offences. The writer said: "I must request of you, for the sake of your Country, and for your own sakes who are so immediately concerned to use the utmost vigilance and detecting everything of the kind & to see that strict Justice is done the Indians, & that they are held as friends — Be kind enough to communicate copies of this Letter to the several Committees on the River, and if any Persons shall prove refractory, in making

¹ On the authority of the late Solomon Whiting.

restitution where they have wronged the Indians I must request that the Committee send to me the name or names of the Persons concerned with the evidence and the General Court will see Justice done to the Indians in some way or other let the trouble or expense be ever so much." It does not appear what action was taken by the committee at Haverhill or whether restitution was made. It is probable that the business men had sufficient influence to lull the wrath of their outraged victims until the close of the war, while the men who made the complaints were too busy in their efforts to establish the liberties of their country to uncover the scandal which at one time threatened grave consequences to the settlement.

Throughout the war hostile savages infested the valley of the Connecticut and committed frequent depredations. At Jefferson, then Dartmouth, they captured Col. Joseph Whipple, the principal proprietor of the town. Obtaining permission to go to another room for clothing, he succeeded in effecting his escape. At Peacham, Colonel Elkins of that town and Colonel Johnson of Newbury were taken by a party of Tories and Indians and carried to Canada. Colonel Elkins was taken to England, and at the close of the war, two years later, was exchanged. Colonel Johnson was allowed to depart on parole. One year later, 1782, two young men by the name of Bailey were also made prisoners at Peacham and taken to Canada.

At the Lower Cohos there long resided two Indians whose characteristics and achievements have given tone and color to the Indian history of these valleys. They were familiarly known as "Captain Joe" and "Captain John." Many romantic and some tragic incidents are associated with their names which have been recounted in story and in song. Joe was urbane and gentle, a lover of peace. John was morose, cruel, and fond of war in all its forms. He is said to have been at the battle of Braddock's defeat, at the assault upon the inhabitants at Fort Dummer, and the surprise at Boscawen. He was accustomed to relate with great glee how he wielded the tomahawk and scalping knife upon defenceless women and children as well as against men whom he encountered in arms. He was found dead beside a log on Colonel Johnson's premises in Newbury.

Captain Joe was quite a dandy among the St. Francis Indians and is believed to have eloped with his companion, Molly, to the Cohos. When she deserted her husband, she took with her their two sons, who afterward proved a source of great trouble to Joe and herself. The story of their lives has been so often and so

minutely described that it need not be repeated here. He was pensioned by the State of Vermont for services rendered during the War of the Revolution. He died in 1819, and in a corner of the old graveyard at Newbury the last of the Coosucks sleeps his last sleep.

Roving bands of St. Francis Indians each season visit the ancient habitation of the Coosucks, pitch their tent in some favored locality, and expose for sale their handiwork. They constitute a part of the lingering remnant of a race whose lasting memorials are the names they have bestowed upon some of our streams and mountains.

VIII.

CHARTERS. — CHISWICK.

THE early settlers of New England held few possessions of greater value than land titles. In the colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut land had gradually increased in value until, near the middle of the eighteenth century, it was practically beyond the reach of the young man beginning life without inherited wealth. To such an one the vast wilderness stretching between the borders of western Massachusetts and Canada presented many allurements. The valley of the Connecticut had long been the pathway travelled by the Canadian Indians in their forays upon the New England settlements. The rich lands of the valley became known to the people of the old settlements through the tales of escaped or ransomed prisoners. Their stories of its wide and fertile meadows, its magnificent forests of pine and maple, and abundance of fish and game, were often rehearsed, and awakened an interest akin to that aroused by the marvels of a modern Eldorado. These lands were to be had almost for the asking, and when once subdued to the requirements of the husbandman, easily tilled and very productive. Into this region, between the time of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 and the renewal of hostilities in 1758, many a pioneer had penetrated and pitched his lot. Nor had the section escaped the attention of the land speculator, whose prophetic vision beheld in its vast resources the possibilities of many a fortune.

As early as 1754, Governor Benning Wentworth had chartered several townships in this territory, near what is now the divisional line of New Hampshire and Vermont. The work of dividing the country into townships and reclaiming it from savage dominion was one that appealed to him as a man, as a ruler, and as a Christian. It replenished his private purse, filled the colonial treasury, increased his authority, and peopled the territory with hardy and enterprising subjects. But the high expectations of all — pioneer,



REDUCED FROM AN OLD MAP PUBLISHED ABOUT 1779.

speculator, and governor — were rudely interrupted by the outbreak of another French and Indian War in 1758, and the coveted territory once more became the stalking-ground of the savage. During the period of hostilities northern New Hampshire and nearly all of Vermont were traversed many times by the contending forces, and a knowledge of the resources and value of the lands was largely increased ; and when, with the fall of Quebec in 1759, and the complete conquest of Canada in 1760, the dark and sinister clouds of war passed from the horizon and the sunshine of peace rested upon the distracted colonies, there was a great influx of settlers into the more accessible portions of the lands, and a corresponding increase in the demand for charters.

Governor Benning Wentworth had been equal to all demands made upon him, and not only put the machinery for issuing charters in motion within the present boundaries of New Hampshire, but had also construed his commission as containing the command of his royal master to dispose of the lands on the west side of the Connecticut River to a point as far west as the intersection of the northern boundary of Massachusetts with the eastern line of New York, as established at the close of the controversy between these colonies. This claim of jurisdiction covered what is now the State of Vermont, and was subsequently known as the district of the New Hampshire Grants.

In order to facilitate the work of granting charters and insure regularity and uniformity in the several townships, the Governor directed Joseph Blanchard, of Dunstable, to make a survey of the Connecticut valley, from Charlestown, then known as No. 4, to the Lower Cohos. This survey was made in March, 1760. The party passed up the river on the ice, and at a distance of every six miles marked a tree on each side of the river as the corner of a township. The survey was finished at the rocky island just above the railroad bridge at Woodsville, and opposite the mouth of the Ammonoosuc. The trees there marked constitute the lines between Haverhill and Bath on one side, and Newbury and Rygate on the other. A plan of this survey was lodged with the Secretary of the Province at Portsmouth, and from it a map constructed showing the course of the Connecticut, and three tiers of towns protracted back from each side of the river. This map was the basis from which the boundaries and courses described in the charters were taken.

During the ensuing three or four years nearly all the territory ungranted at the time of the surrender of Quebec was disposed of. One hundred and twenty-nine towns were chartered on the

west side of the Connecticut, and all available lands on the east side erected into townships with full municipal privileges. These grants were made to any person or association of persons willing to pay into the Provincial treasury the charter fee of sixty pounds sterling, a considerable sum in those days. The document was burdened with conditions intended to insure the settlement of the township. In it the Governor reserved five hundred acres, which was regarded as two shares, for his own benefit, and this reservation was usually located in the most desirable corner of the town. Reservations were also made of one share each "for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for a Glebe for the Church of England as by Law Established, for the first settled Minister of the Gospel, and for the Benefit of the School in said Town forever." While providing for himself, for the church and education, the Governor was not unmindful of the interests of his friends, and several of them appear as grantees in nearly all the charters. Among the beneficiaries of the bounty of one or the other of the Wentworths are usually found the names of Mark Hunking Wentworth, Theodore Atkinson, Jun., James Nevin, Richard Wibird, and other relatives. He sometimes honored his friends in a more enduring if less remunerative form, by bestowing their names upon some of the new towns. Instances of this character are found in Atkinson, named for Theodore Atkinson; Warren, for Sir Peter Warren of the Royal navy; and Lloyd Hills, the ancient name of Bethlehem, for Byfield Lloyd. His own name was given by Governor Benning Wentworth to the towns of Bennington and Wentworth.

Under the stimulating influences of power and pelf the disposal of the ungranted lands in northern New Hampshire waxed apace. In 1761 there were chartered in our county the towns of Bath, Canaan, Campton, Groton, Enfield,¹ Lebanon, Lyman, Lyme, Orford, and Rumney. Northumberland was granted, the same year; Columbia, Colebrook, and Grafton in 1762; Haverhill, Lancaster, Lisbon, Woodstock, Thornton, Warren, and Plymouth in 1763; Benton, Lundaff, Piermont, and Littleton in 1764; Wentworth in 1766, and Orange in 1769.

The fact that a large percentage of the grants were secured for speculative purposes only, is shown by the large number permitted to revert to the Crown, for the reason that the proprietors were unable to fulfil the conditions imposed by Governor Benning Wentworth to insure their settlement. The names of a few prominent individuals appear in many of the charters, and their holdings

¹ The present name is given. Several towns were chartered under other names.

were usually sufficiently large to enable them to control the property. Among these oft-recurring names are those of Alexander Phelps, of Hebron, Connecticut; John Page, of Portsmouth, and, for a time, of Haverhill; the Littles, of Newbury and Newburyport; Nathaniel Tracy, of Newburyport; the Averys, of Connecticut, and John Hazen and the Baileys, of Newbury, Vermont. General Ethan Allen and his brothers acquired large tracts in the New Hampshire Grants, and when the controversy was waged between New Hampshire and New York for jurisdiction, they fortified their titles by purchasing of both provinces. Of the hundreds of persons whose names are inscribed on the back of these charters, few became actual settlers in the townships. The speculative proprietors soon ascertained that the law of supply and demand was against them; charters were more numerous than settlers. The men returning from long and arduous military duty longed for a season of repose not to be found in conquering a home in the wilderness, and for a time did not take kindly to the importunities of the landed proprietors. Nor were the times as propitious as had been anticipated. The relations between the Colonies and the Crown were becoming strained. Already the distant mutterings of the storm of the Revolution were heard, and a condition of general discontent prevailed. For a while the proprietors waited hopefully, but as time passed without materially changing the situation, they were compelled at length to put forth their greatest energies to make good their title to the lands.

The valley of the Ammonoosuc, and that of the Connecticut above the junction of these rivers, was uninhabited by white men until near the close of the great charter period in 1763-4. A brief review of affairs in this region is necessary to enable the reader to obtain anything like a just view of the situation at that time.¹

The first grant in our valley was that of Bath, issued to Rev. Andrew Gardner and others, September 10, 1761. It is related of him that he journeyed from his home in Massachusetts through the wilderness to view his new possession, and as he reached the site of the present village of Woodsville, he beheld towering beyond the waters of the Ammonoosuc a rugged mountain which was understood to form a considerable part of his township. The scene was not inviting, and he remained only long enough to

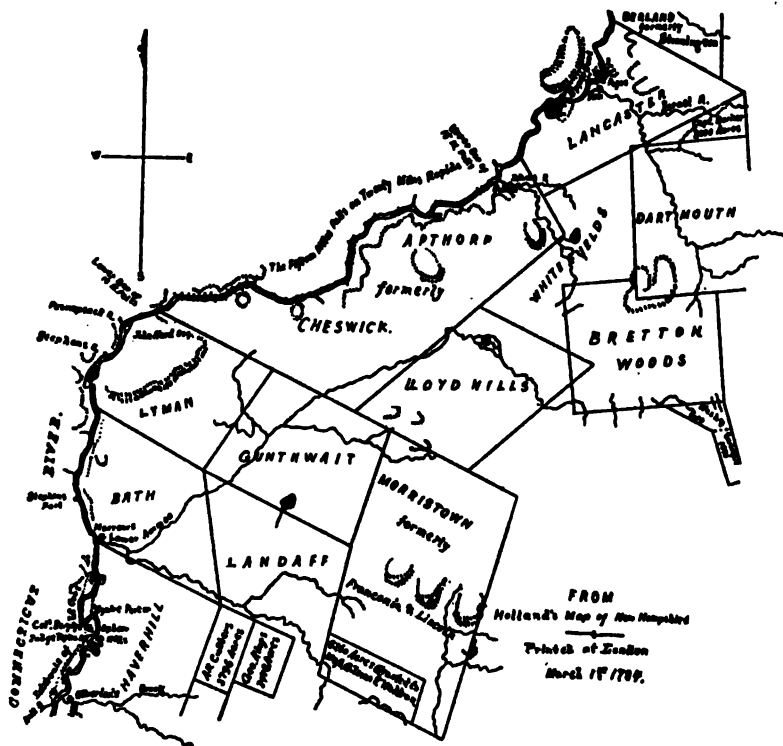
¹ Governor Benning Wentworth, having resigned his office in 1766, was succeeded by his nephew, John Wentworth, whose commission was dated August 11, 1766, and published June 13, 1767. In respect to the forfeiture of charters, and regranteeing of territory which had been disposed of by his predecessor, it will be seen that the latter's interest was manifest and active.

give the elevation his name. Gardner's Mountain extends through Bath, dividing Lyman and Monroe, and terminates near the Connecticut River in Littleton. The first settlement was made in 1765, and two years later the proprietor's records are said to have shown twenty-two residents in the town. It is certain that there were not a sufficient number of families at that time to save the charter, for it was forfeited, and another issued March 9, 1769, to an entirely different set of grantees, among whom were Israel Morey and Nathan Caswell, of Orford, who were destined to play an important part in the first settlement of Littleton.

The next town, in geographical order, is Lisbon, first granted as Concord, August 6, 1763, and again as Chiswick, in January, 1764. The last-named grant was undoubtedly made through mistake, as the territory was covered by the Concord charter, and the name, Chiswick, appropriated and petitioned for about the same time by the Averys for their township. The error was soon discovered, and the charter abandoned. The owners of the Concord charter failed to comply with its provisions in regard to settlement; consequently it was declared forfeited, and in October, 1768, a new grant was made under the name of Gunthwait to Leonard Whiting and others. Whiting, and a majority of his associates, had engaged in the enterprise for the purpose of establishing homes within the territory of their purchase, and soon after acquiring the grant built a stockade, or fort, near the Cobleigh place. In the mean time settlers claiming to hold under the Concord charter came into the town and pitched lots, and as the question of title was deemed to have been determined in favor of the Concord claimants by the decision in the case of Dartmouth College against Landaff, the principle involved being the same in both cases, the settlers under the Gunthwait charter were compelled to purchase of the proprietors of Concord or abandon their improvements. The scars left by the contest were many, and it was years before all trace of them had disappeared.

Lyman, then including Monroe, was granted to Daniel Lyman and associates. The grantees were men of energy and ability, and seem to have grappled with the difficulties attending the planting of a settlement more successfully than most of the neighboring proprietors. They protected their charter when it was about to lapse, and the land titles there generally trace back to the original grantees.

Franconia is another town where conflicting grants brought trouble to the settlers. The original grant was made under the present name to Isaac Searle and others in 1764. A second grant



was made to Sir Francis Barnard and others, covering the present territory of Franconia and Lincoln in 1772 under the name of Morristown, in honor of Governor John Wentworth's friend, Corby Morris. The controversy here was settled, as were others, by the court in its decision in regard to the title to Landaff.

The land on both sides of the Connecticut, bordering the fifteen-mile falls, was evidently not regarded as desirable, as it remained ungranted for some time after those above and below had been disposed of. The Chiswick charter to James Avery butted on Lyman, and extended to a point within two miles of the present boundary of Littleton and Dalton. On the Vermont side there was still an ungranted tract extending from Barnet to Lunenburg, embracing the territory at present within the limits of Waterford and Concord. When, by the decision of the Privy Council of Great Britain, in 1764, jurisdiction was given to the Province of New York over the tract lying between the Connecticut River and Lake Champlain, Lieutenant-Governor Colden of that Province granted a charter, dated August 8, 1770, to John Wood and thirty-eight others, and bestowed upon the tract the name of Dunmore. The township contained thirty-nine thousand acres, and comprised all of the town of Waterford, most of Concord, and the southeasterly portion of St. Johnsbury. A few weeks subsequently, October 18, Colden made a grant of twenty thousand acres adjoining Dunmore, and "lying along the Connecticut River," to Archibald Hamilton and others, under the name of Kersborough. These grants were surveyed, as to their outlines, by a surveyor from New York, whose name has not been learned. Kersborough was afterwards regranted to Reuben Jones and others, and became the town of Concord.

Among the last, and possibly the very last, charter issued by Governor John Wentworth was that of Lloyd Hills, now Bethlehem, granted to, and named in honor of, Byfield Lloyd, a friend of the Governor. In the confusion incident to the removal of the Governor to the Isles of Shoals, and subsequently to England, the Secretary of the Province neglected to record the charter, and it was consequently void. An attempt was made to resurrect it for use in a pending suit; but the parties who obtained the evidence found it adverse to their claim, and let it slumber in forgetfulness.

After the first break in the wilderness which clothed these valleys was made at Bath, in 1765, no advance up the river was made until 1769, when a stockade was built at Gunthwait, and a cabin on the meadows in this town. These first encroachments

of civilization were preparations for a permanent settlement the following year.

The town of Littleton has at different periods borne three names. It owes its chartered existence to James Avery, of Groton, Connecticut, who petitioned for a township in the summer of 1764. His prayer was answered on the 17th of November of that year, by the charter of Littleton under the name of Chiswick. The name comes from an ancient parish on the north bank of the Thames, near London. The expansion of the great city now includes it within her borders. The original charter lies before me as I write. It is printed on a broad sheet of heavy paper, now yellow with age, and so worn in its foldings as to require pasted straps to keep its parts together. The type is large, heavy-faced, clean, and in the style of the period. The margins are wide, and in the upper left-hand corner, attached by an immense wafer, is impressed the broad seal of the Province of New Hampshire. The description of the tract is written in a clean and still legible hand, evidently by a clerk. The certificate of record and the assignment of shares to the honorary grantees, and verification, is in the handwriting of Theodore Atkinson, Provincial Secretary.

The document is as follows: —

Province of New Hampshire

GEORGE The Third

By the Grace of GOD, of Great-Britain, France
and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith &c.

To all persons to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Know ye, that We of Our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, for the due Encouragement of settling a *New Plantation* within Our said Province, by and with the Advice of Our Truly and Well-beloved BENNING WENTWORTH, Esq; Our Governor and Commander in Chief of Our said Province of NEW HAMPSHIRE in *New England*, and of Our COUNCIL of the said Province; HAVE upon the Conditions and Reservations herein after made, given and granted, and by these Presents, for us, Our Heirs and Successors, do give and grant in equal Shares, unto Our loving Subjects, Inhabitants of Our said Province of *New Hampshire*, and Our other Governments, and to their Heirs and Assigns for ever, whose names are entered on this Grant, to be divided to and amongst them into Fifty Three equal Shares, all that Tract or Parcel of Land situate, lying and being within our said Province of *New Hampshire*, containing by Admeasurement, 28,040 Acres, which tract is to contain Six Miles square, and no more; out of which an Allowance is to be made for High Ways and unimproveable Lands by Rocks, Ponds, Mountains and Rivers One Thousand and Forty

Acres free, according to a Plan and Survey thereof, made by Our said Governor's Order, and returned into the Secretary's Office, and hereunto annexed, butted and bounded as follows, *Viz.* Begining at the Northwesterly corner of Lyman on Connecticut River & thence to Run back from said River on the line of Lyman to the North Easterly corner of Lyman aforesaid from thence to Turn of & run South 70^d East about 3 Miles and 92 Rods by the line of Concord then turning off & runing by Concord N 20^d E about 6 Miles to the S. E. Corner of the Town of Lancaster & thence Turning off & runing by Lancaster North about 26th West about 7 Miles to Connecticut River & then Turning & runing Down the River as that Runs to the aforesaid North Westerly Corner aforesaid to the bounds begun at And that the same be, and hereby is, Incorporated into a Township by the Name of *CHISWICK* And the Inhabitants that do or shall hereafter inhabit the said Township, are hereby declared to be Enfranchised with, and Intitled to all and every the Priviledges and Immunities that other Towns within Our Province by Law Exercise and Enjoy: And further, that the said Town, as soon as there shall be Fifty Families resident and settled thereon, shall have the Liberty of holding Two Fairs, one of which shall be held on the ——— and the other on the ——— annually, which Fairs are not to continue longer than the respective ——— following the said ——— and as soon as the said Town shall consist of Fifty Families, a Market may be opened and kept one or more Days in each Week, as may be thought most advantagious to the Inhabitants. Also, that the first Meeting for the Choice of Town Officers, agreeable to the Laws of our said Province shall be held on the first Wednesday in July next which said Meeting shall be Notified by James Avery who is hereby also appointed the Moderator of the said first Meeting, which he is to Notify and Govern agreeable to the Laws and Customs of Our said Province; and that the annual Meeting for ever hereafter for the Choice of such Officers for the said Town, shall be on the Second Tuesday of March Annually, To HAVE and to HOLD the said Tract of Land as above expressed, together with all Privileges and Appurtenances, to them and their respective Heirs and Assigns forever, upon the following Conditions, *VIZ.*

I. That every Grantee, his Heirs or Assigns shall plant and cultivate five Acres of Land with the Term of five Years for every fifty Acres contained in his or their Share or Proportion of Land in said Township, and continue to improve and settle the same by additional cultivations, on Penalty of Forfeiture of his Grant or Share in the said Township, and of its reverting to Us, our Heirs and Successors, to be by Us or Them Re-granted to such of Our Subjects as shall effectually settle and cultivate the same.

II. That all white and other Pine Trees within the said Township, fit for Masting Our Royal Navy, be carefully preserved for that Use, and none to be cut or felled without Our special Licence for so doing,

first had and obtained, upon Penalty of the Forfeiture of the Right of such Grantee, his Heirs and Assigns, to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, as well as being subject to the Penalty of any Acts or Acts of Parliament that now are, or hereafter shall be Enacted.

III. That before any Division of the Land be made to and among the Grantees, a Tract of Land as near the Centre of the said Township as the Land will admit of, shall be reserved and marked out for Town Lots, one of which shall be allotted to each Grantee of the Contents of one Acre.

IV. Yielding and paying therefor to Us, Our Heirs and Successors for the Space of ten Years, to be computed from the Date hereof, the Rent of one Ear of Indian Corn only, on the twenty-fifth Day of *December* annually, if lawfully demanded, the first Payment to be made on the twenty fifth Day of *December*, 1764.

V. Every Proprietor, Settler or Inhabitant, shall yield and pay unto Us, our Heirs and Successors yearly, and every Year forever, from and after the Expiration of ten Years from the abovesaid twenty-fifth Day of *December*, namely, on the twenty-fifth Day of *December*, which will be in the Year of our Lord 1774 one shilling Proclamation Money for every Hundred Acres he so owns, settles or possesses, and so in Proportion for a greater or less Tract of the said Land; which Money shall be paid by the respective persons abovesaid, their Heirs and Assigns, in our *Council Chamber* in Portsmouth, or to such Officer or Officers as shall be appointed to receive the same; and this to be in Lieu of all other Rents and Services whatsoever.

In Testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness BENNING WENTWORTH, Esq; Our Governor and Commander in Chief of Our said Province, the 17 Day of November In the Year of Our Lord CHRIST, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty four.

And in the fifth Year of Our Reign,

By His EXCELLENCY'S Command

With Advice of Council B WENTWORTH

T ATKINSON Jun^r Sec^y

Pro^o of New Hampshire Nov. 17— 1764

Recorded in the 3^d Book of Charters P^a 126—127.

T ATKINSON Jun Secy.

The back of the Charter bears the following record: —

NAMES OF THE GRANTEES OF CHISWICK. VIZ.

James Avery	Thomas Powers
Jeremiah Clement	Amos Mead
Benadam Gallop	Abraham Weed
Nathan Gallop	Nathaniel Weed
William Gallop	Francis Smith

Humphrey Avery Jun ^r	Lemuel Smith
William Avery	Joseph Smith
Solomon Avery	Isaac Smith
Samuel Avery	Solom ^{on} Morgan
Latham Avery	John Baldwin
James Avery	John Fanchier
Palms Avery	John Fanchier Jun ^r
Christopher Avery	William Fanchier
Weightstill Avery	John Ambler
Isaac Avery	Theophilus Rogers
William Billings	Uriah Rogers
Bernard Ferrand	Joseph Williams
Reuben Lockwood	Tho ^s Prentis Gallop
Joseph Lockwood	Ebenez ^r Gallop
Ebenezer Lockwood	Asa Jones
Benjamin Giles	Henry Gallop
Elijah Morgan	Humphrey Avery —
The Hon ^{ble} Theod ^r Atkinson, Esq ^r	
Mark H ^e Wentworth Esq ^r	
and James Nevin Esq ^r	

For his Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq^r a Tract of Land to five Hundred acres as marked B. W. in the plan which is to be accounted two of the within Shares one whole Share for the Society for the Gospel in foreign Parts one Share for a Glebe for Church of England as by Law Established one Share for the first Settled Minister of the Gospel, & one whole Share for the Benefit of a School in said Town forever

Pro^o of New Ham^{re} 17 Nov^r 1764 on record in the 8^d Book of Charters Page 128

T ATKINSON Jun Sec^r

This charter created a town out of the wilderness, and endowed its people, when in the course of time it might possess them, with all the rights and privileges of citizenship. The fourth and fifth conditions are significant, as indicating a purpose on the part of the government to establish and perpetuate a feudal tenure, an institution then in its decadence in Europe and which was soon to furnish one of the chief causes of the revolt against ancient usages and abuses that culminated in the French Revolution. Happily our Revolution preceded that event, and removed from the fundamental law the last trace of that decaying system.

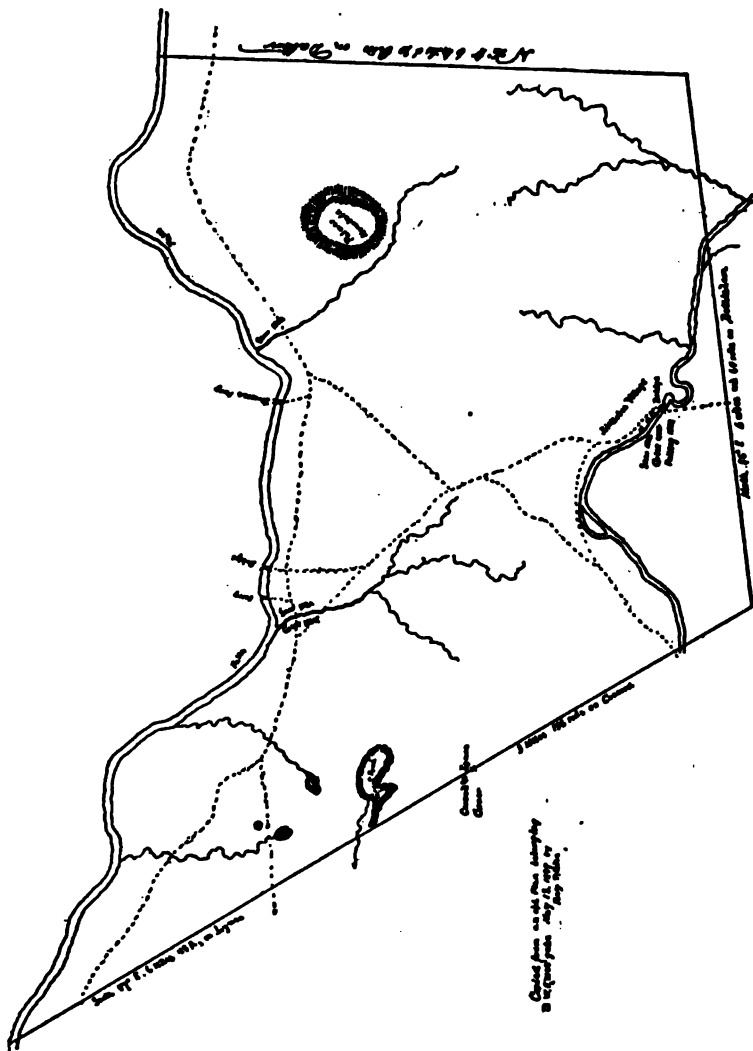
The presumed owners of this charter were all relatives or friends of the James Avery whose name heads the list of grantees. He was of a family long resident in New England, one member of which, Capt. James Avery of New London, was one of the most

prominent men in Connecticut in both civic and military affairs. Between Captain James and the first grantee of Chiswick were born three generations bearing the same name, all men of activity and influence in their day. The reappearance of the same Christian names through many generations is characteristic of this family, and nearly all such names are represented in the Chiswick charter. Another tendency, too, of this family was to speculation in wild lands. Humphrey Junior was interested in a large tract of land on Long Island, and becoming "land poor," he had recourse to the Legislature of New York for relief. By the passage of an act authorizing him to dispose of his lands by lottery he was successful in acquiring a competency.

Samuel had a title, purchased of Lieutenant-Governor Colden, to twenty-eight thousand acres in what is now Vermont. This title was long in the courts, and was finally decided averse to him. Subsequently the Legislature of Vermont authorized him to locate an equal number of acres in the ungranted lands of the State. These grants were known as Avery's Gores, and were scattered over different parts of the State. Samuel Avery resided for a time at Westminster, Vermont, and then at Oswego, New York. He was a lawyer of ability and had a large practice. Christopher emigrated to Pennsylvania. He was an Ensign in the Continental army, and was killed at the massacre of Wyoming, July 8, 1778. Probably the most distinguished of the grantees was Weightstill Avery. He was born May 10, 1741; educated at Princeton, graduating in 1766. He was admitted to the bar three years later, and located in North Carolina. In 1772 he was a member of the Provincial Assembly, Attorney-General in 1778, and in 1774 was one of the signers of the Mechlenburg Declaration of Independence. During the Revolutionary War he commanded a regiment of militia, and was several times in active service. At the close of the war he was the first Attorney-General of the State. He was one of the principals in Andrew Jackson's first duel. He died at Charlotte, North Carolina, in 1821.

Of the other grantees little is known. The Morgans, Smiths, and Gallops were cousins of James Avery; the Weeds and Fanchiers were also related to him by marriage. John Fanchier was the first grantee on the Chiswick charter of January 31, 1764, covering the present town of Lisbon, and nearly all the Averys named in our charter were also associated with him in that enterprise.

James Avery, the controlling spirit in the first charter of our town, was born at Groton, Connecticut, July 27, 1724. He



THE SO-CALLED WESTGATE PLAN OF LITTLETON

married Lucy Allyn in 1749. He inherited a considerable fortune, which he invested in wild lands, becoming the owner of several town charters; among those in which he had an interest were Franconia, Lincoln, and Landaff. He also had large investments in the New Hampshire Grants. Some of these could not be regarded as very successful investments. The charter of this town cost him three hundred dollars. He had failed to secure its settlement, and when it was about to lapse he disposed of it for five hundred dollars "lawful money" to "Israel Morey, Esq^r, of Orford in the Province of New Hampshire; Moses Little, of Newbury, in the County of Essex and Province of Massachusetts Bay, Gentleman; Moses Little, of Newburyport in the same county and Province, Merchant," to whom he "remised, released and forever quitclaimed" all right, title, and interest in said township of Chiswick. The deed recites the fact that prior to its date he had for "valuable consideration purchased of each and every one of the forenamed persons (the grantees) their Respective rights in the said Township of Chiswick as by their said deeds to the said James Avery will appear." This deed was executed at Newbury, Massachusetts, March 18, 1769, eight months before the life of the charter was to expire. With it the names of James Avery and his associates disappear from our history.

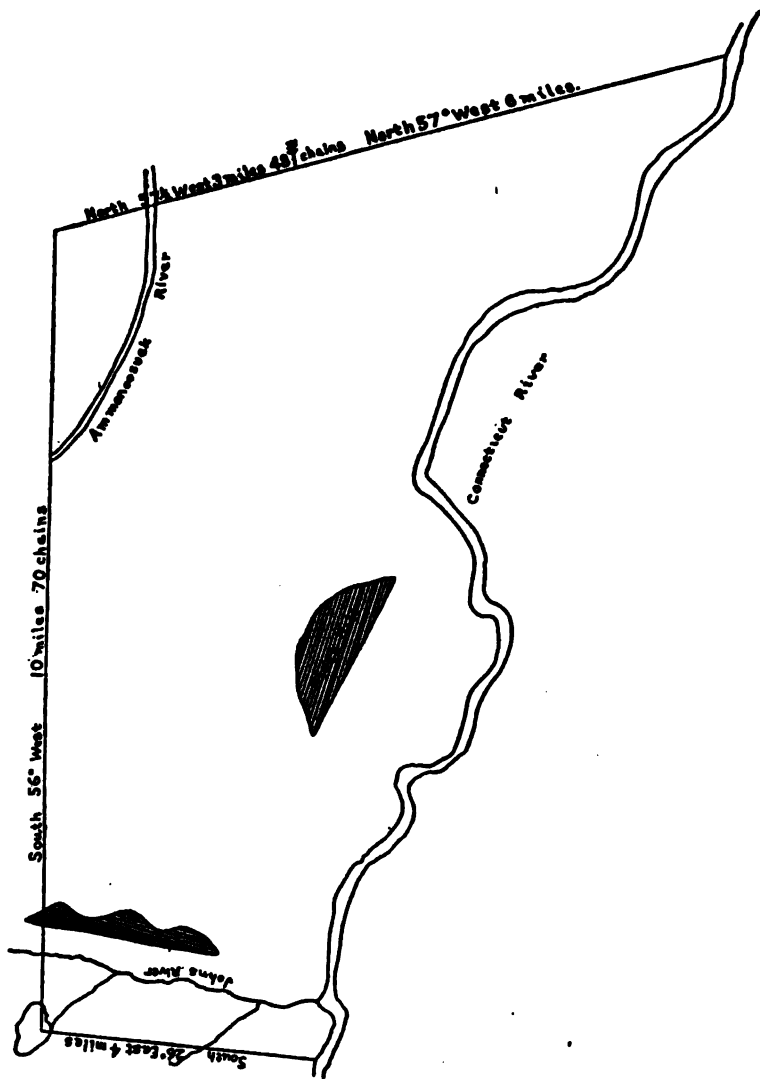
IX.

APTHORP AND ITS PROPRIETORS.

THE purchase price named in the deed of Chiswick would indicate that the title was not regarded as valuable. As a matter of fact, standing alone, it was worthless. It was a physical impossibility for the purchasers to comply with the conditions imposed by the charter as to settlement within the brief life remaining to that instrument. To make the title good, they must, before the 17th of November, 1769, clear and plant forty-five acres for each of the forty-three shares named in the charter. The deed, however, gave the purchasers color of title, and to strengthen this, the first attempt at actual settlement was made. In August, 1769, Colonel Morey sent Nathan Caswell, of Orford, to the township with instructions to pitch a lot, build a shelter, and arrange for a permanent settlement. On this journey he was accompanied by his son Nathan, then a mere lad. Mr. Caswell selected a lot including the meadow now owned by Noah Farr. He built a small hut of logs, covered it with bark, and filled it with wild grass gathered near the bank of the river. He and his son then returned to Orford, marking their route by blazing trees as they travelled through the wilderness.

Having thus laid the foundation for an equitable title to the township, the proprietors proceeded to secure a renewal of the charter. In their petition to Governor Wentworth for this purpose, they set forth, among other reasons for granting their prayer, and as excusing the failure of their predecessors to settle the grant, the "uncertainty of the survey," the "want of roads, the late great scarcity of provisions," the "great expense to which they had been in beginning the cultivation of the tract," and the "want of time in which to complete the same." Before presenting their petition, the new proprietors took the precaution to secure the kind offices of a friend at Court by interesting John Hurd, then in close relations with the Governor, in their enterprise.

Among the influential men of the time were John and David Page; the latter was the principal grantee of Lancaster. When



COLMAN'S MAP OF CHRISWICK, 1708

the charter was obtained, he supposed his grant embraced the Upper Coos intervale, but in locating it he found the most valuable portion of those meadows covered by a previous grant made under the name of Stonington. The grantees of Stonington, although having been in possession of their charter more than two years, had taken no measures looking to its location or settlement. The proprietors of Lancaster were men of resources, and regarded the obstacles imposed by the Stonington charter as of little consequence, and proceeded to locate their township so as to include within its bounds the coveted intervale. In September, 1769, they secured a renewal of their charter. The new charter is brief in form, but comprehensive in matter; it confirms the grant as located by the proprietors. Subsequently the owners of the Stonington grant made an ineffectual attempt to recover the lost territory, but were finally quieted by a grant of Northumberland.

This transaction in regard to the location of Lancaster left an unclaimed tract between that town and Chiswick of nearly four miles in length, lying along the Connecticut River and extending back therefrom the width of those townships, containing about fourteen thousand acres. When Moses Little and his associates asked for the renewal of the Chiswick charter, they sought to have these abandoned lands included in the new grant. Their efforts in this direction were successful, owing largely to the skilful diplomacy of John Hurd, who, a few weeks later, received his reward by a deed of ten thousand acres adjoining Lancaster and within the northern limits of the present town of Dalton.

Governor John Wentworth issued a new charter, January 18, 1770, and gave it the name of Apthorp, in honor of George Apthorp, a merchant of London, an honorary grantee, and a friend and agent of Mark Hunking Wentworth. It does not appear that the gentleman who received this mark of favor at the hands of the royal governor ever manifested any interest in the town on which his name had been conferred. The stormy events of the next few years probably served to banish the incident from his memory. The title to his share in the grant was some years afterward conveyed to Moses Little, Jr., by the collector of taxes, who had disposed of the lot at a tax sale.

The township of Apthorp was among the largest in the Province. It extended along the Connecticut River from the northwesterly corner of Lyman to the line of Lancaster, a distance of about nineteen miles. The charter gives its area as containing forty thousand eight hundred and fifty acres and forty-eight rods.

Between the date of the purchase of the Chiswick charter and

the grant of Apthorp, Alexander Phelps, of Hebron, Conn., acquired an interest in the title, and in the new charter is named with the Littles and Colonel Morey as jointly interested as a grantee. The Governor and his associates preserved their holdings, and a share of four hundred acres each was given to George Apthorp and Samuel Adama. The additional grantees, who acquired by purchase, were Nathaniel Carter, Benjamin Harris, Tristram Dalton, and Nathaniel Tracy, all of Newburyport. The men who had invested their money in the venture were accustomed to the management of such enterprises. All were large landed proprietors, with possessions in the Province of New Hampshire, and many had holdings in the District of Maine and the New Hampshire Grants also. Colonel Moses Little was the principal owner of the township, and early manifested a purpose to secure its settlement. It was with this end in view that he persuaded Colonel Morey to purchase an interest in the property, and take immediate charge of the arrangements intended to induce emigration to the grant.

Moses Little was the third of that name, and of the fourth generation from George Little, the first emigrant. He was born at the ancient homestead of the family in Newbury in 1724. When nineteen years of age he married Abigail Bailey, a sister of General Jacob Bailey, a distinguished soldier of the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars, and one of the original proprietors and settlers of Newbury, Vt. From early manhood he was employed in the public service, both in a civil and military capacity. Before attaining his majority he was appointed a Surveyor of the King's Woods, and in his official capacity became familiar with the Crown lands in the District of Maine. He was a large purchaser of these lands in what are now the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. At one time he owned in his personal right seventy thousand acres of land, and was interested with others in numerous large tracts. He served as a member of the General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, and also after the Colony became a State. As a legislator, he was a valuable member of the committees on which he served, bringing to the discharge of his duties patience in investigation and a solid judgment which enabled him to reach conclusions that were just and in the best interest of the people. During the troublesome times immediately preceding the outbreak of the Revolution he was employed in securing the settlement and improvement of his lands. At the time of the Lexington alarm he was a Captain of Militia, and responded by leading his company to the scene of action, reaching it, however, too late to take part in the conflict. He was soon after

promoted to the position of Colonel, and commanded his regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill. His conduct in this engagement cannot be more graphically described than by giving an extract from a letter written by an eyewitness of the battle:¹

"Mr. Little of Turkey Hill (who I have lately heard is made a colonel) show'd great courage and marched with those under his command, thro' two regiments of our men who were looking on at a distance but were afraid to advance. We set them an example, it seems they did not chuse to follow—he proceeded till he found our people retreating from the Hill being overpowered by numbers. He cover'd their retreat and got off without much loss. He narrowly escaped with his life, as two men were kill'd one on each side of him and he came to the camp all bespattered with blood."

He was officer of the day when Washington took command of the army at Cambridge, on Monday, July 3, 1775. During his service in the army he won the entire confidence of its commander. During the engagements of Long Island and about New York he was Senior Colonel in Green's brigade, and bore himself with great credit. During the campaign in New Jersey he was detained at Peekskill by illness, and was soon after forced by the condition of his health to relinquish the command and return to his home. In 1779 the Legislature of his native State offered him a commission of Brigadier-General and command of the expedition sent against the enemy on the Penobscot. His constitution was so weakened by the hardships of his previous services that he did not feel equal to accepting this command. The last active service he rendered was to visit Washington at Morristown in reference to the situation of affairs in northern New England. The following bill rendered for that service is of interest:—

"Dr. *The United States of America* To *Moses Little* on Express from Genl Bayley To His Excellency Genl Washington, being 350 miles from Coos to Morristown, Feby, 28, 1781.

To my Expenses on the road to headquarters . . .	946\$ ²
To my Expenses on my return	1146
To my time — 31 days, at 85\$ p' day	2635

4727\$

April 1781
Sworn to before me
JACOB BAYLEY, J. P."

¹ Massachusetts Historical Society's Proceedings, 1869-1871.

² Continental paper was then some \$70 for \$1 in gold.

It is probable that he had been on a visit to this town and called upon General Bailey at Newbury, and the journey to Washington's headquarters was the result of their conference at that time.

Soon after this journey he was stricken with paralysis, and though he lived until 1798, he never recovered his power of speech nor took an active part in the management of his large estate.

The most active of the proprietors of Apthorp in securing its immediate settlement was General Israel Morey of Orford. His residence near the township, his influence and prominence in the affairs of this part of the Province, his energy and capacity combined to make him not only useful but well-nigh indispensable to the other proprietors in superintending the early settlement of the property. General Morey, while residing at Orford, had a considerable interest in Fairlee, on the opposite side of the Connecticut River, and frequently held office under both municipalities at the same time. An example of this dual office-holding is found in the fact that in 1775 he represented the Orford class in the Provincial Congress, which held its sessions at Exeter, and was collector of taxes for Fairlee. For several years the annual town-meetings for Fairlee were held at his residence in Orford, and he often presided as Moderator. In the contentions growing out of the conflicting claims of this Province and New York for jurisdiction over the New Hampshire Grants, he was among the most active and influential of the supporters of the claim of the valley towns to independence and their erection into a new State. During the War of Independence he bore an honorable and patriotic part, commanding a regiment of militia which was on one or more occasions called into active service in its entirety, and frequently to contribute its quota for the protection of the frontier and the enforcement of the continental armies. As a member of the Provincial Assembly, he was zealous in support of the patriot cause. In 1782 political and business reasons led to his removal to Fairlee. He built the first mill in that town, and represented it in the State Legislature five terms, and was an Associate Judge of Orange County from 1786 to 1790. He seems to have been a man who took more interest in promoting the welfare of the community in which he lived than in amassing wealth. The Rev. Joel Mann, who in his boyhood knew the General well, thus describes his personal appearance :¹ "Gen. Israel Morey was one

¹ Centennial Address at Orford, p. 26.

of the early settlers, a placid, easy gentleman, with benignant countenance; and when I knew him his hair was blanched to perfect whiteness. It seems almost as if I could see him on his gentle horse passing by on summer days, with a slow trot, dressed in light-colored garments, much in Quaker style, with a cloak thrown over one arm, the very personification of quiet enjoyment." He lived a life of uncommon activity and usefulness, dying at an advanced age, August 10, 1809.

Moses Little of Newburyport was a cousin of Colonel Moses, and interested with him in many of his land ventures. He left the control of such investments entirely to his more experienced relative, being content to accept his share of the profits when a sale was made. He was a merchant and a man of high repute. Benjamin Harris and Nathaniel Carter occupied practically the same position in regard to the township as that of their neighbor, Mr. Little. They were members of the syndicate which made the purchase of the original grant, but had little or no voice in the management of the property.

Tristram Dalton and Nathaniel Tracy each held a small interest in the purchase of Chiswick, which they subsequently increased by buying the ten thousand acres the proprietors had conveyed to John Hurd, for services rendered, and six thousand acres of Moses Little. Mr. Dalton was one of the most prominent men in the Colony of Massachusetts, a man of large wealth, which was expended with a lavish hand. He became successively a member of both houses of the Legislature, and one of the first Senators of the State in the Congress of the United States. His last years were clouded with accumulated misfortune. He failed of a re-election to the Senate, and disposed of all his property in Massachusetts, investing the proceeds in Washington real estate. Intending to become a resident there, the vessel conveying his valuable household effects to the Capital was wrecked, and through the dishonesty of his Washington agent he lost his entire investment in that city, and in his old age passed in a short time from a condition of great affluence to one of extreme poverty. He accepted a position in the Custom House at Boston, and passed the closing years of his life in comparative retirement.

Of Samuel Adams, it is not necessary to speak. His is one of the colossal figures of the heroic age of our country's history. As time passes in its even flight, names that have filled a large space in the public eye constantly fade and disappear; but the fame of Samuel Adams grows clearer and brighter, and will endure so long as the name of our country is known among nations.

Possibly too much has been written concerning men whose only connection with our town was that of speculative proprietors. Those, however, who are likely to be sufficiently interested in the story of the inception and growth of this community as to read these pages, will not deem the time wholly misspent which has been devoted to the research necessary to give them a glimpse of the life, character, and methods of those who first became connected with our history.

X.

PROPRIETARY MEETINGS.

BY ADAMS MOORE, A.M., M.D.

THERE being no Proprietary Records of Chiswick or Apthorp, and only a very meagre record of the division of Littleton from Dalton by the Proprietors, makes the early history of the settlement in this respect a mere matter of tradition. This comes mainly from Moses Little, who was the chief owner after 1798. An attempt to hold proprietary meetings was made for the first time in 1793. Instead of a call for a meeting of the Proprietors of Apthorp, it was a call for a meeting of the Proprietors of Littleton, there being no such Proprietary as Apthorp. The petition for the call was addressed to Hon. Jonathan Warren, one of the Justices appointed to keep the peace in the State of New Hampshire. It was signed by Moses Little and Jacob Bailey, who represented themselves as the owners of more than one-sixteenth part of the township of Littleton. The meeting was warned by the said Justice to be holden at the house of Joseph Merrill, Esq., Inholder in South Hampton, in the County of Rockingham, on the third day of June, 1793. At said time and place the Proprietors present were Moses Little, Esq., Moses Little, Jr., and Michael Little. Michael Little was chosen Moderator, and Moses Little, Jr., Proprietors' Clerk. Nothing more appears to have been done except to adjourn the meeting to the house of Colonel Joshua Howard, Inholder in Haverhill, on the 15th of the same month.

At the adjourned meeting the only vote recorded was to adjourn to the house of Ephraim Bailey in Littleton on the 18th of the same month.

At the next adjourned meeting a committee was chosen "to allot or lay out all the lands in said Littleton after the several tracts granted to the several persons named in the charter, and the tract granted for the propagating of the Gospel in foreign parts shall be allotted (and all other publick Land if any) into lots of the contents of one hundred acres each ; and Jacob Bayley,

Esq., Ephraim Bayley and John Bayley and Moses Little Jun. were appointed for that purpose."

Jacob Bayley and Josiah Little were appointed a committee to settle the lines with adjoining towns and perambulate them. Josiah Little was appointed to agree with the State of New Hampshire respecting the outstanding taxes against said Littleton. This meeting was adjourned to January 22, 1793 (probably 1796), but no record of anything done under it appears.

The next meeting was called at the request of Moses Little and Josiah Little by William Parker, justice of the peace, to be held on the twelfth day of January, 1796, at the aforesaid house in South Hampton. At this meeting two dollars "on each and every hundred acres of land was voted for the purpose of defraying the charges in allotting out said town and in making roads and other charges that have, or may arise."

They voted that future meetings shall be called by application of the owners of more than one-sixteenth part of the land in said Littleton, to the Clerk, and be advertised in the New Hampshire "Gazette" three weeks successively. This was agreeable to the statute provision of the State in relation to Proprietors' Meetings. This meeting was adjourned several times, but nothing more was done under it.

Another meeting was called, by application of Moses Little and Moses Little, Jr., to Oliver Peabody, justice of the peace, and was held at the house of James Williams, Inholder in Littleton, October 27, 1797. Moses Little, Jr., was chosen the Clerk, and Jacob Bayley, Josiah Little, and Moses Little, Esq., were chosen Assessors. Two dollars on each hundred acres of land. This tax was for allotting the town. The former tax might not have been collected. The only remaining record is the laying out of the lot of four hundred acres for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts in the northeast corner of the town. There is no record that any one of the other four or five hundred acre lots was ever located. That of Benning Wentworth was laid in the northwest corner of Littleton, but no record has been made of it.

One difficulty which seems to have troubled the General Proprietors, now reduced to the Little family, to which General Bayley may be considered as belonging, was how to locate the four and five hundred acre lots. The charter of Apthorp was silent on that point. There was much mountain land unfit for settlement, and considerable low rocky pine lands unfit for agricultural purposes, while the timber was considered of very little value. Such

was the tract assigned to the Society. Another question was liable to be raised, which was, What has become of the Glebe, Minister, and School Lots named in the charter of Chiswick and not mentioned in that of Apthorp? Could the owners of a part of the rights of Chiswick, not exceeding two-thirds, without any preliminary vote of the Corporation, confess a forfeiture of it for the purpose of procuring a new charter and thus extinguishing rights over which they had no legal control?

The former difficulty was gradually removed by Moses Little, Jr., who succeeded his father as the largest owner in 1798, by purchasing in most of these grants of specific quantities. The second was never seriously agitated by any one having authority to move in the matter. Occasionally a Glebe-right hunter appeared, but never got any consideration from the owners of Littleton. I believe the owners of Dalton did pay something to the Episcopal church of Portsmouth.

XI.

THE SETTLEMENT.

THE first essential in tracing the history of a community is accuracy. Yet absolute fidelity to this principle in recounting the story of the planting and growth of our little republics is wellnigh impossible. Few of the men who penetrated the wilderness of Northern New England were men of letters. They seldom left a record of their transactions or of the startling or romantic incidents connected with their lives. Nearly the only source of information in regard to the early period of our history has been preserved by oral tradition, and is necessarily more or less colored by the character of the various channels through which it has reached us. The personal characteristics of the narrator, pride of ancestry, the imaginative qualities and plain matter of fact have each played their part in giving tone and color to the narrative. The investigator has to grope his way through the legends and traditions with great care, trying each by the test of probability and surrounding circumstances. The currents of information concerning the early history of Littleton are not always clear, but their tracing is not obscure; they flow from a common fountain through several channels and convey the same story. The fountain is Nathan Caswell, the streams of transmission his numerous descendants. Their account is supplemented by bits of documentary evidence, a few petitions to the General Court, an occasional affidavit lodged in the archives of the pension department, and a fragment of the first inventory of the town. The sum total of such important facts is very meagre, but it is sufficient to give us an accurate idea of the scenes and incidents connected with the first settlement of Littleton.

The first settler, Nathan Caswell, was living at Orford in the spring of 1770. He was among the first settlers of that town, having accompanied Israel Morey from Hebron, Conn., to Orford in 1765. On the 10th day of April, 1770, he started with his family to establish the first home in this town. With the essentials of his household effects strapped upon a horse, accompanied by his wife

and four children, he set out upon his journey. The improvements of five years had not served to render the road to Haverhill more than passable. As they travelled through Piermont they passed the clearings on the meadows and the log houses where dwelt the Whites, Roots, and Tylers. At Haverhill Corner they emerged from the gloom of the wilderness upon a scene of uncommon activity. The town was the most populous in the Province north of Penacook, having a population of nearly two hundred souls. On each side of the great river considerable clearings had been made, and smoke curled from numerous cabins. It happened to be town meeting day, and as our little band of pioneers reached the inn where these democratic subjects of King George were transacting the business of the day, it is not improbable that they rested here and heard discussed the vote that day adopted to "give Rev'd. Elitzer (Eleazer) Wheelock, D. D., fifty acres of land in Haverhill lying on Capt. John Hazen's mill brook, where there is a convenient waterfall for a mill, provided Dartmouth College shall be erected in Haverhill." Here too, it is more than likely, they met John Hurd, Esq., and conferred with him in regard to the proposed settlement of Apthorp, in which they had a mutual interest. There were others present at that meeting destined to play an important part in the history of Grafton County and the stirring events of the next few years. We know that John Hazen and Charles Johnson were in attendance, for one was moderator and the other clerk of the meeting. The Bayleys, Ladds, and Woodwards were also among those who participated in its proceedings. Their journey resumed, they passed through what is now one of the richest and most attractive agricultural portions of our country, by the island home of Joshua Howard, on through the reservation of Governor Wentworth, now the prosperous village of Woodsville, down the steep bluff at Wiser's Hill. Near this point they crossed the road built two years previously by the proprietors of Bath, which traversed that town over the ridge of hills west of the Ammonoosuc to the line of Lyman, an investment intended to hasten the settlement of the town, but which had not at that time contributed to such a result. The pioneers kept to the Indian trail which led through the valley and was marked by blazed trees. There was not a break in the dark forest until they reached Harriman's Falls, the site of Bath village. Here the weary travellers rested for the night in the deserted cabin built by Jasiel Harriman in 1766 and occupied by him until the preceding winter, when the family, discouraged by the privations and hardships of the situation, abandoned the settlement and moved to Chester.

The following morning the Caswells' journey was resumed. The path wound around the hill over which the present road between the villages in Bath now passes; beneath the bluff they passed Gardner's clearing; on the meadows above, John Sawyer, Moses Pike, and William Eastman had made beginnings. After passing the Eastman cabin, the solitude was unbroken until they reached the meadows at Gunthwait. Here the proprietors had a party at work constructing a stockade¹ and making other arrangements for a settlement of the township. These men had built a cabin and cleared a piece of land for the first crop to be garnered by white men within the limits of Lisbon. From the Salmon Hole the trail ascended high land and passed the western border of Streeter's pond, thence it ran to the river. Above the rapids, where the mills of the Littleton Lumber Company now stand, there was a passable ford, which they crossed, and soon arrived at the hut on the meadow.

This route through the Ammonoosuc valley was little better than one unmarked would have been through any other part of this primeval forest. It had been traversed by hunting parties of Indians and a few times by some of the early settlers of Lancaster. Some of the windfalls, but by no means all, had been cut away, but each recurring spring found the path again obstructed by decaying giants of the wood. At the time this journey was made, the ground was like a sponge filled with water, and wide detours were often necessary to pass a morass or clump of fallen timber. Sometimes, too, the banks of a stream had to be followed for a long distance to find a fording place, and the opposite bank retraced to the trail. The hardship involved by such a trip can hardly be realized at the present day. When the travellers reached their destination, the day was far spent, and all were worn and weary from the toil of the journey.

The location of the cabin cannot be fixed with certainty. One of the grandchildren of Nathan Caswell, who often heard him relate the story, says that it was on the farm now owned by Noah Farr; that it was near a brook, and was inundated and partly destroyed by a freshet in the spring of 1771. From his description, it is probable that it stood not far from the Parker brook and near the point where that stream mingles its waters with those of the Ammonoosuc. During their weary journey the family had been sustained and their burdens lightened by the hope that at its termination they were to find a home of peace and rest. These anticipations were not to be realized; they had hardly divested themselves of

¹ Mrs. Bingham Caswell is authority for this statement. She had it from Captain Caswell.

their burdens before they discovered signs indicating the presence of Indians in the immediate vicinity, whether friendly or hostile they did not know. These roving bands from St. Francis, while they could not be regarded as hostile in the sense the word implied before the conquest of Quebec, were seldom friendly to trespassers on their most valuable hunting and fishing grounds. Great prudence was therefore required to avoid attracting the attention of such as might be in the valley. No fire could be built for comfort or for the preparation of supper. They partook of a cold luncheon, and as the shadows of closing day crept up the eastern hills and night darkened around them, the boys nestled in the wild grass within the hut and soon forgot the danger of their surroundings in refreshing slumber; the father, armed with his faithful gun, stood guard at the entrance to the cabin; the solemn silence of the night was sometimes broken by the hoot of an owl or the distant bark of the wolf; and the interlacing arms of the mighty pine waved a sigh as an occasional gust of wind swept through their tassels of green. During the lonely vigils of that night, the first white child born within the limits of this town was added to the family of these hardy pioneers. In honor of the town, his parents bestowed upon him the name of Apthorp.

In the morning additional evidence of lurking Indians was discovered, and, alarmed for the safety of his family, Caswell sought safety in flight. From the trunk of a huge pine he fashioned a dug-out, and while the eldest son with the horse retraced the route of the preceding day, the remainder of the family in their primitive boat floated down the river, swollen by melting snows until it filled its wild and irregular banks. The ride must have been attended by many perils, but the venturesome voyagers safely passed all danger and reached their haven in Gunthwait. They were welcomed at the stockade, and for several days shared the homely but generous hospitality of its inmates. Fear of the Indians having subsided, a reconnaissance was made in the direction of Apthorp, and it was found that the cabin had been burned. The Indians had also destroyed or appropriated all the property left by the Caswells in their hasty flight. A new cabin was built, and soon the family was reunited at this lodge in the wilderness, which was for many years to be its home.

The hut in order, Mr. Caswell at once entered upon the work of clearing land and subduing the soil for its first crop. The old growth on quite a tract had been destroyed by the Indians, but the debris still cumbered the ground; this was rolled into piles and destroyed by fire. Early in May corn, oats, rye, and potatoes

were in the ground. During the period between sowing and harvesting the family's main dependence was upon the abundance furnished by stream and forest. Several journeys were made to the mill at Haverhill and one to Orford, where a heifer was procured and driven to the settlement in this town. The harvest was garnered in its season, and then the cabin was made ready for the long winter. The trials, privations, pleasures, if there were such, the hopes and fears of this family whose nearest neighbor was thirteen miles distant may be imagined; they are not known. During the winter three acres were cleared of its timber, burned in the late spring, and planted. The tract cleared the preceding season was in grass.

The winter of 1770-1 was severe with a heavy fall of snow, and the freshet in April, 1771, was destructive to the property of the settlers in the valley of the Connecticut and those of its tributary streams. The Caswell cabin was demolished and a portion of its contents swept away by the rushing waters. The moving accidents by flood and field compelled a change, and a site for a new cabin was selected near the present residence of Noah Farr. Its exact location was easily traced eighteen years ago. It was on the east side of the highway, as at present located, and partly within the road opposite a point about midway between Mr. Farr's house and barn. The old well is still discernible, though filled with rocks and earth. The log house was built after the crops were in the ground and was of the most substantial character. Its foundation was of immense pines partly sunk in the earth and the superstructure of smaller logs made to fit as closely together as the tools in use would permit, and the chinks filled with moss and clay. The windows and doors were of rived pine, fastened together with cleats attached with wooden pins; the hinges were also of wood. No iron was used in the structure except the crane which hung in the stone fireplace. A little distance to the south a barn was built in a similar way and of like material. The remainder of the year was uneventful. Progress was made in clearing the land of small stumps and other encumbrances; the buildings were rendered comfortable and the general conveniences of life largely increased.

The spring of 1772 was memorable for the arrival of the second family of pioneers. Jonathan Hopkinson, who probably came from Rhode Island with his family, made a beginning on the Connecticut meadows at what is now known as the Cleasby place.¹

¹ The writer stated in an address prepared for the Centennial celebration of 1884 that the Hopkinsons came in 1773. Investigation since made has led to the belief that he was then in error, and that the true date should be as above given. See Littleton Centennial, p. 68.

Mr. Hopkinson had four sons who were nearing manhood ; they were Jonathan, Jr., David, Caleb, and John. One of these sons, Jonathan, Jr., settled on the Parker Cushman farm, and David began on the Rix or Ronnsevel place. The infant settlement made no further advance prior to the outbreak of the War of Independence. During that eventful period rumors of Indian forays were of frequent occurrence, and several times the settlers of Apthorp temporarily abandoned their homes and sought refuge in the Northumberland forts. During one of these excursions the Hopkinsons became interested in the rich alluvial meadows at Guildhal, and in 1779 Jonathan, Jr., and David removed to that town, abandoning their improvements on the meadows in Apthorp.

In 1781 Capt. Peleg Williams purchased of Moses Little the improvements made by Jonathan Hopkinson, Sr., on the Cleasby place, Mr. Hopkinson having abandoned the estate to join one of his sons at Guildhal. At the same time Robert Charleton settled on the Howard place, near the Waterford bridge. These men in character and attainments were a great addition to the settlement.

Moses Blake, under an arrangement entered into with Tristram Dalton, cut a road from Haverhill to Lancaster, and in payment for this service received a deed of three hundred and twenty acres of land at the confluence of John's river and the Connecticut, in the north part of Apthorp, and here he settled in 1782.

Such were the results of the attempt on the part of the proprietors to effect the settlement of Apthorp. The time was not propitious. Hardly was their work well begun before it was interrupted by the outbreak of the War of the Revolution. Everywhere throughout the older settlements the Cohos country was regarded as perilous ground, liable to be overrun at any time by the St. Francis Indians, many of whom still claimed its streams and forests as their heritage. Under such circumstances, it was not an inviting region to the pioneer. Those who were here often left the care of the crops to the women and boys of their households while they enlisted as scouts and traversed the forests to guard against the threatened blow of the enemy. The only additions to the population prior to the division of Apthorp into Littleton and Dalton in 1784, other than births in the family of Captain Caswell, were the establishment here of Peleg Williams and Robert Charleton. The family of Captain Williams consisted of a wife and daughter. Mr. Charleton was a bachelor.

The town made little progress during the first decade of its existence. During that period it was not much more than a halting-

place between the Upper and Lower Cohos. When the settlement was begun, there were seven persons in the Caswell family; when the census of 1773 was taken, there were fourteen inhabitants in town; in 1775, sixteen, and in 1780 the number had not increased. Some writers have suggested that the settlement was entirely abandoned during the War of the Revolution. The statement is erroneous. The Caswells and Hopkinsons were absent much of the time in the service of their country on the frontier, but their enlistment was not for long periods, and it is more than probable that the interim was passed with their families. If other evidence were wanting, the fact that four of Captain Caswell's children were born in this town during that period would be conclusive on the question of abandonment. The fact that they affixed their signatures to petitions addressed to the Committee of Safety while temporarily at the Upper Cohos probably had no more significance than a similar act would have at the present time. They were there on duty, signatures were wanted to the petitions, and they signed them, while at the same time their legal domicile was in this town, where their wives and young children were cultivating the soil as well as attending to their domestic duties.

A glance at the surroundings of the settlers will not be without interest. In five years there had been a marked change in the Ammonoosuc valley below Apthorp. In Haverhill there were in 1775 three hundred and sixty-five persons; in Bath, one hundred and forty-four; in Lisbon, then Gunthwait, forty-seven; in Landaff, forty; in Lyman, probably twenty; and in Franconia, then Morristown, there were three families. Bethlehem, Whitefield, Carroll, and the mountain region was an unbroken wilderness. In Lancaster there were sixty-one inhabitants; Northumberland, fifty-seven; Stratford, forty-one, and at Jefferson, then Dartmouth, there were but four. On the Vermont side at Lunenburg and Guildhall settlements had been begun and some progress made. There were prosperous settlements at Barnet and Ryegate. With these exceptions, the valley of the Connecticut to the north and the Passumpsic Valley were robed in virgin forest as dark and weird as it had been for centuries.

XII.

THE PIONEERS.

THE men and women who penetrated the wilderness and endured the privations and hardships of frontier life, to lay the foundations of order and civilization in our town, long since passed to their reward. Their very names have well-nigh perished from the earth. The few who delight to pore over the musty records of the past or delve amidst the accumulated mass of fact and fiction stored in ancient repositories, may be familiar with their names but know little of their personality. To rescue, even for a brief period, their fading memories from the common fate, is one of the highest purposes of local history.

Until a very recent period there were living aged descendants of some of the pioneers of Littleton who preserved a vivid recollection of their ancestors, whom they knew in their childhood, and whose reminiscences may be regarded as authentic.

The first of these pioneers, Capt. Nathan Caswell, was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1740. He was apprenticed to a tailor, and served, as the law then required, a full term of seven years. In 1761 he married Hannah Bingham, a descendant in the fourth generation from Deacon Thomas Bingham, who was the common ancestor of the Binghams in New England. For two or three years he worked at his trade in his native town, and then established himself at Hebron, where he made the acquaintance of Israel Morey. When that gentleman came to Orford in 1766, Mr. Caswell with his family accompanied him to that town, of which they were among the first settlers. General Morey was interested with the Littles, Daltons, and others in this township, and upon him fell the work of supervising its settlement; and to this end he induced Caswell to make his home on the Ammonoosuc meadows in the spring of 1770. The family then consisted of Mr. Caswell, his wife and four sons, Nathan, Jr., Osias, Ezra, and Andrew. The eldest two were born in Connecticut, the others in

Orford. Apthorp, the fifth son, was born on the night of the arrival of the family in this town.

There was something in this man which peculiarly fitted him for the life of a pioneer. Some strain in the blood, a temperament that found restraint irksome, a love of nature and an untutored life amidst its solitudes seem to have kept him on the verge of civilization throughout his long and blameless life. He was hardy, bold, and enterprising within the sphere of his chosen activities. His education was better than that of most men of his time and in his rank in life. For five years the life of the family was that incident to the times and their surroundings: clearing the land for cultivation, subduing the soil, hunting for food and clothing, fishing, and adding to the security and comfort of their rude buildings. Their grain was for several years carried on the back twenty-five miles to Haverhill to be ground and brought home again by the same conveyance. Later a mill was built at Bath, which shortened the distance of this toilsome journey by ten miles.

When the War of Independence broke out, Caswell conducted his family to the fort at Northumberland for security against an anticipated attack from the Indians. They did not remain long, as time served to dissipate their fear, and the care of the growing crops demanded the presence of some members of the family. Mr. Caswell remained at the Upper Cohos a large share of the time until the establishment of peace. We find that in July, 1776, he was a member of a company of rangers, commanded by Capt. Jeremiah Eames, doing duty "scouting, guiding, and forting" at the Upper Cohos. The members of this company were volunteers in the full sense of the term. They were self-organized, and for a time subject to no orders or authority from any civil power. In a petition to the Committee of Safety they state their situation and purpose as follows:

"We the subscribers Do Jointly & severally promise & ingage to Stand our ground providing the Honab'le Counsell sees Fitt to grant our request That is this, that you will please us your petitioners so far as to appoint Mr. Jere'h Ames of Northumberland our friend & Neighbour, Commander of our Fort which with a great deal of satage we have almost accomplished & likewise for him the s'd Ames to have orders to enlist as many men as the Honab'le Cort in their wisdom will see fit, we do ingage to ourselves & obey his orders as long as he is stationed in upper Coos and Commander of the Fort."

This petition is dated July 6, 1776, and among its twenty subscribers, settlers in Lancaster, Northumberland, Stratford, Guild-

hall, and Maidstone, are the names of Nathan Caswell and James Blake of Apthorp. Captain Caswell's name also appears on the roll of Capt. Samuel Young's Company of Col. Timothy Bedel's Regiment in February of the same year, as serving in the Northern Continental Army under General Washington. In fact, he was a member of several organizations for short periods of enlistment, but covering together nearly the entire period of the war. It will be necessary to give in another place a more full and detailed account of his services as a soldier, as well as of those of other settlers at that period. The record shows that he acquired his title of captain at a convention of towns in Coos held at Northumberland July 10, 1779, at which among the votes adopted was the following: "Chose Nathan Caswell Captain over these three towns for the Present."¹ It does not appear how long he served in such capacity, but probably for the full term of enlistment.

The war ended, he rejoined his family, and for twelve years was active in advancing the interests of the struggling settlement. He held during that time nearly all the different positions within the gift of his townsmen. In 1790 he disposed of his interest in the farm on the Ammonoosuc meadows, where he first settled, to Ephraim Bayley, a son of Gen. Jacob Bayley of Newbury, and began anew on the Connecticut on the farm now known as the Adams place. The lot next above was deeded to him by the Littles for his son Apthorp, who acquired a right to one hundred acres by virtue of the fact that he was the first child born in town. He remained here three years. In 1792 ill health compelled him to relinquish active labor, and for two or three years he lived with his son Jedediah in Lisbon, then Concord. In 1795, his health having been sufficiently restored, he returned to the Adams place, where he continued to reside until 1808, when he went with his son Nathan, Jr., to Canada, where many of his children had emigrated, and there he made his home alternately with Nathan, Jr., Apthorp, Osias, Ezra, and his daughters Mrs. Bishop and Mrs. Pierce. He died at Compton, Canada in the spring of 1824, aged eighty-four years.

Captain Caswell was of medium height, broad-chested, light complexioned, of great strength and very active habits. Up to the period of his illness in 1792 he had passed a life of great activity. In 1787 he held a contract to build several miles of the road connecting Littleton with "the road leading from Conway through the notch of the White Hills to the Upper Coos." He completed his contract to the satisfaction of the committee having

¹ Lancaster, Northumberland, and Stratford.

the matter in charge, and in payment for his services received a deed of several lots of wild land lying upon the line of the new road in what are now the towns of Bethlehem and Carroll. That he was a man of more than ordinary capacity is shown by his election to command the company of scouts employed on the frontier at the Upper Cohos, by his having been frequently chosen to fill two or more town offices at the same time when there was such excellent material to select from as Capt. Peleg Williams, Robert Charlton, and Thomas Miner. In fact, up to the time of his long illness he was the most enterprising man in the township, as well as its most trusted citizen.

Hannah Bingham Caswell was a suitable helpmeet for a man like the Captain. She was a woman of superior mind, as all agree who knew her. Brave and self-sacrificing, the isolation of the wilderness had no terrors for her. When the exigencies of the war took from her successively her husband and sons, there was no repining on her part. She took up the work they had abandoned, and conducted it successfully until the close of the war. She died at the home of her youngest child, Mrs. Alice Caswell Pierce, in Brompton, P. Q.

Nathan, Jr., was born at Norwich, Conn., in May, 1762. He came to Apthorp with the family in 1770. In December, 1776, he enlisted in Capt. Samuel Young's Company of Colonel Bedel's Regiment as a waiter to Lieut. Benjamin Whitcomb. He re-enlisted several times, serving continuously until peace was declared in 1782. He resided in this town until 1786, when he went to the Upper Cohos and lived in that country, principally at Stratford, until 1803, when he followed other members of the family to Canada. We find his name among the grantees of Brompton, a town on the St. Francis River some six miles below Sherbrooke, in which township it is said he felled the first tree. He married November 1, 1785, Lois, daughter of Capt. Jeremiah Eames of Northumberland. This union was somewhat romantic and very unfortunate. A large number of guests were bidden to the ceremony, and at the height of the festivities following the tying of the nuptial knot, the wife beckoned the husband aside and imparted to him the unsuspected information that she had become his wife under duress imposed by her father, and that her heart belonged to another. Pleadings and importunities on his part were in vain, and he finally informed her that he would not accept a bride whose affection did not accompany her hand, and with the last of the wedding guests he took his departure never to see her again. The shock is said to have unsettled his mind for a time. He sought

seclusion in the remote region lying between the mountains east of the Connecticut and the waters of the Magalloway, and lived the life of a hermit, subsisting by hunting and fishing. He visited the settlements only when necessary to secure a supply of powder and lead. In 1790 his wife filed a petition for divorce, which was granted. Released from the bonds which bound him to one who was a wife only in name, he abandoned his retired life in the forests, and in 1791 returned to his home in Littleton. Soon after he married Miss Eunice Rich of Maidstone, and led the life of a prosperous farmer until her death, which was occasioned by a fall from her horse. He was a noted hunter. James W. Weeks of Lancaster is authority for the statement that in a single season he slaughtered ninety-nine moose, nearly exterminating them in that section. The wanton killing of these huge beasts brought upon him the enmity of the settlers of the Upper Cohos, and this feeling largely influenced him to seek a new abode in Canada. Soon after going to Brompton he married a Miss Bishop and reared a large family. By his second wife there were three children, all but the eldest of whom were born in Stratford. Nathan, Jr., died at Brompton, P. Q., in 1844 or 1845.

Osias Caswell, the second son of the first settler, was born in Hebron, Conn., in 1764. He served as a scout during the Revolution. In 1797, in company with his brother Jedediah and Samuel Bishop and Samuel Pierce, who subsequently became his brothers-in-law, he went to the Eastern Townships in the Province of Quebec, and settled in Brompton and a few years later in Windsor, P. Q. In both towns he was among the first settlers. He had two sons who lived and died in Canada. Osias, when quite an old man, returned to the United States and resided for a time with his sister, Mrs. Bishop, in Landaff. In 1889 he was a resident of Lyman. In 1848 he moved to Lyndon, Vt., where he passed the remaining years of his life.

Ezra, the third son, born in Orford, and John, the second of the children born in Apthorp, lived in Canada, the former at Stanstead, the latter at Compton. Both were much respected in the community where they passed their lives.

Apthorp, the fifth son and the first child of English extraction born within the limits of Littleton, remained with his father until he reached his majority in 1791, when he married Amarilla Holden of Charlestown, and in 1792 purchased a lot on Moose River in Concord, Vt. The farm was known in 1882 as the Remick place. In 1800 he followed other members of the family to Canada, and being one of the associates to whom the township of Eaton was

granted, he selected his lot, near the present village of Cookshire, and made a third beginning in the wilderness. He inherited the roving instincts of his father to some extent, and in 1817 left his family on the Eaton farm and travelled in western New York and Ohio, with a view of securing a new place of settlement in a warmer and more congenial climate. After three years of wandering, he returned to his family, where he found an excellent farm under a high state of cultivation. Four sons had nearly or quite reached the estate of manhood, and during the father's long absence had labored with great industry to maintain the family and subdue the stubborn soil. The father found the situation so agreeable that he ceased to rove, and settled down to a life of industry and contentment. He lived on the same place until the close of his life, February 15, 1858. His wife died December 15, 1850.

Apthorp Caswell bore a strong resemblance to the old Captain. He was "five feet ten in his stockings," weighed two hundred and twelve pounds when in his prime, was broad-shouldered, with small hands and feet, brown hair and blue eyes. He was an athlete, and so spry and skilful of limb that he was for years regarded as the champion of his section of the Eastern Townships.

Of a family of eleven children, five — Roxey, Clarissa, Bingham, Aseph, and Hannah — were born in Concord, Vt., Erastus H., Caroline, Lyndolph, Apthorp, Jr., Saphrona, and Sabrana in Eaton. Of these children Bingham, who died in 1873 and Erastus H., who departed this life ten years later, were well known by many people still living in that section of Canada where they passed their lives. All speak in the highest terms of their capacity, probity, and honor. Mrs. Bingham Caswell, who was Miss Nelly Chase (daughter of Francis Chase and Sally (Pike) Chase of Kirby, Vt.), was living on the old homestead in May, 1897, at the great age of ninety-one years. She died a few weeks later. From her many facts concerning the Caswell family were obtained.

The Captain's eldest daughter was Hannah, born in June, 1774. She married Samuel Learned, Jr., in 1789. Charlotte, born April 20, 1778, and who died on the same day, was the first white person to be buried in Apthorp. Her remains await the final summons on the farm where her father and mother began their life in our town. Elizabeth married Samuel Bishop, then of Brompton, P. Q., and later removed to Landaff, where she died. She was the mother of the late Russell M. Bishop. Alice, the youngest



BINGHAM CASWELL.

child, was the wife of Samuel Pierce, and lived and died in Canada. A singular parallel runs between this daughter and her mother. Each bore fourteen children, each lost one in infancy, and their other sons and daughters lived to rear children of their own. Anne became Mrs. Partridge and went to Ohio. Lydia was the wife of Luther Pike, of Waterford. The sons Jedediah and Daniel were in Canada at one time, but did not remain many years. Jedediah returned to Lisbon, where he passed his remaining days; and Daniel lived in Lyndon, Vt., and his remains are there buried.

With the exception of Osias all the children of Captain Caswell reared large families, and his descendants are scattered throughout the United States and Canada.

The second family of pioneers to make their home in Apthorp was that of Jonathan Hopkinson, consisting of his wife, four sons, and one or two daughters. It is a singular fact that although this family consisted of self-reliant, sturdy, and unusually intelligent men, very little relating to them has been preserved by their descendants. At the time of the centennial celebration of the town in 1884, an effort was made to trace the obscure course of this family through our early history back to its source and forward to well-known families of the name in northern New Hampshire and Vermont, but with no success. Since that time the investigation has been continued, with the result that much that was then doubtful has been established as fact, and a large amount of new material collected. Still the family history is nowise complete.

The Hopkinson family was from Rhode Island. Before coming to New Hampshire they resided at Haverhill, Mass., from whence they removed to the Lower Cohos, but made no settlement there. In the winter of 1771-72 they came to Apthorp, and were the first to make a break in the wilderness on the meadows at North Littleton. The family consisted of Jonathan, Sr., and four sons: Jonathan, Jr., David, Caleb, and John. David was married at the time they came here. Jonathan, Sr., located on the Parker Cushman place, David on the Pingree lot, and a year or two later Caleb settled on the farm now occupied by George W. Fuller, and John made a beginning on the Rix place, until recently owned by Royal D. Rounsevel. Dr. White of Newbury, the first practising physician in the Cohos country, left a book of accounts that is still in existence, which throws an interesting side light upon our local history at that period. It contains, among many others, these entries: —

		Dr.
1778	<i>Old Mr. Hopkinson of Apthorp</i>	
Aug't 23.	To a visit from Davids to his house	" 3 "
	To Spt. Levender, 1 s. Elix. Camphor 2 s.	" 3 "
	To a visit 20 s. Physic. 2 s. Gum Camphor 2 s. 6 d	1. 4. 6
	To Myrrh 2 s. Sal Nitre 2 s. Valerian 3.	" 7 "
		<hr/>
		£1. 17. 6.

Oct. 20th, 1786 Received the above by his son John's note.

		Dr.
1774	<i>Mr. Jonathan Hopkinson of Apthorp</i>	
Nov'r. 8th.	To a visit 4 s. Physic 1 s. Spt Lavender 2 s Liquid	
	Laud. 1 s., 6 d.	" 6. 6.
	To a visit 20 s. Cream Tartar 2 s. Rhu 2 s.	1. 4. "
	To Cortex 3 s. Spt. Lavender 3	" 6 "
		<hr/>
		£1. 18. 6.

Oct. 20th. 1786 Rec'd. the above by his note.

		Dr.
1775	<i>Mr. David Hopkinson of Apthorp</i>	
Aug't. 23d.	To a visit 18s. Spt. Lavendr, 2 s. Sal Nitre, 2 s.	
	Valerian 6 d.	1. 3. 6.

At the time of the first visit to "old Mr. Hopkinson," it seems the doctor had first been called to pay a visit to his son David, and the charge for travel made the item small, only three shillings. For the second visit and travel the item amounts to the considerable sum of one pound, indicating that the journey had been made from the doctor's home in Newbury especially to minister to the wants of the old gentleman.

At the outbreak of hostilities in 1776, the Hopkinsons were well established in comfortable homes. In the time of the struggle for Independence they joined the company of scouts or rangers called into the service for the protection of the frontier, and much of their time was passed at the Upper Cohos. While in this service they became acquainted with the superior quality of the intervalle in that section, and before the close of the war David abandoned his improvements in Apthorp and located in Guildhall. The change was made in the winter of 1779-80. At the first alarm of hostilities fear of Indian depredations led the settlers of Apthorp to flee for protection to the forts. The Caswells sought safety at Northumberland, and the Hopkinsons at Haverhill. The fear soon proved to be imaginary, and the scattered residents of Apthorp reassembled at their homes in sufficient numbers to harvest the crops and put their cabins in order for the long winter months.

The senior Hopkinson was well advanced in years at the time the family came to Apthorp. Dr. White, evidently not knowing his Christian name, styles him "old Mr. Hopkinson" when he enters the account on his books in 1773. Whatever his age may have been, he was young enough to enlist for the defence of his country in 1776, and sufficiently strong to remain in the service most of the time until the close of the war in 1782. About this time he and his son Jonathan, Jr., disposed of their interest in the meadow farm and went to the Upper Cohos. Their subsequent career is not known beyond the fact that both were residing in that section in 1786.

When David Hopkinson abandoned his improvements on the farm long known as the Pingree place, he purchased a right in what he supposed was the northeast corner of Lunenburg; but the meanderings of the "great river," and the supposed errors of Captain Neal's survey, when allowance had been made for one and the correctness of the other established, finally located him on the governor's lot in the southeast corner of Guildhall. The disputed boundary was not settled until 1785, and during the intervening years David Hopkinson, considering himself a citizen of Lunenburg, took an active part in the affairs of that town and joined with six others in calling its first town meeting. It is probable that the absorption of the rights of the proprietors of Stonington by David Page and his associates of Lancaster had something to do with the confusion as to the line between the two Vermont towns across the river. The original grants on each side of the Connecticut, as far north as the upper boundary of Haverhill and Newbury, were supposed to extend along that river six miles, and the northern and southern lines of these river towns were protracted and three tiers of towns chartered on each side of the river. When the charter of Guildhall was granted, October 10, 1761, provision was made for a future grant of five townships out of the intervening territory lying between the northern line of Newbury and the southern line of Guildhall. The settlement of the controversy transferred the allegiance of David Hopkinson and his family from Lunenburg to Guildhall, — a very considerable loss to one and an equal gain to the other, as the family possessed both fine ability and high character, and was destined to play a notable part in the early history of both town and county. Under the judicial system established in Vermont for some years after its admission as a State into the Union, each county elected a chief justice and two associate justices to constitute its trial court. The first chief justice of Essex County was Daniel Dana, the

grandfather of the late Charles A. Dana, long the distinguished editor of the "New York Sun." David Hopkinson filled the position in 1812-15. He held many other offices, and discharged every duty with credit. He had ten children. The eldest three were born in this town.

David Hopkinson, Jr., born in Apthorp in 1775, resided in Guildhall from 1780 to 1800, when he went to Salem, now a part of Derby, Vt., where he resided until 1818. In this year he purchased of his father the farm in Guildhall on which they made the first clearing and where his early manhood had been passed. He was an influential citizen, and held the office of assistant judge of the county court in 1827 and 1830, and represented the town in the Legislature in the years 1821 to 1824 and in 1826 and 1829. He died suddenly in 1837.

Caleb, the third son of Jonathan Hopkinson, married a daughter of Capt. Peleg Williams, in 1783, and resided in town until 1790. The plural marital obligations of his father-in-law and the numerous conflicts necessarily resulting from such a state of affairs rendered a residence within speaking distance of the redoubtable Captain unpleasant; so he sold his farm to Henry Bemis, and sought a home and peace in the Eastern Townships within the dominion of King George, against whose rule he had passed seven years in armed protest; but the situation was such that he was forced to a choice of evils, and he preferred King George to Captain Williams and his wives. He is said to have possessed much of the ability for which the family was noted, but was wanting in that knowledge of human nature which smooths the way to a successful employment of other intellectual endowments.

The Hopkinsons were strong men, singularly self-centred, with little of the curiosity or family pride which would lead them to take an interest in their progenitors; hence it has been a work of some difficulty to gather the little information concerning the family here presented.

A sketch of Peleg Williams prepared for the Littleton Centennial gives a good idea of the redoubtable Captain, and, with slight changes, is reproduced. Capt. Peleg Williams became a citizen of Apthorp in 1781. He purchased the improvements of Jonathan Hopkinson on the Cushman or Oleasby place. He was born in Rhode Island, the land of Roger Williams and the Quakers; but there was little in his character indicating that he was a descendant of the founder of that State, or belonged to his mild and peaceful sect, for if there was anything he seems to have thoroughly

detested it was the reign of peace. He had been a soldier in the French and Indian War, and the beginning of hostilities, in 1775, found him a resident of Charlestown. He at once joined the army before Boston, and served until 1781, when failing health and differences with some of his fellow officers induced him to resign his commission. He came to Apthorp. When he left his native State, his wife, son, and daughter did not accompany him to Charlestown. There he formed an alliance with Sarah Wheeler, a tall, raw-boned, muscular, and strong-minded woman, with whom he went through the forms of marriage, and she accompanied him to this town. She was the only being on earth who ever aroused a sense of fear in the old Captain. For twenty years Captain Williams was a leading man in the town, serving as selectman and as agent of the town to the General Court to secure an adjustment of taxes assessed against the township during the War of the Revolution.

Within a year of his arrival, the wife and children whom he had abandoned in Rhode Island followed him. The son, Providence Williams, settled just above the Gilman Wheeler place. He was an active business man, fond of traffic, and at one time owned several farms in town and accumulated a large amount of personal property. He sold out and went to Canada before 1800. The daughter became the wife of Caleb Hopkinson. There was no love lost between the families of wife number one and that of number two. The Captain and his son-in-law, Hopkinson, were in a chronic state of warfare, often resorting to the law, both civil and criminal, for a settlement of their differences. They charged each other with destroying crops, burning buildings, and poisoning cattle. One of the results of this system of warfare was that the Captain resided for several months in jail at Haverhill. After his release from durance Captain Williams returned to Charlestown, and resided there one or two years. Sarah Wheeler, during these troublesome times, remained in possession of the property. Her daughter Margaret married a Frenchman, by the name of Du Clarette, who is believed to have been the first of the race to settle in town. The fighting character of the family was well maintained by the old lady and her son-in-law. Soon after 1800 Du Clarette and wife moved to Canada. Sarah Wheeler established the fact of a marriage to Peleg Williams, and obtained a pension as his widow. She lived to be nearly a century old, and when ninety-four was so vigorous that she journeyed on foot to Canada to visit her daughter, and returned in the same way.

Captain Williams was of slight build and light complexion.

He possessed an irascible temper which he seems never to have learned to govern. He could not easily brook the commands of others or submit to the restraints of law. He was well educated, possessed a large fund of information, and had great experience in public affairs. He had great force of character, a vigorous intellect, and a will that might break but never bend. He died at Salem in March, 1821, while on a journey to Providence, R. I.

With Captain Williams there came to Apthorp a young man, about twenty-five years of age, whose character was in marked contrast to his own. Robert Charlton was a lover of peace and order, a respecter of law, a refined and scholarly gentleman, and a devout Christian. He was born in England, and when a mere youth found his way to Nova Scotia, whence he drifted to Rhode Island. Here he formed the acquaintance of Peleg Williams, and as each admired in the other those traits of character wanting in himself, a firm and lasting friendship was formed between them.

Together they went to Charlestown, then the most important post on the New Hampshire frontier. Mr. Charlton, while sympathizing with the people of the Colonies in their struggle for independence, was restrained by a sense of loyalty to the mother country from taking part in the conflict. In 1779 he taught school in Haverhill. He was a surveyor and pursued that profession, and the west part of the town was surveyed and lotted by him. When he came to town in 1781, he was unmarried, and lived with Captain Williams for two or three years; he then married Miss Keziah Powers, of Bath, and settled on the Howard place on the Connecticut River. He was our first Town Clerk, and held that position at different times for twelve years. His penmanship was of the old-fashioned copperplate style, as legible as print; in beauty and minuteness of detail his records have not been equalled by any of his successors. He also frequently served as Moderator and as a member of the Board of Selectmen; he was Treasurer in 1797. When the Congregational Church was organized, he was one of its first members chosen deacon in 1823, and served in that capacity until 1837. He died November 22, 1848. He reared a considerable family. He was a citizen of the town more than sixty-two years, and during that long period was honored and respected by all who knew him.

In that part of Apthorp afterwards incorporated into Dalton, Moses Blake and Walter Bloss had settled. Mr. Blake was born in Milton, Mass., in 1744. He took a contract to build for the proprietors of Apthorp a road from Haverhill to Lancaster which would pass a one-horse wagon with two persons. In payment for

this service he received a deed of three hundred and twenty acres of land lying on the Connecticut River and on both sides of Johns River at their confluence. Here he built a log cabin and later a frame house, and was licensed as an inn-keeper. For many years this hostlery was famous among travellers between the Upper and Lower Cohos. A large family grew up around him whose character honored and whose conduct blessed his name.

Walter Bloss settled near the Sumner place on the upper side of the road, and lived there many years. In the course of time the log house gave place to a large two-story structure which was long one of the landmarks of the town. For some years these two families were the only inhabitants of Dalton.

We have considered it important to sketch at some length the outlines of the lives and characteristics of the men who laid in the wilderness the civic foundations of our town. They were men of unyielding courage and endurance, and possessed many virtues. They endured the hardships of frontier life for many years, and when the troublous times of the war for the independence of the colonies came, they bore with unflinching loyalty the double burden of maintaining their families in this remote section and protecting the frontier from constantly threatened incursions from hostile Indians and Tories.

XIII.

THE ORGANIZATION, OF LITTLETON.

THE early township grants by the Colonial Governors of New Hampshire were, as a rule, issued to proprietors who intended to establish homes within the limits of their purchase. Such townships were surveyed and allotted among the proprietors in accordance with the provisions of the charter, were rapidly settled, and town governments were organized which at once assumed their full relations with the provincial government. The settlement of Apthorp was inaugurated under different circumstances. The proprietors never became residents of the town and seldom paid it a visit. It was with extreme reluctance that they parted with their title to any part of the township. Their method was to give a bond for a deed in which they guaranteed to give a title when the settlers had cleared a prescribed acreage, placed it under cultivation, and paid the full amount of the purchase money. In addition to the execution of the bond the proprietors bound themselves to build roads and erect a saw and grist mill for the accommodation of the settlers. The Caswells, Hopkinsons, and other pioneers who immediately followed them, held no title to the soil. Their only investment was that of time and labor. This method was not calculated to produce the best results for any of the parties in interest. Without the attachment to the soil which a sense of ownership alone can produce and which is so essential to the development of a new country, the settlers failed from the start to put forth their best efforts for the improvement of the land which they occupied; and when they saw an opportunity to better their condition by removing elsewhere, they had little to abandon, and many of them, a few years later, broke the loose ties which bound them to the town, and emigrated to the eastern townships of Canada, where they obtained from the government a title to rich agricultural lands for a merely nominal consideration.

[illegible]

SNOW'S PLAN OF LITTLETON, 1795

The burden and responsibility of procuring settlers and caring for other interests of the town fell unequally upon the proprietors, who held the title in common, and disagreements among them were of frequent occurrence. This led, about the time of the close of the war, to the absorption of the interests of most of the smaller proprietors by Moses Little of Newbury. This, however, did not remove the friction among the remaining proprietors, and they began negotiations looking to a division of Apthorp and the erection of two towns out of its territory. An arrangement was made in June, 1783, whereby it was agreed that Tristram Dalton and Nathaniel Tracy should take so much of the northern portion of Apthorp as their holdings in the township entitled them to, and the Littles should take the remainder. Accordingly Messrs. Dalton and Tracy presented the following petition to the General Court praying for a division of Apthorp:—

To the Honorable the Council and the House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire in General Court assembled —

Humbly shew the Subscribers owners of the Town of Apthorp in the County of Grafton within the said State, that the said Town of Apthorp is large and capable of making two Towns by a proper division of the same; that in its present undivided situation the settlement and cultivation thereof must be attended with very great difficulty if practicable; that the subscribers are greatly desirous to settle and improve their lands there as well for the benefit of the State & the country adjacent as for themselves — That Tristram Dalton and Nathaniel Tracy Esquires two of the subscribers own in fee simple in severalty from the other proprietors of that Town the following part thereof that is to say beginning at the Easterly corner of said Town, thence running South fifty-six degrees west eighteen hundred rods adjoining on the South East side line of said Town thence running North twenty-six degrees west about Six miles or be the same more or less until it comes to the Connecticut River; thence by Connecticut River Easterly till it comes to the Northerly corner of said Town then North twenty-six degrees East adjoining on the North Easterly side line of said Town about five miles until it comes to the Easterly Corner of said Town. That your petitioners apprehend that the lands owned by said Dalton & Tracy are sufficient to form one Town & that the residue of the lands in said Apthorp are sufficient for another Town—and that a division of the Town in that manner into two towns would be exceedingly beneficial to the proprietors and the public—Wherefore the Subscribers humbly pray that your honors would in your wisdom and goodness divide the said Town as aforesaid and of the lands therein owned by the said Dalton and Tracy erect and incorporate a Town by such name as shall be agreeable to your honors; and of the residue of the lands in said

Apthorp your honors would erect and incorporate a town by the name of Apthorp. And as in duty bound shall ever pray.

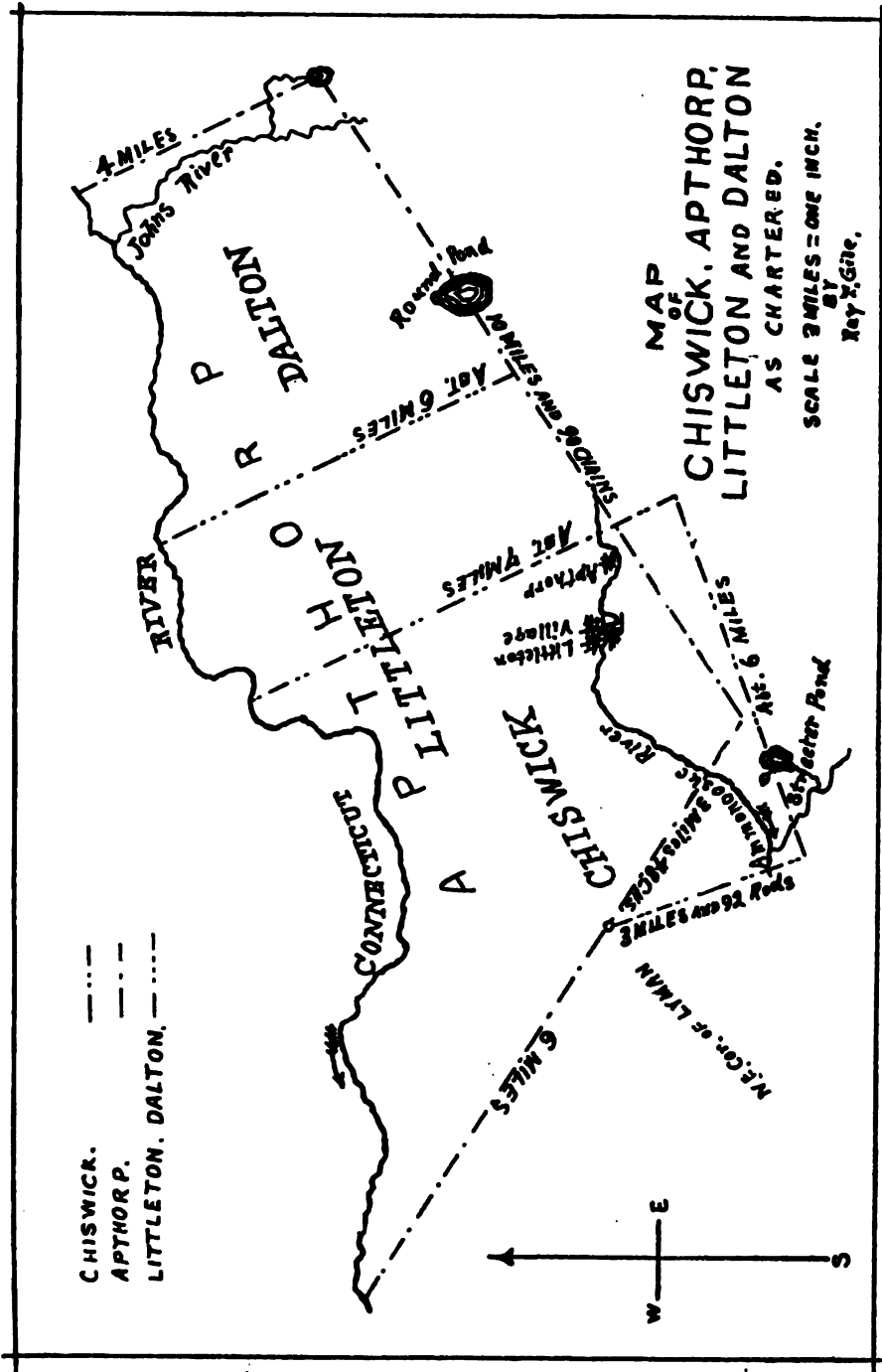
TRISTRAM DALTON, NAT. TRACY.

June 1783.

In the Legislature this petition was referred to a committee of three and an order made for a public hearing during the legislative vacation. Who appeared or what was done at this hearing is not known, but at the fall session of the General Court in 1784 the committee reported favorably and introduced a bill for the erection of two towns out of the territory embraced in Apthorp, with metes and bounds as prayed for in the petition, the divisional line being the same which now separates the towns of Dalton and Littleton. At the hearing it is probable that the names to be conferred upon the towns were selected. To the upper part was given the name of Dalton, in honor of its principal proprietor, Hon. Tristram Dalton. It appears that the selection of a name for the lower town was for some time a matter of doubt. The prayer of the petition even left it in question; as originally drawn, it was to retain the old name of Apthorp, but a slip was loosely pasted over that word on which "Franklin" was written, and from this incident it seems we narrowly escaped depriving the prosperous city on the Merrimack of its name. Colonel Little finally concluded to perpetuate his own name in that of his town, and it was christened Littleton.

The act of incorporation, after prescribing the divisional line and enfranchising the town of Dalton, provides that "Capt^s John Young" shall call the first meeting in that town. The provisions of the act referring to Littleton are as follows:—

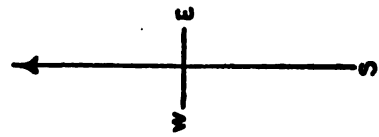
And Be it further ENACTED by the authority aforesaid, that the rest & residue of said Town of Apthorp, not included in the foregoing lines & boundaries Be & hereby is erected into a Town by the name of LITTLETON & the inhabitants of said Tract are erected into a body Politic & Corporate, to have continuance & Succession forever, & are hereby invested with all the powers and enfranchised with all the rights, privileges, benefits & immunities which any Town in this State by Law holds & enjoys, to hold to the said Inhabitants & to their successors forever— And Col^l Timothy Bedel is hereby authorized & empowered to call a meeting of said Inhabitants for the purpose of choosing all necessary & customary Town Officers giving fourteen days notice at least of the time, place & design of such meeting; & the officers then chosen shall be invested with all the powers & authority that the Officers of any other Town in this State are by Law invested with; & the annual meeting of said Inhabitants shall be held in said Town for that purpose on the third Tuesday of March forever.



MAP
OF
CHISWICK, APTHORP,
LITTLETON AND DALTON

AS CHARTERED.
SCALE 2 MILES = ONE INCH.
BY
ROY H. GORE.

CHISWICK.
APTHORP.
LITTLETON, DALTON.



STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Novem^r 2^d 1784.

The foregoing Bill, having been read a third time — VOTED — that it pass to be enacted —

Sent up for Concurrence

GEO: ATKINSON Spk^r

In SENATE November 4th 1784

This Bill was read a third time — & VOTED that the same be enacted
M WEARE President.

By this division the town of Dalton was supposed to contain 16,455 acres, and Littleton 26,000 acres, this acreage representing the respective holdings of the proprietors of these towns in that of Aphorp. But, as a matter of fact, the Littles got much the better end of the bargain, as Littleton actually contained 34,800 acres as constituted by the Act of November, 1784.

With this legislation the town of Aphorp was wiped from the map of the State after an existence of but thirteen years. Its life was brief and uneventful, save in the fact that during the struggle for Independence it probably contributed to that cause a larger proportion of its citizenship than any other town in the Colonies.

The successful close of the war brought to this section of the country the first real peace it had known since the settlers penetrated the wilderness. The interval between the French and Indian War and that of Independence offered no real protection or encouragement to settlers. The peace rested upon such an insecure basis that on both sides of the Canadian line the French and Indians and New Englanders remained in a state of armed neutrality, and forays by unorganized bands were of frequent occurrence and were always expected. Settlers flocked into all this region, but the policy of the proprietors to give bonds instead of deeds continued to operate adversely upon the development of Littleton. Slow progress was made until James Rankin induced the Littles to give him a deed of the mill privilege, and the lands he divided among his children in 1791. Previous to this event the new-comers were John Chase, who purchased the betterments on the Parker Cushman place in 1782; Luke Hitchcock the same year on the Bemis place, or a part of it, now occupied by George W. Fuller, just above Caleb Hopkinson's. He remained in town but a few years, and all attempts to trace him have failed. John Wheeler, an educated gentleman, a brother of the woman who accompanied Capt. Peleg Williams as companion or wife, bought the improvements of the Hopkinsons on the Rounsevel

place in 1788. He was unmarried, and by occupation a surveyor. Finding the contentions in his sister's family too disagreeable for endurance, he returned to Charlestown early in the nineties. Whitcomb Powers came in 1784, purchased a fifty-acre tract of Luke Hitchcock, the most northerly portion of his farm, and located upon it. Sargent Currier was the next to establish himself in town. He came in the winter or spring of 1785, and located upon the Connecticut meadows above Capt. Peleg Williams.

In the next decade the additions to the population of the town, both in numbers and character, were large. Capt. Thomas Miner moved in from Haverhill in 1786. He was originally from Stonington, Conn., had resided in Woodstock, Vt., and for a few years at Maidstone. The outbreak of the War of Independence led all the settlers at Maidstone to abandon the settlement. Mr. Miner removed with his family to Haverhill, where he remained for ten years previous to settling here. He was a man of high character, and for twenty years was active in town affairs. He located on the place now occupied by the late Curtis L. Albee, building a log house near the site of the present building. At that time there was no settlement at the west part of the town. His nearest neighbors were Samuel Learned, who a few months before had located on the farm now owned by James W. Merrill, at North Littleton; and Solomon Parker, at Parker Hill in Lyman. Samuel Learned came to Littleton from Maine. He had several children; a son, Samuel, Jr., then seventeen or eighteen years of age, was for some years the most active citizen of the town. Soon after locating here he married Hannah, eldest daughter of Captain Caswell, the pioneer, and entered upon an active business career under his father's name. He had a store, the first in town, near his cabin; both were built of logs, and were not replaced with frame buildings until the last year of the century. Samuel Nash, an old Indian fighter and scout who had become acquainted with Captain Caswell while they were in the service at the Upper Cohos during the War of Independence, located at the north part of the town a few years before its organization. He did not remain long, and his after life is wrapped in obscurity.

The act of the General Court constituting the town of Littleton provided that Col. Timothy Bedel should warn and govern the first town meeting. It appears that neither the proprietors nor the inhabitants were ready to assume the duties and responsibilities imposed by law upon organized towns at the time of the passage of this act. The residents were few in number, and separated by forests and streams which constituted a natural

barrier to anything like neighborly association other than such as was compelled by stern necessity. As late as 1787 there was not in the township anything that, in the modern sense, could be termed a highway. The proprietors of Apthorp employed Moses Blake about 1780 to cut away the trees and bushes on the route between Haverhill and Lancaster, and as compensation for this service gave him three hundred and twenty acres of land adjoining Lancaster line near the mouth of Johns River, where he built a cabin in 1782. This path was sufficiently wide for the passage of an ox team, but was filled with stumps and was without bridges. It followed, with unimportant deviations, the course of the present road through Bath, Lisbon, Littleton, and Dalton in the valleys of the Ammonoosuc and Connecticut rivers. A path starting from a point near the present junction of the road from the village and that down the Connecticut led to the new home of Capt. Thomas Miner. These paths of communication between the settlers, the proprietors claimed, absolved them from all further demands on account of the clause in their bonds to construct "roads and bridges." The promise in regard to the grist-mill was fulfilled by Gen. Jacob Bailey, who about 1782 constructed a rude mill on the Rankin brook. Five years later it was so much out of repair as to be useless. There was no settlement near the mill, and each patron had to be his own miller.

Another, and probably the principal, objection to the organization of the town was the controversy between the proprietors and settlers, and both with the State, in regard to "back taxes." From the time of the first organization of a provisional state Government in 1776, a state tax had been levied upon this town, but never paid until a compromise was effected a quarter of a century after the first precept had been issued. A town government would furnish the machinery through which the collection of these long accumulated taxes might be enforced. The inhabitants were poor, — so poor, it has been asserted, that the payment of the demands of the State would have deprived them of the last farthing of their worldly possessions. But the time came when even these considerations could not avail longer to defer the obvious advantages, moral and political, of a town government. In response to a request preferred by some of the residents of Littleton, Colonel Bedel having deceased, the Legislature passed an enabling act authorizing John Young, Esq., of Concord, now Lisbon, to warn and govern a meeting of the inhabitants of the town for the purpose of establishing a town government. Warrants, calling the first meeting, were posted early in July,

1787. Where they were posted we do not know ; all evidence as to the fact, oral or documentary, long since disappeared ; but we have reason to believe that they were fastened with wooden pins, one at the inn kept by Captain Caswell on the Noah Farr place, the other at the tavern of John Chase at the upper end of the town.

The warrant is given as spread upon the records.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

GRAFTON ss. July 8th 1787

The Freeholders and other inhabitants of Littleton in s^d county are hereby notified and warned meet at the house of Captain Nathan Caswell in s^d Littleton on Thirseday nineteenth Day of July Current at two o'Clock P.M. 1st to Chuse a town Clerk Selectmen and other Town Officers Necessary for Transacting Town Business

2^d to Transact any other Business Necessary

By order of the Genneral Court

Sind

JOHN YOUNG.

The record of the meeting follows on the same page of the records, and is as follows :—

July 19, 1787.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of s^d Littleton held this Day at Capt. Nathan Caswells warned & Governed by John Young Esqr by order of the Ginneral Court of s^d State.

1.st Made choise of Robert Charlton town Clerk for s^d Littleton For the Present year or til another is chosen & sworn in his sted.

JOHN YOUNG Moderator.

2.nd Made choise of Samuel Larned First Selectman

3.rd Made chose of John Chase Second Selectman

4.th Made choise of Peleg Williams Third Selectman

For the Present year or until others shall be Chosen in March next.

5.th Chose Sargeant Currier Constable for the Present year.

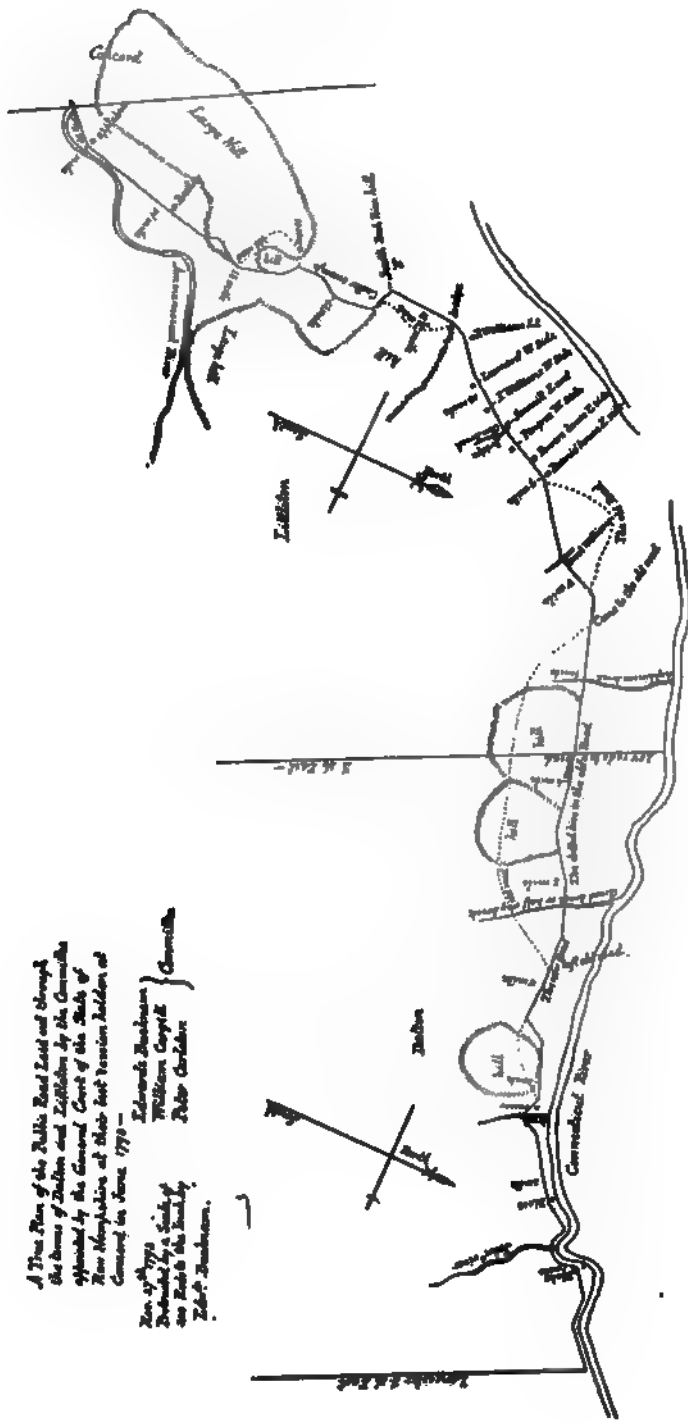
6.th Voted to dissolve this meeting

ROBERT CHARLTON, Town Clerk.

Thus, for the first time in its history, Littleton assumed its position among the municipalities of the State. Its political existence had covered a period of twenty-three years. During that time it had received two charters from royal governors, a third from the General Court of the State ; had borne three different names and, by its membership in an arbitrary arrangement of " classed towns," had been represented in the Legislature without having a voice in the selection of its representative. Henceforth it was to become a factor in the religious, educational, and political

A True Plan of the Public Road Lead out through
the Towns of Dalton and Tullahoma by the Cornelia
offended by the General Court of the State of
New Hampshire at their last Session held in the
City of New York June 1779 -

Benjamin Franklin }
John Jay }
William Copley }
Peter Gordon }
Zachariah Bushman }



life of the State. The year of its birth and that of its organization were coincident with two events of great moment in the history of our country. The first was rendered memorable by the promulgation of the treaty of peace which formally terminated the contest with the mother country and recognized our independence, and in 1787 was framed the Constitution which established the Federal government upon an enduring foundation.

XIV.

THE CLOSING YEARS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

THE closing years of the eighteenth century were marked by a large increase in the population of the town and the advancement of its material prosperity. The barriers imposed by the proprietors gave way to a more liberal policy. The organization of the town placed in control of its citizens all matters affecting taxation, roads and bridges, education and public worship. The people were in fact emancipated from the overshadowing speculative interests of the non-resident proprietors which had heretofore dominated all their public affairs.

Among those who became residents in 1788 were Ebenezer Pingree, who came from Methuen, Mass., and settled on the lot abandoned by David Hopkinson. Jonas and John Nurse¹ came from Nelson,² or Keene. Jonas began on the lot at the junction of the roads near William Wheeler's. Two years later he moved to the Fitch place, and built his cabin on the hill in the field well up on the hill opposite the present house. John made a clearing on the farm now owned by John G. Elliott. In 1794 he exchanged this with his brother for the Isaac O. Parker farm on the meadows, and built a cabin on the bluff above the brook on the west side of the road, where he continued until this property, with the next below, was sold to Jonathan Parker in 1802, when he made a third break in the wilderness on the place at present owned by George G. Corey, where he resided during the remainder of his life. Henry Bemis had married a sister of the Nurses, and came with them from Cheshire County and settled at the north end on what has since been known as the Bemis place. James Williams, a brother-in-law of Ebenezer Pingree, became a citizen of Littleton in 1789. He was from Andover, Mass. He bought the lot, long known by his name, at North Littleton. Here he established a tavern, over which he presided until his death in 1822. In the winter of 1788-89 Mr. Williams

¹ This name in the town records previous to 1850 is without the final "e."

² Then Packersfield.

set out from Andover on an ox sled, with his wife and one child, to establish a home in this town. The journey was made by the way of Penacook, thence to Charlestown, from which point it was continued upon the ice of the Connecticut River, then the principal winter highway from the older settlements to this region, to the cabin of Ebenezer Pingree. Mr. Williams was a man of great enterprise, and soon had several acres of his plantation under cultivation, and before the close of the year a large and commodious log house was built in which many a weary traveller in after years found rest and refreshment. When Dr. Dwight journeyed through this region in 1797, he, with his companion, passed a night at this mountain inn, and in one of his letters gives an account of their entertainment and surroundings. After describing the road travelled from Concord, now Lisbon, to the inn at North Littleton, he writes: "At length we arrived in safety, but found the inn-keeper absent and ourselves obliged to take the necessary care of our horses. For this there was no help, and we submitted to it with the best grace in our power. Mr. L. [the Dr.'s companion] went to bed supperless and sick with headache. I consoled myself with a cup of coffee and a partridge; an entertainment which I had hardly expected in a house just built in an almost impenetrable forest on a high mountain, in a spot where the first stroke of the axe was struck scarcely five years before;" and he adds: "When I visited Littleton in 1803, I found him [Mr. Williams] in possession of a good house, a good farm well cleared and cultivated, and in prosperous circumstances. What motives could induce a man, even as enterprising and determined as our host appeared to be, to plant himself in a spot so desolate and forlorn, with the expectation of living at all, it is not easy to imagine. I found, however, by conversing with him that those which appeared to be insuperable difficulties, he laughed at as mere trifles." The subject of these observations lived to see the wilderness blossom as the rose, and himself become one of the most active, useful, and respected citizens in an intelligent, industrious, and prosperous community. In 1794 Mr. Williams was chosen to represent the class consisting of the towns of Lancaster, Littleton, Dartmouth,¹ and Dalton in the Legislature, the first citizen of the town to attain that distinction.

The second annual town-meeting warned to meet at the dwelling-house of Capt. Samuel Learned, assembled on the 17th of March, 1788. Capt. Thomas Miner served as Moderator. Capt. Nathan Caswell was chosen Town Clerk; Captain Caswell, Capt.

¹ Now Jefferson.

Thomas Miner, and^d Caleb Hopkinson, Selectmen; and Sargent Currier, Constable.

This meeting also elected three highway surveyors. The record does not show that highway districts were erected at the time, presumably they were not; but the appointees were placed in charge of the highway in that part of the town in which they respectively resided. Thus, Captain Miner was chosen for the "lower end of the town," "Mr. Nash" for "the upper end of the town," and Capt. Caswell "for the middle of the town." Capt. Peleg Williams was chosen Town Treasurer, Sargent Currier "Hog rev" [reeve], and "Mr. Hitchcock Pound Keeper and Fence Viewer."

It seems that the demand of the State for the payment of back taxes had been renewed, and at this meeting Capt. Peleg Williams was chosen an agent of the town to the General Court to negotiate a compromise in regard to the claim. The meeting voted to pay their agent the liberal sum of five dollars in cash and twelve bushels of wheat for his services; and that he might not want sage advice in relation to the important business which he was about to undertake, the town appointed Captain Caswell, Mr. Nash, and Mr. Hitchcock "a committee to wait on Capt. Williams and consult with him as an agent to ye Gen^l Coart." Captain Williams attended to the duties imposed by the vote of his fellow citizens, and appeared before a committee of the General Court on several different occasions; but the town had to wait a number of years before the much desired compromise was effected, and other years lapsed before the money called for by the final agreement was raised and converted into the treasury of the State.

In 1788 the residents who held bonds from the proprietors containing the clause in relation to mills and roads, renewed their efforts to secure its fulfilment, and were so far successful that the proprietors were induced to enter into a contract with Jonathan Eastman to rebuild the dilapidated and useless Bailey grist-mill, and erect a saw-mill to be operated by the same power. The grist-mill was in use the following year, and the saw-mill, though not covered in, had an up and down board saw in operation in January, 1791. When Deacon James Rankin had his controversy with the church at Thornton, and resolved to abandon a community with which he could not sustain amicable relations, he was invited by Deacon Moses Little to exchange his lands in the Pemigewasset valley for lands in this town. With a view to arranging such an exchange, Deacon Rankin visited Littleton about the time Mr. Eastman was sawing out his first boards.

He wanted the mill property, and as the trade seemed to turn upon this point, Deacon Little traded the lot next east of Thomas Miner,¹ for Mr. Eastman's interest in the mills. The trade between the deacons was then easily arranged. Deacon Rankin thus acquired the mills on the brook which has since borne his name, a tract of land containing one thousand and fifty acres, and four oxen. He retained the mills for his own use. The tract was divided among his children, each receiving one hundred and fifty acres of land. The eldest son, John, never lived in this town. When his father moved to Littleton, he was established in Barnet, Vt. Andrew located on that part of his father's purchase which has long been known as the T. L. Parker farm, on the road leading from the Connecticut river road at the west end to Lyman; Henry, on the George Carter farm; James, Jr., on the place now owned by Charles Carpenter; Samuel, on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Bradford Kinne; Miriam, the wife of Nathaniel Webster, on the Moffett place, now owned by Frank C. Lewis. David, the youngest member of the family, remained with his father; he was but a lad at the time of the removal from Thornton. William lived in Littleton some years; then went to Brompton, Canada. The family were educated, enterprising, and industrious, and constituted an important addition to the population at that period.

The following year Silas Symonds² came from Charlestown, and located on the farm known to the present generation as the Adams place. He was a useful citizen, and served the town faithfully and well in many ways. He was either Town Clerk, Selectman, Treasurer, or on committees appointed for special purposes for a period covering his active life.

Jonas Lewis came from Lompator in 1788, and located on the Connecticut River below Waterford bridge. He had a large family, and descendants of his have, since his coming, been residents of the town.

The annual meeting for 1789 was warned to meet at the dwelling-house of Capt. Samuel Learned on the 16th of March. At this meeting but few changes were made in the list of town officers, but a considerable addition was made in the way of filling new positions rendered necessary by the growth of the settlement. Thus for the first time the assembled freemen proceeded to elect titling-men, whose duties were to enforce attendance upon, and preserve order during divine service. A recent contributor to "Johns Hopkins Historical Studies" says, regarding the functions

¹ The farm has long been known as the Steers place.

² He bought of Captain Caswell.

of this officer: "The oldest people in New England remember the tithing-man as a kind of Sunday Constable, whose special duty it was, in the old parish meeting-house, to quiet the restlessness of youth, and to disturb the slumbers of age." Another office, filled for the first time, was that of Fence Viewer, and John Nurse was elected to the position. A committee, consisting of Samuel Learnard, Luke Hitchcock, and Robert Charlton, was appointed "to settle and adjust the selectmen's accounts." The three captains, Learnard, Miner, and Caswell, were elected a committee "to lay out the road." Jonas Nurse succeeded Caleb Hopkinson as Selectman, and Henry Bemis and Jonas Lewis were elected Tithing-men. Isaac Miner succeeded his father as highway surveyor for "the lower end of the town," Sargent Currier to serve in the same capacity at the "upper end," and Jonas Nurse for "the middle of the town." Isaac Miner and Sargent Currier were chosen "Hog-Constables," an office of importance at the time, when swine were frequently left free to roam wood and field, and were regarded as the most persistent of trespassers. The elections to fill the additional offices mark the progress of the community in several particulars. The brush fence was being replaced by more substantial structures, and disagreements among proprietors in regard to "line fences" required the services of the fence viewer to arbitrate their differences. The appointment of tithing-men signalizes the beginning of the movement to provide public religious worship which was to occupy a prominent place in the deliberations of town-meetings for many years. The record does not show what road the committee were to lay out, but presumably it was one leading down the Connecticut, from the north end of the town, to the mills, then building on the brook at the west end. There were a number of places where beginnings had been made along the course to be covered by such a road, and nothing but an Indian trail connected them, and the importance of such a highway to give the settlers access to the mills is apparent. Whatever the action of the committee may have been, there is no record in regard to it.

At the annual meeting held at the house of Benjamin Nurse,¹ March 23, 1790, James Williams was chosen one of the Selectmen, Providence Williams Constable and Collector; John Wheeler, in open meeting, becoming his bondsman. Jonas Nurse and Ebenezer Pingree were appointed Tithing-men and John Nurse Pound Keeper. Mr. Nurse lived near the centre of the town, and

¹ He was the father of Benjamin Jr., Jonas, and John. He lived in the house built by his son Jonas at the junction of the roads near the G. W. Richardson place.

it was voted that the pound be built near his residence, and "that on the third Tuesday of June each voter shall respectively assist, or hire a man to assist, in building s^d Pound." It was also voted that the Selectmen "appoint suitable places for burying yards." The records of the Selectmen, Town Clerk, and Treasurer had been kept upon loose sheets of paper, and each officer retained his records after he had vacated the office. Efforts had been made to procure suitable books, but without success, and at this meeting the Selectmen were instructed to purchase or get town books.

The matter of State and county taxes was still unadjusted, but a proposition had been submitted by the agent of the town to the State Treasurer which, it had been intimated, the General Court was likely to accept at the June session. In view of this contemplated action by the Legislature, a special meeting was warned to meet at the house of John Wheeler on the 3d day of May, 1790, "to employ some person to go to Exeter after the old precepts" and "to raise a sum of money to Buy town Books." The meeting authorized "Mr. Wheeler to agree with Mr. Samuel Young, Representative, to bring the precepts from General Court and to be well paid for his trouble." Mr. Wheeler was also instructed "to go to Col. Johnson's in Newbury to see if he can purchase two Town books & to be allowed reasonable pay for his trouble." The meeting then adjourned to the third Tuesday in June and again to the 20 day of July at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time, the agents not being ready to report, the meeting dissolved.

The first action of the town in relation to national affairs was at a meeting warned and held at the house of John Wheeler Inholder on Monday the 30 day of August, 1790. Ebenezer Pingree served as moderator, and the assembled freemen proceeded to cast their ballots for three persons to represent the State in the Congress of the United States, and "Samuel Livermore, Esq., Jeremiah Smith, Esq., and John H. Sherburne," Esq., received ten votes each, and the moderator, if we may believe the record made by so good a man as Robert Charlton, declared Samuel Livermore, Jeremiah Smith, and John H. Sherburne "unanimously chose viz 10 yeas 0 nays." In the State there was no choice for two members of Congress, and a new election was ordered. The constitutional candidates were Jeremiah Smith, Nicholas Gilman, John S. Sherburne, and Abiel Foster. At the meeting held on the 18th of December, eight votes were cast of Messrs. Smith and Sherburne and none for the other two candidates, and the moderator once more declared these gentlemen "unanimously chose." There was little political feeling in the State at the time. The contest over

the adoption of the Federal Constitution two years before had been animated, and in that conflict was laid the foundation of two great political parties. The friends of the Constitution were styled Federalists, while those who opposed it on the ground that it conferred too much power upon the national government, took the names first of Anti-federalists and then of Democratic Republicans. The people of the Cohos country were ardent friends of the Constitution, and the first votes cast in this town for the United States officers reflected the general political sentiment in favor of the Federalists.

This special meeting adjourned to meet at the house of John Nurse on the 21st instant, when it was "voted that six dollars be raised to purchase Town Books," "that Robert Charlton purchase the book for the use of the Town Clerk," and Capt. Nathan Caswell those for the use of the Selectmen. Wheat was then the standard of value and about the only currency in circulation, and at this meeting it was voted that the wheat, for the purchase of town books "be collected and paid into the treasury by the third Tuesday of March next."

The office of Justice of the Peace was, at that time, regarded as of great importance. As a rule, but one person was appointed to the position in a town; and beside the power and dignity it conferred, it was often of considerable pecuniary benefit to the holder. The record shows that at this meeting action was taken in regard to the appointment of a magistrate for the town, and that Capt. Nathan Caswell was "unanimously chose for a Justice of the Peace." The appointing power then, as now, was vested in the Governor and Council, and the action of the meeting cannot be regarded as an attempt to elect Captain Caswell to the position, but rather the vote was to be used in the form of a petition to the appointing power praying for the Captain's appointment. It seems that the selection was never ratified, for what reason does not appear.

The only other business transacted at this meeting was the election of Capt. James Williams as "an agent for the town to go to Lancaster concerning the division or making a new county and the town to hire a horse which should be pay for his services."

The first census of the United States was taken in 1790. It was but an enumeration of the population, and gives the number of inhabitants in Littleton as ninety-six.

The annual town meeting for 1791 was held at the house of John Nurse on the 15th of March. The warrant contained, in addition to the usual articles for the election of town officers, one providing that the voters should cast their ballots for "County

Treasurer and Recorder of Deeds in said County," but the record does not indicate that any action was taken in reference to this article.

In the election of town officers Capt. Nathan Caswell was much in evidence. The meeting fairly rained its honors upon him. He was chosen Moderator, Town Clerk, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, Town Treasurer, and a member of the committee to hire a minister. Thus, by the favor of his townsmen, the gallant Captain was placed in charge of all the important business affairs of the town. From this distance it would appear that possibly the Captain was what, in modern phrase, would be termed a "boss," and he had simply arrogated to himself that which was his own, instead of parcelling out the honors among his followers. But such was not the fact. A study of all the evidence attainable in regard to the character of Captain Caswell shows beyond a doubt that he was not a self-seeker, nor despotic, nor avaricious, nor ambitious, but a quiet, unassuming gentleman who endeavored to discharge to the best of his ability every duty imposed by his fellow citizens, the laws of the State, and the commands of God. These services were the last he was destined to render this town. He had stood by its cradle and had lived to see it reach a lusty youth. The trials and privations incident to the life of the pioneer, and the perils endured through the long contest for home and liberty during the War of Independence had shaken the strength of a once strong constitution, and planted the seeds of disease from which he was never again to be free in this life. He continued to reside here until 1803, when he went to Compton, P. Q., where he entered upon his final reward in 1820.

Aside from the election of town officers, the only business transacted was to pass the following votes in regard to providing religious worship and for schooling:

"Voted to hire preaching for two months the ensuing Summer and that Capt Nathan Caswell and Mr. John Wheeler be a committee to hire a minister."

"Voted that sixteen bushels of wheat be raised for the use of schools next winter."

In this year Captain Caswell sold his farm on the Ammonoosuc meadows to Ephraim Bailey, a son of Gen. Jacob Bailey of Newbury. The Captain and his son Apthorp moved to the Connecticut river, settling on the Adams place. Jacob Bailey, a brother of Ephraim, came to town about this time. While he settled is not known, but it is more than probable that it was on

the same meadows below his brother. Another newcomer of this year was Capt. David Lindsey, who located at the west end of the town. While these men resided in town they were active citizens, but they remained only a few years. Their names disappear from our records about 1800. The elder Bailey emigrated to northern New York. David Lindsey was a man of capacity, and was frequently called upon to discharge public duties. He was the first citizen of the town to hold a commission as Justice of the Peace. He served as Moderator, and was a member, with Robert Charlton, of the committee to spread upon the town books the transactions of the several town meetings, and the acts of the Selectmen. Captain Lindsey was well advanced in life when he came to Littleton, and his active career closed with his removal from town in 1798. In the north burying-ground at Guildhall, Vt., an old stone bears this inscription: "David Lindsey. August 7, 1801." Beneath the crumbling slab undoubtedly lie the mortal remains of the first magistrate of our town.¹

The additions to the citizenship of the town during the remaining years of the century included such important factors in its history as the Rev. David Goodall and his sons David, Ira, and Solomon; the Palmers, Cushmans, Wheelers, Carters, Manns, Savages, Abner Smith, Joseph W. Morse, Penuel Levens, Peter Bonney, Dr. Calvin Ainsworth, Douglass Robins, Samuel F. Hammond, Josiah Newhall, Elkanah Hoskins, Abijah Allen, and others who acted an honorable but less active part in affairs. This list includes the first doctor and the first clergyman to become permanent residents, the founders of the village, those who first established important business enterprises and mechanical trades as well as those who added materially to the agricultural wealth of the community.

In these years all the business of the town was transacted or directed in town meeting. One subject that was a matter of frequent consideration was that of procuring town books for the use of the Selectmen and Town Clerk. Several committees were, at different times, raised to purchase them. We have seen how one was directed to get them of Colonel Johnson at Newbury and failed, and how other attempts with a like result were made at later dates; how an appropriation of wheat was often made with which to pay for them, and how, after many fruitless efforts, they were procured, and Capt. David Lindsey and Robert Charlton

¹ He was a Scotchman. He came here from Thornton, soon after James Rankin. While living in Thornton he served as Moderator and Selectman, and was a prominent citizen.

named as a committee in 1798, six years after the organization of the town, "to Examine the Town papers and put them on the Town Books." No wonder the recorder over-capitalized the record when he put the finishing touches to a work that had compelled so much earnest effort. These books were bought at Hanover, and are still well preserved in substantial new dress. They constitute volumes one and two of the town records. The ink is somewhat faded, but still legible. The penmanship of Robert Charlton is in the old copperplate style, clear and beautiful. In 1794 the town voted to pay Mr. Charlton and Captain Lindsey nine shillings each for services in copying the records into these books. Thus closed a vexatious episode in the early history of the town.

There was much town legislation during these years in reference to locating and building a pound. Pound-keepers and Hog Reives, or Hog Constables, were annually chosen; and in 1790 it was voted to build a pound "nigh" John Nurse's, and in 1794 Ebenezer Pingree, Jonas Nurse, and Nathaniel Webster were constituted a committee to build a pound to be finished by the first of the following September, and "to make a statement as to cost, and deliver it to the Selectmen, they to make a rate to be paid in wheat unless paid in labor." This committee did not comply with these instructions. As a matter of fact, the pound was not built. It is apparent, from the record and other evidence, that "location" was the stumbling-block in the way. The distance between the settlements at the north, west, and southern parts of the town rendered it impracticable to fix upon a location that would accommodate each section. So the matter dragged through two decades, until it wore itself out, and the town ceased to elect an officer whose duties were merely perfunctory. For many years the records contain notices of estrays embracing all sorts of animals,—an indication that each man had become a pound-keeper for such creatures as trespassed upon his estate.

Reference has been made elsewhere to the road, or rather path, cut by Moses Blake through Littleton and Dalton. For some years this remained the only highway through these towns. The growing settlements at North Littleton and near the Rankins brook rendered it necessary to unite them by constructing a road bordering the Connecticut from the G. W. Richardson place to the mills. A few years later this road was extended to Lyman line at the Foster place. At the third annual meeting in March, 1789, without formal action establishing highway districts, surveyors were elected for the upper, lower, and middle parts of the town,

the point of division being at the junction of the roads at Richardson's. In 1795 a new district was created by dividing the lower at the mills. The annual appropriation for roads during the seven years following the organization of the town was thirty pounds, to be paid in labor at four shillings per day. In 1795 the sum was increased to fifty pounds, and in 1800 it was eighty pounds. The number of districts had increased to eight, which were substantially the same districts, having the same numbers when the district system was abolished and the town system adopted in 1891.

The first school was kept by Robert Charlton at his cabin in the winter of 1787, and all his pupils were children of Capt. Thomas Miner. It was a private affair, maintained for a few weeks each winter, until the town provided for a school by voting that "sixteen bushels of wheat be raised for the use of schools next winter" at its annual meeting in 1791. The school established under this vote was kept at the same place and by the same teacher. At this meeting the town was divided into three school districts, the division being at "the parting of the roads at the Wheeler place, so called."¹ The increase in population caused the creation of new districts, and, at the close of the period covered by this chapter, there were in town five school districts, with an increasing demand for the establishment of others. The first governing board was chosen in 1793, and consisted of Silas Symonds, Nathan Applebee, and Robert Charlton. Their duties were similar to those subsequently exercised under the laws of the State by the Superintending and Prudential committees. Nathan Applebee was but recently from Franconia, and had settled on the place² occupied by Orrin H. Streeter on the meadows at South Littleton.

The time came when the residence of Mr. Charlton ceased to afford the accommodations required for the school. In November, 1794, a meeting of the inhabitants of "Littleton Lower District" was warned to meet at the house of Capt. Thomas Miner on the 24th inst. to take action in reference to providing a place for a school and hiring a teacher. The meeting "voted to build a school house between Mr. Miner's and Mr. Eastman's in some convenient place near the causeway," and it was "agreed that each of the inhabitants shall (?) pay or work their proportional part towards building a house finding glass, nails, &c." It was also "agreed to build another school house at the lower part of the district nigh Mr. Blake's Potash, to be built in the month of June." The

¹ The G. W. Richardson place.

² 1898.

meeting made provision for a teacher by passing the following vote "Agreed to give Robert Charlton eight bushels of wheat per month to keep school & to begin about the last of December, and keep two months."

The location of the house provided for in the first vote was the site of the present house in old Number Three. Mr. Miner lived on the Curtis L. Albee farm, and Mr. Eastman on the Steers place. The house contemplated by the second vote was not built until after a division of the district in 1795. These schoolhouses, like all other buildings in the settlement, were built of logs, with huge fireplaces and rude benches of plank.

The sums raised for schools kept pace with the growth of the community. In 1795 fifty bushels of wheat were appropriated for that purpose. In 1796 the circulation of silver had increased in this section sufficiently to warrant the town in levying a tax to be paid in currency, and forty dollars was raised for the support of schools. In 1797 the sum for this purpose was fifty dollars, and in 1798 sixty; in 1800 it reached the amount of one hundred dollars. Joseph Hatch, the progenitor of those of that name here, came from Thornton soon after James Rankin located in town, and one of his sons, Ansel, a young man of many accomplishments, taught the first school in the new district set off from that at the lower end. For several years Messrs. Charlton and Hatch held a monopoly of pedagogy in town. At the close of the year 1800 there were four schoolhouses, built of logs, in Littleton, two at West Littleton, one at the north end, and one in what the present generation knows as the Fitch neighborhood. From this distant point of view the provision made by the early settlers for the education of their children would seem very inadequate. But when we recall their surroundings, the customs and demands of the period, the seeming disregard for the educational welfare of their children by the pioneers fades away. By a universal practice the limits of a common school education were fixed at mastering the three R's, reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic. Every hearthstone was a schoolroom where the mother gathered her children and taught them these fundamentals, — a practice at first rendered necessary in all widely scattered settlements, and continued as a matter of custom as well as convenience long after the cause which first compelled it had ceased to exist.

The founders of our town were a God-fearing people endowed with the courage and blessed with the virtues of their Puritan ancestors. They believed that public worship was not only a privilege, but a duty which could not be neglected without hazard

to the state as well as the individual. The Caswells, Miners, Eastmans, Rankins, and Pingrees were members of an organized church before coming to Littleton, and Rev. David Goodall had long been an active and successful pastor of a church in Vermont. While their numbers were few and their means insufficient to enable them to organize a church and engage a pastor, they were accustomed to meet each Sunday at the house of one of their number, usually at Capt. Thomas Miner's, for a service of prayer. When James Rankin joined the settlement, meetings were held at his house. Mrs. Pike of Waterford, a daughter of Captain Miner, frequently attended these services, and in her old age related to Dr. Moore her recollection concerning them. She states that Mr. Rankin was a good reader and gifted in prayer; he generally led the service, often reading a sermon. He also officiated at funerals. Nathaniel Webster was a leader at these meetings. Sometimes all the inhabitants would be in attendance on such an occasion.

In 1790 the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, a young minister sent out by the Home Missionary Society at Portsmouth, was located here for six months. His services were of a character to lead the people to desire their continuance, and at the annual meeting in March, 1791, Capt. Nathan Caswell and John Wheeler were appointed a committee "to hire a minister," and a vote passed to hire preaching for two months. In 1792 James Rankin and Isaac Miner were constituted a committee "to hire preaching," and nine pounds raised to pay the minister. Nothing can be found in the records to throw light upon the action of this committee beyond the fact that in 1796 the town voted to pay James Rankin £1 2 s. 7 d. for going for the minister, Mr. Atkinson, and £1 13 s. 8 d. for going to Hanover. The meeting also voted "pay for the horse hire 7 days 1 s. 4 d." It was further voted to pay Mr. Rankin the remainder of his account, £3 5 s. 10 d. This seems to have been an old account, covering the period from 1791 to the date of the meeting. It is more than probable that in 1792 he went to Portsmouth, a seven days' journey, and secured the services of the Rev. Mr. Atkinson for a second time, and the trip to Hanover was for the purpose of engaging a minister. Whether he succeeded in his mission, and, if so, who answered his call, is not known.

The number of polls in 1791 was twenty-three, and in 1800 they numbered seventy-one. The increase was made up largely of persons who were not disposed to burden themselves unnecessarily with charges for the maintenance of public religious worship. Thenceforth the town, in its corporate capacity, contributed little or nothing for that purpose. The people who had borne the burden

so long under adverse circumstances, continued to prove their faith by their works, and maintained Christian worship without a pastor, without a meeting-house, and without the appropriation which the laws of the State permitted every organized community to make for the establishment and maintenance of religious worship. There was nothing of sectarianism or dogmatism in the community at that period. Rigid Presbyterians like James Rankin and stern Baptists like Nathan Caswell subordinated theological differences for the larger purpose of keeping alive in the settlement a principle which constituted one of the essential features of the Puritan commonwealth.

In 1793 or 1794 Solomon Mann came from Newbury, and located on the farm now owned by John C. Quimby. During his residence there he purchased in 1797 the mill privilege on the Ammonoosuc, and erected the saw-mill known to the present generation as the old Bowman mill. It thus became his fortune not only to be the pioneer on the hill which still bears his name, but the founder of the village as well. In executing his plans for utilizing the water power, he employed Asa Lewis as millwright, and he subsequently became owner of the property. Before the close of the century the saw-mill and a grist-mill were in operation. Mr. Mann built a small house near the grist-mill, the first dwelling in the village. At the time there was no road in town east of Parker Mountain. A path debouched from the county road near the Flanders place on the meadows, crossed those meadows to a point near the river and then followed its course, near its banks, to a ford above the falls where the mill-dam had recently been constructed. The ford was mainly used by the pioneers of Bethlehem. They had made it passable by removing rocks and other obstructions at a time when the site of our village was an unbroken wilderness. The population of that town had increased from 40 in 1790 to 71 in 1800, and in the last-named year had received from the Legislature its town charter. There had been a large advance in the number of inhabitants in all the surrounding towns in these years. Franconia, the least of any owing to the cloud on its title, showing an increase from 72 to 129; Lisbon, then Concord, from 313 to 663; Bath, from 498 to 825; Lyman, from 202 to 534; Landaff, from 292 to 461; Lancaster, from 161 to 440, and Littleton from 96 to 381. A marked instance of the jugglery which time plays with communities is found in the fact which these figures disclose, Lyman and Landaff¹ had nearly as large a population one hundred

¹ It should be said that both have been divided. Easton was set off from Landaff, and Monroe from Lyman.

years ago as now, while Lancaster and Littleton then lagged behind both in the number of their inhabitants.

The life of the pioneer was one of extreme simplicity, filled with hours of hard, exacting toil. Each member of a family capable of manual labor contributed a share to its maintenance. Each farm produced all the raw material required for household consumption, and each dwelling was workshop and factory for its manufacture into the various articles required for family use. James Williams kept a wayside inn, but his principal business was that of a farmer, and from it he amassed a considerable fortune. Late in life he said that he had intended to produce on his farm all that his family required. His expenditures were confined to the purchase of spices, salt, tea, coffee, and, after the close of the War of 1812, calico for the use of his wife and daughters.

The chief reliance of the early settlers was upon the products of the forests and streams. Bear, moose, and deer were sufficiently abundant to supply the table with meat, while the rivers and streams teemed with fish. Both the Connecticut and Amino-noosuc rivers were crowded with salmon in their season, which were taken in great quantities and salted for winter use. For many years the salmon barrel was as indispensable an article in every family as the pork barrel. Trout, too, were sometimes treated in the same manner, though the settlers thought, as these were always to be with them, it was a waste of such a scarce article as salt to use it in curing this fish. Wild fowl were plentiful, especially duck and partridge, which were staple articles of food.

When the first crop had been taken from the soil, the pioneers found their larder supplied with the comforts of life, if not with its luxuries. The virgin soil yielded an abundant harvest. Wheat, Indian corn, rye, barley, and oats were never afterward wanting. Great hardship was imposed upon the early settlers by the want of facilities for grinding wheat. The old Bailey mill had but one run of stone, that for grinding Indian corn, until 1797, when a run for manufacturing flour was put in. Going to mill was an arduous undertaking in those days. Captain Caswell and the Hopkinsons journeyed to Haverhill with their grists, and at a later period to Bath. A daughter of Jonas Nurse¹ relates that her father went to the grist-mill at Bath, taking two bushels of wheat on his back. He would start with it in two bags and carry it until his shoulders would ache; then he would drop one bag, carry the other until he was sufficiently rested, drop that, and return for the one left behind. By this method he made the trip to

¹ Mrs. Samuel Goodwin.

Bath and return in a day, — thirty-two miles over perhaps as rough a highway as man ever travelled in New England.

In the eighties each settler had a mill of his own, for use in an emergency, when a day or two could not be spared for a journey to the distant mill. It was in the form of a huge mortar. The stump of a large birch or maple was selected, chopped, and burned out until it was sufficiently hollowed. The pestle was a block of hard wood shaped to fit the mortar. This was attached, by a rope of hide, to the top of a sapling which served as a spring to lift it from the mortar. This rude contrivance pounded out meal, hominy, and samp. When taken from the mortar, the grist was placed in a fine sieve and the meal shaken through. Next a coarser sieve was used, and the hominy and samp separated. These three articles were the basis of the food of the early settlers.

Pumpkins and squash, native vegetables bearing Indian names, were raised in considerable quantities, as were potatoes, carrots, peas, and beans. Apple orchards were planted as soon as ground could be cleared for them; and wild strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and blueberries sprang into existence wherever fire had prepared a way, and yielded a prolific harvest. The first cow was driven from Orford in 1775, and two years after was killed by a bear, during the absence of Captain Caswell at the fort in Northumberland. Two years elapsed before another was obtained. Maple sugar and honey were used for sweetening. Tea and coffee were luxuries seldom indulged by the pioneers. Various herbs were used as substitutes for tea, and parched rye for coffee.

When the first fireplaces built of logs and chinked with clay were in use, baking was done in Dutch ovens. When frame dwellings were permissible, the huge brick or stone fireplace was flanked with an oven built of like material. The cooking outfit of these ancient fireplaces varied according to the means of the owner. Some were furnished with brass pots and kettles which were quite expensive, costing from one to two hundred dollars a set. Generally, however, this outfit was of iron, some of the huge kettles holding from twelve to fifteen gallons. These were suspended from the crane by chains, the distance from the fire being regulated by hooks resembling the letter S. Iron skillets, brasiers, and broilers were also common cooking utensils. The stone or brick oven was connected with the chimney of the fireplace. This oven was heated with wood especially prepared for the purpose, split fine and thoroughly dried. A good supply was kept in stock in every well-regulated household. The oven was

prepared for use by keeping a roaring fire burning in it for hours, heating its walls "red hot." When a satisfactory degree of heat was obtained, coals and ashes were removed, the chimney connection closed, and the week's baking of bread, beans, pies, and sometimes cake, placed within, and the iron door of the oven shut. The result was a "baking" which the inventive genius and skill of man has not been able to excel. In winter the thrifty housewife would bake a season's supply of pies, pack them in crocks, and store them in a cold room to freeze, and when wanted for the table, they were thawed by placing them before the open fireplace. Meats and fish were preserved through the winter in the same way.

Table furnishings were mostly of pewter. Knives and forks were made of steel, spoons of horn and wood, and utensils for handling water were much like the primitive sap buckets still in use in some sugar-places, and gourds were used as dippers.

Early retiring was the rule with the pioneers, necessitated both by the hard labor of the day and the difficulty of procuring an evening light of sufficient power to enable the housewife to continue her work. The first lights in use were pitch-pine splits fastened to a block of wood or in chinks in the fireplace. These are said to have burned with a clear flame, but the quantity of smoke produced by them did much to render their use undesirable except in cases of emergency. Then came the period of candle-light. Dipping candles was as much a part of the work of the women of the household as the preparation of the family meals. In the course of time candle moulds came into use which made a more symmetrical article and produced a more even burning flame than the old dip. Snuffers and trays were indispensable articles in the olden time.

Household manufacture of cloths occupied much of the time of women and girls. The raw material, flax and wool, was produced on the farm, and the machinery for its manufacture filled out-of-the-way corners in nearly every room in the house. For the making of linen there was the flax-brake, the swingling block and swingling knives, the spinning-wheel, the hand or the clock reel, and the loom. For wool, cards for hand carding, spinning-wheel, Swift's hand reel, and the cumbersome loom, which sometimes had a room by itself, but was more frequently in portable form and set up and taken down, as occasion required, in the kitchen or best room. Flax seed was sown broadcast like grass seed. When the young and tender plant was well up, the children weeded the ground. In August the crop was ready for the har-

vest. Having been dried it was "rippled," or drawn between the iron teeth of the rippling comb, for the purpose of breaking off the seed bolls. The next process was to clear the stalks of leaves by rotting in water. When dried it was broken and swingled by the men and then transferred to the women. They hackled, — that is, separated the different qualities of fibre according to fineness, bleached, spun, and wove it into cloth, and made the cloth into bed and table linen and various articles of wearing apparel.

The production of wool, and the cloths manufactured from it, required less skill and manipulation than did flax and linen, and while the different processes are more familiar to the present generation, the time is not far distant when the manufacture of homespun will be numbered with the lost arts. The fleeces were carefully sorted by the women, and tossed and otherwise prepared for the dye. The dyes used for the different colors were indigo for blues (and the pot was always ready for use), madder and logwood for reds, indigo with the juice of goldenrod and alum for green, smartweed or the bark of the sassafras for yellow and orange, and the flowers and bark of many plants and shrubs for the production of other colors. When colored the wool was carded with large hand cards and made into rolls. Then came spinning and weaving. The spinning was often done by young girls. Mrs. Samuel Goodwin was taught to spin when she was so young and small that a platform was used to enable her to manage the wheel. The loom was a heavy, cumbersome piece of machinery, worked by the hands and feet of the weaver. The cloth it produced was very durable, but rough and without nap or finish. The only fulling it received was made in the process of extracting the grease. When something extra fine was wanted for a beau, the goods were subjected to a heavy ironing, which gave them a finish that the average pioneer regarded as useless, and a waste of the valuable time expended in their production.

The clothing was usually made in the family, as were boots and shoes. Itinerant tailors and shoemakers would sometimes go from house to house and make up the year's supply for the family. Captain Caswell was a tailor, and Captain Peleg Williams a shoemaker. The former seldom did work for other than members of his household; but the latter made the rounds from family to family once each year.

The amusements of the early settlers were few and of a homely character. Corn huskings and "bees" were the most common. Dancing was not in favor, as it was regarded by the leading personages with puritanical austerity, as a device of Satan to lure the

young to destruction. Women found their principal diversion in spending the day with a neighbor. Sometimes this pleasure took them several miles from home, and was attended with serious consequences. Deacon Thomas Miner in the winter of 1791-92 desired to give his daughters a day out. They journeyed on an ox-sled to visit friends in Lyman. During the day the snow fell fast and furious, and when the time came to set out on the return, it was not deemed prudent to start, as the road was rendered impassable by the great depth of snow. The party was detained several days, and finally reached their home by making their way on foot with the aid of snowshoes. The oxen remained in Lyman during the remainder of the winter, the Deacon or his sons drawing the hay which fed them from Littleton to Lyman on a hand-sled. Quiltings and sewing-circles, common feminine diversions a few years subsequently, were unknown at that period in this settlement.

Farming tools and implements were rude and heavy in construction. The first ploughs were made from small trees with the stumps of their projecting limbs for handles, and another plated and braced with iron for tearing up the soil. A later plough was made of wood with wrought-iron shares and a moulding board plated with scrap iron. Shovels, hoes, scythes, and pitchforks were made by the local blacksmith, and the handles wrought from a sapling or piece of ash by the farmer who was to use them. So, too, the farmer made his own scythe-snaths from wood that was straight or had a natural bend to suit his fancy. Carts and sleds were of home manufacture, and the only iron used in the structure of either was the iron tire which bound the cart wheels, and sometimes even this was wanting.

In 1800 there was not a wagon or gig in town. In winter the ox-sled was frequently used for purposes of travel, but usually those who could not or would not go on foot rode on horseback. Dr. White of Newbury and Dr. Moore of Bath travelled the entire north country on horseback, with their outfit of medicines and surgical instruments encased in their saddle-bags.

At this early period of the history of our town, every cabin was an inn, in the sense that it furnished entertainment for "man and beast." The fare was homely, but the welcome sincere and cordial. As time passed on, a custom so universal gave way to regular places of entertainment. The road between the Upper and Lower Cohos, then much travelled, had its tavern at a distance of every four or five miles. The first of these, both in point of time and territorially, was the cabin of Captain Caswell, on the Farr place.

At least two of the Captain's successors, Ephraim Bailey and Elkanah Hoskins, kept tavern at the old stand. When the property passed into the possession of David Hoskins, the old swinging sign was taken down and erected at the Flanders place, where Columbus George presided as landlord.

Jonas Nurse kept the first tavern, on what is known to us as the Fitch place. The first stand was built well up on the hill, opposite the present residence of Frank Fitch. It was a large log cabin with six rooms, and a loft reached by a ladder. Sometimes guests were so numerous that the entire floor was given over for their accommodation, and the large family of the landlord slept in the loft. Many of the early town meetings were held within its hospitable walls.

For a time Samuel Learned, Jr., furnished entertainment for travellers at his house, but when James Williams built, the business was willingly relinquished to the new establishment. The Williams tavern was famous, in its day, for a generous hospitality. Henry Bemis, a short distance up the county road, also ran a tavern for many years. There was no place of entertainment, such as has been described at the west end, until after 1800.

These places all had the same general characteristics. They were log cabins, larger than those erected solely for private use, equipped with immense stone fireplaces and ovens with a stone hearth large enough to cover half the floor of a modern kitchen. This kitchen was, in the most instances, also dining, bar, and living room. The Williams cabin was the only exception to this rule. The bar was generously supplied with foreign and domestic spirits. The domestic liquors were New England rum and potato whiskey, — the latter not much in vogue, while the former in various concoctions was well-nigh a universal beverage. Rum and molasses was regarded as a sovereign remedy for colds, and hot flip was esteemed a sure preventive against the dangers of this rigorous climate. It was so essential, not only for quenching thirst, but for preventing or curing every ill, that in all well-regulated taverns the poker was kept red-hot for its manufacture. Such a poker, thrust into a mug of liquor, made it seethe and bubble, and in this fiery condition the pioneer poured it down his thirsty throat.

This summary of life in the olden time is simply suggestive. A more detailed description would add to its interest; but the curious reader will find full and accurate accounts in works devoted to the subject. The daily life of the pioneers of Littleton

differed in no essential particular from that of those who were fast penetrating the forests east and west, and laying the foundations of future states.

A hundred years have wrought a mighty change in the face of this territory, and in the mode of life of its people. Gloomy forests have given place to sunny fields; the haunts of the wolf and bear are now tenanted by peaceful flocks and herds; dank cabins have been replaced with light and healthful dwellings; the eager river flowing to the sea, free and clear as the sunshine that rested on its waves, has become burdened with human industries and polluted by the arts of man. Whether the change has brought a larger degree of happiness and freedom is a question concerning which philosophers differ, and it is not likely they will agree until the great problem is solved in eternity.

XV.

THE FIRST DECADE OF THE NINETEENTH
CENTURY.

SHORTLY before the organization of the town in 1787, Moses Little conveyed to John C. Jones, a merchant of Boston, a tract of land, described as containing eighteen hundred acres, in the southeast corner of the town, bordering on Bethlehem and Concord.¹ This embraced nearly all the territory now constituting the village precinct, and that lying along the Franconia and Mt. Eustis roads. It could not have been regarded by Mr. Jones as valuable, for he neglected it, and permitted the title to pass from his possession through the medium of a tax collector's deed.

Under license from Colonel Little, Solomon Mann, in 1797, began the erection of a saw-mill and grist-mill at the falls of the Ammonoosuc. The saw-mill, long known as the Bowman mill, was in operation the following year, and the grist-mill was grinding wheat, corn, and rye in 1799. Mr. Mann built a small frame house on the high ground where the Dunn shop now stands. This was the foundation of the village. Its growth has been constant from the start.

In 1800 Timothy Kitteridge came to town and built a store west of Mr. Mann's house, nearly on the site of the Coburn house.² He kept a small stock of groceries, some dry-goods, and such small wares as were in vogue at the time, and a liberal supply of "ardent spirits." The business was not prosperous, owing partly to the fact that the proprietor was a large consumer of the liquid portion of his stock in trade. He was tax collector and constable in 1804, and the responsibilities and misfortunes attending his method of discharging the duties of the twin positions involved

¹ Now Lisbon.² Rear of Lynch & Richardson's store.

him in lawsuits, and ended in his financial ruin. He left town in 1806.

Peter Bonney became a resident in 1798, and in 1799 built the tannery. The property is now owned by John A. Fogg. The business affairs of Timothy Kitteridge, long involved, were finally closed up by Mr. Bonney. The two had been friends in Charlestown, and among their boyhood companions in that important frontier town was another, Ephraim Curtis by name, who followed them to this town and embarked in a mercantile career. He had served an apprenticeship in trade, and by temperament as well as experience was well equipped for a successful adventure under the conditions which then existed in this section. The capital for the establishment of his enterprise was furnished by his brother-in-law, Dr. Joseph Robie, who became a partner in the business, which was conducted under the firm name of Robie & Curtis. Dr. Robie practised his profession until Dr. Burns came in 1806. The firm built a store, long known as the "Old Red Store," on the lot where the Methodist Church now stands. An undoubted authority has affirmed that the amount of "grog" mixed and sold in the "Old Red Store" would baffle computation. The law of compensation seems to have prevailed in this instance; and Bacchus has been supplanted by an institution that teaches the most rigid adherence to the doctrine of total abstinence.

In 1801 Penuel Leavens built a fulling-mill between the grist-mill and tannery, on the site at present occupied by Richardson's grist-mill. In the earliest map of the village, the so-called Westgate map, executed in 1802 or 1803, the position of the mills are placed the reverse of their actual location. It is quite likely that the error was caused by the surveyor sketching in the mills from memory some time after the actual survey was made.

Thus the first years of the century found at the village the nucleus of a prosperous settlement. Here were a saw-mill, grist-mill, tannery, store, and a fulling-mill. Church and school-house were wanting, but this corner of the town was more devoted to the material than the æsthetic advantages of life, and years were to elapse before the busy settlers turned their attention to the great agencies of civilization. All that was wanting, from a business point of view, to complete the village equipment were a tavern and blacksmith's shop. As the hamlet was remote from the main thoroughfare, and as Timothy Kitteridge was licensed "to mix and sell all kinds of foreign distilled spirits at retail," there would seem not to have been a very urgent demand

for the tavern; and as a blacksmith, Josiah Newhall, lived and had a forge over the hill, east of the residence of Samuel King,¹ this useful artisan was not far distant. Beside being our first blacksmith, Mr. Newhall also enjoyed the distinction of having been the first Methodist to locate in Littleton. He came from Lynn, Mass. He and his wife were devoted Christians, abounding in good works. They had no children, but their hearts went out in melting charity to all who were poor and needy. Their home was for many years the temporary abiding-place of the Methodist itinerant who rode the circuit, in the old days, preaching the gospel and planting churches in the wilderness. The old house long since tumbled to decay, and nature, as if to rescue the scene of so much charity from the semblance of the common decay, has clothed the spot where it stood with a luxuriant growth of wild rosebushes, which each season put forth their blossoms, clothing the site with beauty, and filling the air with fragrance in memory of this saintly pair.

This period² also saw the settlements in each of the other sections of the town well advanced. On Mann's hill, Elijah Mann, who had made the first beginning in 1796, had disposed of his betterments to Asa Colburn. His location was on the left of the road, in what is now the Allen pasture. On the opposite side of the road, then but a path, as early as 1797, Abijah Allen, the first of the name in town, began to clear the farm, which has since remained in possession of the family, and is now tilled by a descendant of the fourth generation from Abijah, the pioneer. In the same year Jehial Kilburn began on the Goodwin place. In 1801 Colburn, Allen, and Kilburn each had five acres under cultivation. The hill derives its name from Solomon and Elijah Mann, who were of the Orford family of that name. Solomon married a daughter of Gen. Jacob Bailey, and resided in town until 1815. He subsequently removed to Ballston Spa, N. Y., where he died. In the early town records the hill is once referred to as Kilburn's hill, and again as Rowell's, for Micajah Rowell, who lived on the lot where now is formed the junction of the Mann's and Farr hill roads, at present owned by George H. Bartlett. In 1804 Ephraim Parks, a brother-in-law of Major Curtis, came from Charlestown and located on the farm now owned by William Harriman. Of these settlers,

¹ Present residence of Leslie F. Bean. Mr. Newhall's house and shop were on the Lancaster road, which then turned east from a point just beyond the site of the old meeting-house, passed by the Bean place, thence turned to the left to the Wheeler place.

² 1800-1808.

Mr. Kilburn sold to Zadock Wheeler, who in turn sold to Samuel Goodwin. Mr. Colburn passed his title to Denison Lathrop.

On the Ammonoosuc meadows Ephraim Bailey had sold the Caswell farm to Capt. Elkanah Hoskins, who came from Petersham, Mass. He had been a Revolutionary soldier, and was subsequently an influential participant in Shays' rebellion, and after the collapse of that ill-starred adventure deemed it prudent to leave his native State. He hastily disposed of his property, and, with his family and twelve hundred silver dollars, came to Littleton. Mr. Bailey took the specie with him to northern New York. The Hoskins family was, however, by far the more valuable possession, and remained to add much to the character and wealth of this section of the State. John McMillen¹ and one of his brothers were located on the place now owned by Mr. Bailey. Roswell Savage lived on the Flanders place, Jonathan Parker on the farm which has passed through three generations of his descendants into the possession of Frank I. Parker, the present owner. Sylvester Savage had a house on the road leading to the mills. It was on low ground near the river, in the rear of the present residence of Leonard Taylor. Mr. Savage's tract extended to the present junction of Main and Meadow Streets. At this time all the original lots on the Ammonoosuc had been taken up. Luther Thompson first located on what has since been known as the Brackett place, now occupied by B. F. McIntire. In 1804 he sold the north part of his tract to William Brackett, and built on the hill below. Both places are now the property of Mr. McIntire. On the old McIntire place Samuel Douglass was established.

At the north and west ends of the town a considerable increase was made, both in population and wealth, prior to 1805. Nearly all the valuable agricultural lands in those sections were occupied. The log cabins were rapidly giving place to substantial frame buildings, though the primitive dwelling was in a few instances occupied as late as 1840.

The first settlement on Farr hill was made by Ebenezer Farr and his sons. They came from Chesterfield. The elder Farr began on the place now owned by his grandson, John W. Noah located on the Shute place. There were eight children in this family, all of whom married, and at one time resided in town, — most of them living on the hill which bears the family name.

The first post-office was established in 1802, with James Wil-

¹ The persons of this name then residents were Ananias and Samuel at the west end, and Alexander, John, and Daniel on the meadows. The Mc was dropped in 1805.

liams as postmaster. The office was at his inn at the north end, the place now owned by William Humphrey. The mail came and went each way once a week. The conveyance was by saddle-horse, the carrier taking a course that enabled him to serve all the offices in the Connecticut valley between Hanover and Lancaster. His course took him from Lisbon (then Concord) to Lyman, thence he again reached the valley at West Littleton. It was the custom of the time for the carrier to take his newspaper mail in open saddle-bags, and deliver the papers to such subscribers as resided on the route. The postman was a Mr. Prescott.¹ He was due at the Littleton office on Saturday. One stormy week in midwinter the mail was delayed a day, and when he reached the house of Deacon James Rankin on Sunday, he tossed the newspaper into the open door. The sheet was rendered vile by a Sunday delivery, and Mrs. Rankin lifted it with the tongs and dropped it into the fire which was blazing on the hearth. The paper was the only one taken in the neighborhood, and some of the gossips thought the deacon's wife more pious than wise to thus deprive them of their weekly instalment of information concerning the great events then taking place in Europe, where Napoleon was at the height of his great fame, and threatening the peace of the world by the abrogation of the treaty of Amiens. The administration, too, had just at this time purchased Louisiana, — an act which met the disapproval of nearly every voter at the west end of the town, which was decidedly anti-Jeffersonian in its political opinions, and they sadly missed the vigorous denunciation of this act of political folly, of which the conduct of this zealous Sabbatarian had deprived them.

The first settlers evinced little interest in party politics. Remote from centres of political influence, and to a certain extent of political information, they were content to discharge the simple duties required by law, as they understood them, unbiased by partisan considerations. The advent of such strong Federal partisans as Rev. David Goodall and James Rankin, wrought a change and created a public sentiment which soon assumed a form of considerable political activity. It was a one-sided activity, however, as all the voters belonged to the Federal party. The first note of dissent was sounded at the election of 1801. The political ideas enunciated by Jefferson had, unperceived, penetrated this quiet hamlet, and nine votes were cast for Timothy Walker for governor. The Republicans were content with this expression of their political opinions, and the vote for other state officers was, as usual

¹ Possibly Trossett, — at least one narrator gives that name.

unanimous. The leader of the opposition was Alexander Albee, who had but recently moved into town from Westmoreland.

Ancient party names, without a brief explanation, might confuse the modern reader, as parties bearing the same name have, at different periods, advocated conflicting principles.

The Federal party was founded in 1787, for the purpose of securing the ratification, by the States, of the Constitution framed by the Constitutional Convention held at Philadelphia. That object accomplished, it naturally directed the course of events that led to the organization of the first government under that instrument. Its leaders were Hamilton, Madison, and Jay. The opponents of the ratification of the Constitution were known as Anti-Federalists. Their leaders were Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, and Luther Martin. The Federalists controlled the government until 1800, when it was overthrown by Jefferson and his followers.

The avowed purposes of the Federalists were to create a strong national government by the centralization of power in the Federal administration, the fostering of commercial interests, the maintenance of friendly relations with Great Britain, and the establishment of a National Bank. They also believed it essential to the welfare of the people that the administration of affairs should be committed to the intelligent and substantial classes. To this end, attempts were first made to engraft a property qualification for suffrage and office-holding in the national Constitution. Failing in this, a successful effort was made to incorporate this principle in the constitutions of several of the States. After its defeat in 1800, it continued as an opposition party, with varying fortunes, until 1828, when it ceased to exist.

The Anti-Federal party of 1787 became the Republican party in 1798, under the leadership of Jefferson and Madison, who had in 1792 abandoned the Federalists and united with Jefferson in the formation of the Republican party. This party, in the early years of President Jefferson's administration, assumed the compound name of Democratic-Republican, and retained that designation as a national organization until 1830, when the Republican half was dropped. In some of the States that portion of the party name disappeared as early as 1810. New Hampshire was the last to part with the title bestowed by Jefferson, and retained the hyphenated form until the enactment of the Australian ballot law in 1889, when it became necessary, in order to avoid confusion in the official ballot, to part with the last part of a name which had been borne by one of the great parties in the State for more than three-quar-

ters of a century. Prior to 1830 this party was popularly known as the Republican, after that date as the Democratic party. The declared principles of the party were in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution, the reservation to the States respectively of all powers not specifically granted to the Federal government, and opposition to a National Bank and to internal improvements by the Federal government.

The political activity caused by the division of public opinion, though the dissenters were few in number, brought out a large vote at the election in 1802. John Taylor Gilman, Federal candidate for Governor, received 52 votes, and John Langdon, Republican candidate, 29. The vote for other candidates for State and county officers went by default, with the exception of that for Registrar of Deeds. This position had long been held by Samuel Brooks, who must have been a popular official, as the voters in this town took the laborious trouble to write his name upon their ballots. He received 69 votes. None were cast against him.

For several years the vote of the town was in the proportion of two to one in favor of the Federalists. The growth of party feeling is indicated by the fact that the opposition soon began to cast their ballots for officers other than that of Governor. In 1804 Ezra Bartlett received 35 votes for Counsellor and Daniel Blaisdell 32 votes for the same position, while William Tarleton had 35 votes for Senator to 31 cast for Moses P. Payson, a Democratic majority of 3 and 4 respectively for their candidates for these offices; while, on the vote for Governor, Gilman had a majority of 25 over Langdon. It is likely that Mr. Payson's vote was diminished by reason of his having brought suits against some of his party friends, who took this method to square accounts. In 1806 the Democrats carried the town for Langdon, giving him a majority of three votes. Mr. Payson had a majority of two for Senator at the same election. This vote cannot be accepted as indicating a change in the political sentiment of the town, for it continued thereafter for many years to adhere to the doctrines and teachings of the Federal party. In 1810 the vote for Governor was, Jeremiah Smith, 90, John Langdon, 81. Thus it appears that the forces of the dominant party in town were strengthened in a larger proportion during this decade than were those of the opposition.

Interest in national politics was of slow growth. The inhabitants of the town were warned to meet at the house of Nathan Caswell, on the 13th day of December, 1788, to cast their votes for three Representatives in the Congress of the United States and "to give in their votes for five suitable persons, electors,

whose duty it is to give their votes for a President and Vice-President of the United States agreeable to an act of the General Court passed in November instant at their last session." What action, if any, was taken at this meeting, the record does not show. In the first volume of the town records the warrant is copied in full and a blank space left for a record of the transactions of the meeting. We may reasonably conjecture that when the committee whose duty it was to transfer from the loose slips on which they were originally inscribed the proceedings of the several town meetings held prior to the purchase of the first town books in 1794, the record of this particular meeting was missing, and the blank space was left in the hope and expectation that it would be found and inserted in its proper place in the records. But it was never discovered, and it cannot be known whether any votes were cast for George Washington and John Adams for first President and Vice-President of the United States.

No meeting was called or held at the presidential election of 1792. At that of 1796 a meeting was warned to assemble at Captain Caswell's, on the first day of November, to vote for one member of Congress and Presidential electors. At this meeting twelve votes were cast, all for Jonathan Freeman, for member of Congress, and it was "voted to omit choosing electors for President not being acquainted with suitable persons as the law prescribes." Since that time our townsmen have not been troubled with scruples of this character. There is no record of a meeting or of votes cast for Electors of President and Vice-President at the election in 1800. A special election was held in October to fill a vacancy in the congressional delegation, caused by the resignation of William Gordon. Eighteen votes were cast, all for George B. Upham.

The records show that votes for presidential electors were first cast in November, 1804. Thirty-six voters evinced sufficient interest in the event to go to the polls. These divided with more than the usual percentage in favor of the Federal party. Its candidates received 30 out of the whole number of votes cast. At the congressional election in August previous, the whole number of ballots cast was 62, of which the Federal ticket received 51, and the Republican ticket 11.

The presidential election of 1808 brought out a large vote. The population had increased in the four years that had passed since the election of 1804, but not so much as this vote would indicate. It was the period of the general embargo, and party feeling ran high. The town was in sympathy with the prevailing sentiment

in New England in condemnation of the restrictive laws and orders, which, it was claimed, would banish our merchant marine from the seas. These influences served to bring to the polls many a man who had never before felt it his duty to take part in the choice of the chief magistrate of the nation. The citizens of the town had taken more interest in the election of members of Congress than in the choice of President, and the election of this year was no exception to the rule. At the congressional election in August 129 votes were cast, and at the presidential election in November but 92. Silas Symonds was town clerk, and in making up the record he added the party name, and tells us that at the August election the "Federal ticket" received 106 votes and the "Republican ticket" 18 votes, while at the election in November the vote stood 73 to 19.

The political history of this period closes with the election of members of Congress in 1810. The vote cast was 81 for the "Federal ticket" and 17 for the "Republican ticket." This vote indicates a surprising loss of interest in Federal politics. Whether this was produced by a conviction that the result was not to be affected by any action on the part of the citizens of this town, or was the result of a more general cause, now termed an "off year," when the end to be gained is esteemed of little consequence by the average voter, is left to conjecture. On this occasion the indifference was confined to the Federal party. Its vote shrunk in two years from 106 to 81, while the Republican vote was increased from 18 to 17.

Town legislation during this decade was largely confined to matters concerning roads, bridges, and schools. New districts were created, and school districts were authorized in 1801 to "raise and collect" money in addition to such sums as were appropriated by the town, for school purposes. The law of the State in regard to laying highways was substantially as at present, yet the question of building a new road was usually considered in town meeting, and the selectmen were instructed to lay, alter, or repair highways, and to build or not to build bridges. The warrant for the annual town meeting in March, 1801, contained an article in reference to building a bridge across the Ammonoosuc River "on the most convenient place near Capt. Wetherbees mills." The meeting voted not to build the bridge. The Captain Wetherbee referred to was Samuel Wetherbee, who in 1800 bought of Solomon Mann "the mills at Ammonoosuc." He sold the same property two years later to Asa Lewis. Mr. Wetherbee resided at Concord, Vt.

The question of building the bridge over the Ammonoosuc was

an important one at the time, and was largely affected by local interests and prejudices. The voters along the Connecticut regarded the erection of a bridge over the larger river as of more importance, and steadily opposed an appropriation for the construction of a bridge at the Ammonoosuc Mills. In 1805 the Ammonoosuc highway district was divided by setting off that part lying on Mann's Hill. Parley Robbins was elected surveyor of the new, or mills, district. Under his administration a stringer, or log, bridge was built at or very near the point where the present bridge stands. The cost of the structure was not large. The material was cut on the adjacent banks of the river. The labor, aside from the small sum furnished out of the surveyor's tax-list, was contributed by village residents and citizens of Bethlehem, who were among the patrons of the mills. When completed, it was not a substantial structure, and in 1810 it broke down and was swept away.

The harmony which had existed between the different sections of the town was disturbed about this time by the business rivalry between the settlements at North Littleton and the Ammonoosuc Mills. It is difficult, at this distant time, to discover a reasonable cause for these local dissensions. They were, however, sufficiently strong to cause the insertion in the warrant for a special town meeting in April, 1803, of an article "To see if the town will agree to divide s'd town into two towns, or set off any part of s'd town." While this town meeting was exceedingly contentious regarding some other matters, it was sufficiently unanimous to take but one vote on this question, which was thus briefly recorded: "Voted not to divide the town."

Other matters considered at this meeting were to refer the request of the selectmen of Lancaster in regard to the proposed division of Grafton County, to the selectmen, with instructions to notify Lancaster that the town would take no action in reference to such division.

It appears that a petition had been presented to the Legislature asking for the passage of an act authorizing the selectmen to levy a tax of three cents per acre on the lands in this town, for the purpose of raising a fund for building and repairing highways. This action was obnoxious to some citizens, and they carried the matter into town meeting, where the contending forces waged a hot and for a long time doubtful contest over the question. It was first moved to pass over the article. The motion did not prevail. As parliamentary law for the government of town meetings is now understood, this decision left the question before the meeting for consideration, but a motion was made, and entertained,

that the vote whereby the meeting had refused to pass over the article be reconsidered. This motion was adopted, and then the friends of the tax secured the passage of a vote to "pass over the article." So our fathers had their troubles over the questions of taxation and internal improvements. "Good roads," as an issue, has survived the mutations of a century, and is likely to be heard of "as the most important question of the hour" at our annual meetings for many years to come.

For a long period the offices of collector and constable were vested in the same person. The duties of constable were analogous to those now discharged by police officers, and the fees were sufficiently remunerative to make the position desirable to many citizens. It was the custom to put up at auction in town meeting the office of collector of taxes, and strike it off to the lowest bidder. Usually the bid was to collect the taxes for nothing, but sometimes the competition was sufficient to induce the successful contestant to pay a small sum into the town treasury for the honor. In justice to our townsmen of a hundred years since, it should be stated that this was the only office they disposed of by auction. The sale closed, the meeting proceeded to choose the collector to the office of constable. His surety was announced in open meeting, and accepted or rejected by a vote of the town. This custom has interspersed throughout the early records an annual statement, similar to the following, in regard to a transaction at the meeting of 1803: "Voted, to vendue the collecting of the taxes to the lowest bidder. Denison Lathrop bid s'd collection down to nothing, and it was struck off to s'd Lathrop;" and this was followed by such records as: "Chose Denison Lathrop Constable," and "Voted to accept Peter Bonney as bondsman for Denison Lathrop, Collector of taxes."

The appropriations for 1803 indicate the parsimonious methods of the town in dealing with its various interests. No money was raised for town charges or schools, because it happened that the town had, the previous autumn, been indicted on account of the bad condition of the county road, and to meet this extra charge it was required to increase the amount of \$120, raised for highways in 1802, to \$400, besides a special appropriation of \$50 for the county road. Even this sum was insufficient for its purpose, for the town was several times indicted within the next few years for the same cause. The following year (1804) the town raised \$180 for schools, \$60 for town charges, and \$300 for highways. Each of these sums was largely in excess of the usual appropriation for these purposes, the amount for town charges being doubled.

The warrant for the town meeting in 1805 contained articles covering a series of long-standing complaints and demands, the selectmen evidently intending that the town should do some house-cleaning at its March meeting. Among these articles the most important were those to see if the town would build school-houses through the town; to appropriate money to repair the county road; to hire preaching; to reconsider the vote passed in 1803 not to pay Capt. James Williams and Asa Lewis the money paid Mr. John Lord for preaching; and to see if the town would make any alteration in school and highway districts.

All school money, whether for schools, buildings, and such supplies as they then had, was voted by the town. In several instances districts had asked the privilege of raising money and been refused. At this meeting, in 1805, a committee of eight was appointed to consider all matters relating to schools, and to report at an adjourned meeting. Regarding the question of raising money for repairing the county road, the meeting displayed its usual vacillation. It voted to pass over the article, then reconsidered, and decided not to raise any money for that specific purpose, but raised \$600 to repair roads in town, a large proportion of which was presumably for the principal thoroughfare. The account of Messrs. Williams and Lewis was several years old; the town had once voted to pay it, but the selectmen refused to comply with the instructions, and it was finally disposed of by voting that both bills be paid.

At the adjourned meeting, held on March 26, the committee reported, rearranging some of the districts and creating two additional districts. It also favored an appropriation of "\$600 to furnish said town with school-houses, and the appointment of one man in each district to lay out the money." This report was accepted, and the money raised in accordance with its suggestion. The committee consisted of Bethuel White, Abijah Allen, Isaac Miner, James Williams, James Jackson, Barney Hoskins, Joseph W. Morse, and Alexander Albee. The collectors of the school-tax, chosen at this meeting, were Wadleigh Leavitt, James Gleason, Jr., Henry Bemis, Heseckiah Smith, Walter Bowman, Joseph Robins, John Millen, and Denison Lathrop. It was the purpose of the town to replace the log houses with frame buildings. And the work was entered upon at once, but was not completed until 1806.

Nearly every year, during this decade, an article was inserted in the warrant for the annual meeting to see "If the town would hire preaching during the ensuing year;" and once, in 1806, the arti-

cle was "To see if the town would raise any money to hire some young candidate to preach the ensuing summer." Even this mild proposition was without avail. All efforts of this character were uniformly rejected by the voters. Some years before 1807 Moses Little, who was anxious to promote the cause of religion here, had made an offer to deed to the town a lot for a church whenever the town would decide to build such an edifice. The matter was mildly agitated, but without action, until 1807, when the town appointed Peter Bonney, Bethuel White, and Joseph W. Morse "a committee to center s'd town." This committee represented each of the triangular corners of the town. At a special meeting, held May 27, Nathaniel Webster, David Goodall, and Asa Lewis were chosen a committee "to talk with Mr. Moses Little about a minister lot." At the same meeting it was voted to raise twenty-five cents on a poll, and other estate equal thereto, for the purpose of hiring a minister. Whether this tax was levied does not appear. If it was, the fund created by it passed into the general account, for no minister was hired by the town.

The committee to fix the centre of the town attended to that duty and reported at the annual meeting in 1808, and its consideration was postponed to the following year. After this long deliberation and much discussion the report was accepted, which located the meeting-house lot where, subsequently, the road by the Fitch place formed a junction with the Waterford road, and two acres of land were deeded to the town by Moses Little. The men who had for twenty years contended for town action in behalf of public religious worship won a partial victory, as this action of the town was soon followed by the erection of a meeting-house.

The office of town auditor was unknown in those early days, and the auditing or "settleing" with the selectmen and town treasurer was a function discharged by a committee chosen each year in town meeting. These committees did not always attend to the duty assigned, and sometimes a disagreement over allowing an item of the year's expenditures would cause several years' delay in accepting and closing up the accounts of the town officers. In 1808 such a committee was chosen to settle with the selectmen, treasurer, and the committee to build the school-houses in 1805. Their report was made to the annual meeting in 1809, and the bills of those years settled.

The number of ratable polls in 1808 was 153, and the following year the town was, for the first time, entitled to representation in the General Court. To this position Rev. David Goodall was elected without opposition. He had previously rep-

resented the classed towns, Littleton, Bethlehem, and Dalton, several terms, and had acquired great experience and consequent influence in the Legislature. The town at this time also elected a board of school inspectors. The duties of these functionaries were similar to that of superintendent of schools. The persons elected to fill this important position were Rev. David Goodall, Robert Charlton, and Dr. William Burns. The names of the two former are familiar to the readers of this narrative. Dr. Burns was a young physician who had settled at the Ammonoosuc Mills in 1806, and was the first doctor to locate in the village. At the time of his coming a vacant house stood on the site now the north-easterly corner of Main and School Streets. It had been built about 1801 by Thomas Webster, who soon after moved from town. It was a small one-story building; the Doctor built a front addition in 1808, which now forms the rear portion of the Hodgman house, and hither brought Mary Patterson as his bride in the early summer of that year. About 1818 he built the structure as it now stands. It was for many years the most imposing residence in town.

In 1809 Joseph Emerson Dow, son of Gen. Moses Dow of Haverhill, then but recently admitted to practice as an attorney, located at North Littleton. In 1810 he succeeded Robert Charlton as a member of the board of school inspectors. For the first time in the history of the town this board could be, and was, made up of representatives of the three learned professions,—a minister, a lawyer, and a doctor.

Among other important additions to the citizenship of these years were Amos Town, Solomon Fitch, Tillotson and Vespasian Wheeler at the north end, Jonas Bowman, William Hibbard, Comfort Day, and Solomon Whiting at the west end, Amos Hubbard and Levi Ward Cobleigh on Farr Hill, and Simcon Dodge on the Mann's Hill road.

This year the town voted to rebuild the bridge over the Ammonoosuc. A committee, consisting of Peter Bonney, David Rankin, and Andrew Rankin, was chosen to provide a plan for the bridge, and to report at an adjourned meeting.

In the old days the business in town meeting was transacted with great deliberation. In order to enable each citizen to state his views informally it was, for many years, the unfailing rule for the meeting to take a recess after the election of a moderator, during which a conference or caucus was held, at which all matters, including the election of town officers and the sums of money to be raised, were considered, and when a decision was made it

was usually ratified in town meeting without dissent. In rare instances, when the conference had failed to reach an agreement, the contest was transferred to open meeting, and sometimes fought out with considerable bitterness.

This decade witnessed a rapid advancement in the material welfare of the town. Its population had increased from 381 to 873, or more than 228 per cent. The number of ratable polls grew from 71 to 167 in the same period, and the number of acres of cultivated land, including pasturage, from 308 to 501. The addition to the live stock was in a somewhat larger ratio. A fair estimate would show that the wealth of the town had increased fully 200 per cent, — not so large as the gain in population, but it should be remembered that many of the emigrants brought little with them save brawn, and a determination to conquer a home in the rugged wilderness.

The gain had not been without serious loss among the pioneers. Aside from the large number who removed from town, death claimed its share. James Rankin passed to his reward in the summer of 1804, and Jonas Nurse in 1809. Mr. Nurse was numbered among the first settlers. He was a prosperous inn-keeper and farmer, and one of the most substantial residents of the town.

Among the men who have contributed to the advancement of the moral and business welfare of the town, James Rankin holds a prominent place. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1745 or 1746, and with a large family came to the American Colonies in 1776. He purchased a considerable tract of land in Thornton, and was one of the first to settle in that remote mountain valley. He was active in promoting the welfare of the new settlement. In the spring of 1780 he and his wife Margaret were among the twelve persons who organized the first church in Thornton, the meeting for that purpose being held at his house. In 1786 he was chosen to the double office of Ruling Elder and Deacon. In 1787 the pastor of the church, Rev. Experience Eastabrook, was dismissed, and was succeeded in the pastorate by the Rev. Noah Worcester. Mr. Rankin had been educated in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, and held strictly to its teachings and creed. The Rev. Mr. Worcester and the Elder soon came in conflict concerning questions of doctrine, and as the Elder was free with his criticism of what he regarded as doctrinal error, a church council was the inevitable result of their differences. The pastor was the complainant, and the charge, briefly stated, was that the Elder was untruthful, and not a suitable person to hold the position of Elder

in the church. After many sessions, extending through the summer and autumn of 1790, the council reached the conclusion that the charge of untruthfulness had not been proven (a Scotch verdict), but that the character of Mr. Rankin, self-willed and obstinate, was such as to render him unfit for the position he held in the church, and he was accordingly deposed. He was also required to make a public confession of his alleged sin before the church. Notwithstanding the conclusions and requirements of the council, the Elder remained of the same opinion still, and refused to make any confession or apology. Nothing that we know of his character tends to disprove the correctness of the verdict of the council that Mr. Rankin was "self-willed and obstinate," but as to the cause which led to the church controversy time seems to have justified the contention of Elder Rankin, for within a few years the Rev. Noah Worcester renounced the creed of the Presbyterian Church and became an avowed Unitarian. Doubtless it was a tendency in that direction which Mr. Rankin detected in his sermons that caused the trouble in the church at Thornton.

The last act in the church controversy was reached in November, 1790, and Mr. Rankin at once took measures looking to a severance of his connection not only with the church, but with the people at Thornton. During the same month he came to Littleton and entered into the negotiations which finally resulted in his becoming a resident of this town. He exchanged all his landed possessions in Thornton with Colonel Little for ten hundred and fifty acres of land lying in a body near the Connecticut River, and the mills and privilege at West Littleton. The deeds were passed on the 22d of January, 1791, and within a few weeks Mr. Rankin and his sons Samuel, Andrew, Henry, William, James, Jr., and David, and his daughter, with her husband, Nathaniel Webster, were enrolled as citizens of Littleton.

Mr. Rankin established himself at the mills. His son David, the youngest of the family, was but a lad. Both mills were put in operation, and remained under the management of the Elder, or his son David, for more than half a century. The Elder took a prominent part in town affairs, and frequently was called upon by the people to serve them in an official capacity. He was Moderator in 1794-95-97-98 and 1800, Treasurer in 1794, Selectman in 1794, and Representative from the class in 1798, being the second resident of Littleton to occupy a seat in the General Court. As a member of the Legislature he served on a committee to frame a deer law, and voted against an act to incorporate the Baptist

Society at Northwood, a proposition to keep alive certain State claims, and a bill providing for a bounty on crows.¹

James Rankin was intellectually a strong man, and maintained a large influence among his fellow-citizens in shaping local political, religious, educational, and industrial affairs. His judgment was sound and clear, and his purposes and actions always tended to advance the highest interests of the community. The church council was right, "he was self-willed." He was slow in reaching a conclusion, but when once his mind was settled it could not be moved.

While he lived the large family remained within call, but when he died they soon separated. Henry, William, James, Jr., and Nathaniel Webster went to Canada and settled in Stanstead, Brompton, or Windsor. The exodus from this town to the eastern townships deprived Littleton of some of its most enterprising citizens. During the years intervening between 1795 and 1810 the emigration included entire families, among whom were Caswells, Larneds, Rankins, Caleb Hopkinson, Smith and Providence Williams, Levi Aldrich, and others, who moved once more into the unknown wilderness, allured by the cheapness and fertility of the lands. Their descendants are numbered among the most prosperous and useful citizens of that country, where the speech and customs of ancient France blend with those of modern England.

¹ See Address of Hon. A. S. Batchellor, Littleton Centennial, p. 49.

XVI.

CHURCH AND STATE.

1810-1820.

IN the preceding narrative frequent reference is made to the continued but generally ineffectual efforts of some of the citizens to establish public religious worship at the expense of the tax-payers. The Puritans made church membership the cornerstone of the Commonwealth. No person could become a citizen who was not a member of the church, nor exercise its privileges unless he had partaken of the communion within a prescribed period.¹ The first settlers at Portsmouth and Dover were more interested in trade with the natives and the fisheries than in the promotion of religion, and the founders of Exeter and Hampton had fled from Massachusetts to escape its church exactions and secure in the wilderness the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of conscience. But emigration did not enable the pioneers to escape the law. It followed them, and while not always rigorously enforced, the Act of the 13 of Anne, authorizing towns to hire and settle ministers and raise money by taxation for the payment of their salaries, with the additional power to appropriate money for building and repairing meeting-houses, was the law of Province and State down to 1819, when the passage of the Toleration Act placed all religious denominations on an equality before the law in fact as they had long been in theory.²

¹ Church membership was never a prerequisite to suffrage in New Hampshire.

² The law of the State as it stood with slight modifications prior to the passage of the Toleration Act of 1819 was as follows:—

"Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the inhabitants of each town in this State, qualified to vote as aforesaid, at any meeting duly and legally warned and holden in such town, may, agreeable to the constitution, grant and vote such sums of money as they shall judge necessary for the settlement, maintenance and support of the ministry, schools, meeting houses, schoolhouses, the maintenance of the poor, for laying out and repairing highways, for building and repairing bridges, and for all necessary charges arising within the said town, to be assessed on the polls and estates in the same town as the law directs." (Amendment to an Act for the regulation of taxes and the choice of town officers passed Feb. 8, 1701; Laws of N. H. printed by John Melcher, 1792, p. 178, Ed. of 1797, p. 184.)

While the acts of 1791 and the amendments thereto did not create a union of Church and State, the action of a majority of the people, reinforced by the decisions of the courts, practically established the Congregational denomination as the State church.

As has been shown elsewhere, the people of this town were averse to raising money for religious purposes. A very large majority of the church membership were Congregationalists, or Presbyterians who acted with them. The Baptists, Methodists, and Universalists, in the early days of the settlement, joined with the majority in providing public worship, but as the increasing population added to their numbers, they withdrew from the union and held services under the direction of ministers of their own order. As no attempt was made to enforce the law, this division naturally operated to postpone the organization of a church society and the erection of a meeting-house.

A Congregational church was organized in 1808 by Rev. David Goodall, assisted by the Rev. Asa Carpenter, of Waterford, Vt., with a membership of ten persons. This action brought into co-operation an influential body of citizens, who began to agitate the question of building a meeting-house. Such progress as was made prior to 1811 has appeared in the account of the transactions of the annual meetings of the town. The most important of these events was the location of the site for a meeting-house by "centering the town," and the appointment of a committee to receive from Moses Little, of Newbury, Mass., a conveyance of the location.

The warrant for the annual meeting of 1811 contained this article : "To see if the Town will build a Meeting House and what method to take." At the meeting, by virtue of this brief article, three important votes were passed : first, "to build a Meeting House ;" second, "to raise two hundred dollars towards building a Meeting House ;" and third, "to have a committee to draw a plan for the Meeting House and lay before the town." The committee for this important purpose consisted of Peter Bonney, David Rankin, and Deacon Asa Lewis. The tradition is that this conclusion was not reached without determined opposition inspired by different motives. Some opposed on account of the cost ; a few for the reason that they had no use for a meeting-house ; and others because they were not satisfied with the proposed location.

The dissatisfied element determined to bring the question once more to a crucial test, and on the 15th of May a special town meeting was called to act upon the following questions as stated in the warrant : "To see if the town will reconsider a vote passed

at the adjournment of our last March meeting to build a meeting house. To see where the town will agree to set said Meeting House if the former vote is not reconsidered, and to sell the pews. To see if the town will build a meeting house and what method they will take to do it if the vote in second article shall be reconsidered."

The meeting was held at the inn of John Gile, who had succeeded Jonas Nurse as landlord at the Fitch place. It was voted not to reconsider the vote passed at the adjourned March meeting to build a meeting-house. It was also voted, "To set the meeting house where the centre was struck by a committee for that purpose, viz., on the Ainsworth lot, or the two acres Moses Little, Esqr., proposes to give the town at that place." The remaining articles were disposed of by being passed over.

A special meeting was held at Gile's inn, July 12, to act upon the report of the committee appointed to provide a plan for the meeting-house and choose a committee to dispose of the pews. The committee, through Peter Bonney, its chairman, presented a plan which was accepted after it had been so amended as to provide for additional pews in the gallery. Asa Lewis, John Gile, and Rev. David Goodall were constituted a committee, for what purpose is not stated in the record, but presumably to sell the pews in accordance with the vote passed by the meeting. The meeting "Voted, that each person purchasing a pew shall pay one third of the purchase in money and the other two thirds in neat stock or grain, except the purchaser shall choose to pay in lumber, then he shall have a privilege to turn in such lumber as the superintending committee shall direct to the amount of his purchase of what lumber is needed to build said house." The following vote was also passed: "That each payment shall be made at the time the committee shall appoint, which shall be made known at the time of sale;" and "that each person shall procure a good and sufficient Bondsman for said payment."

A third meeting assembled on the 16th of September and constituted David Goodall, John Gile, and James Williams a committee to select a lot on which to erect a meeting-house and receive from Moses Little a deed, or security for the conveyance of such lot. Mr. Little had signified to a former committee his purpose to make the town a gift of a lot when it had taken action which would insure the building of a meeting-house.

The next vote was a wide departure from a long-established custom, and indicates in unmistakable terms that the citizens of our town were, at that early day, in sympathy with the spirit

which was rapidly sweeping over New England and supplanting the theological exclusiveness of the Puritans which had been dominant for nearly two centuries. That this policy had been productive of much good there can be no doubt, but it was not in harmony with existing conditions or the fundamental law of the State, and the hour was fast approaching which was to usher in a new and more tolerant system by the passage of the Toleration Act. But our town was to anticipate that beneficent legislation by eight years, by granting to each religious denomination such equality as was in its power to bestow. This meeting voted, "That each denomination of Christians shall have a right to occupy the meeting house in proportion to the money they pay for building and repairing the same, so far that in that proportion each denomination have a right to put what preacher they please into the pulpit. And each person paying said money shall have a right to choose to which denomination he shall be considered as belonging."

The committee on location, and other purposes, reported in favor of the location established by the committee to centre the town; and it was "Voted, that the meeting house stand on the spot where the committee have set the stake, or not more than four or five rods from said stake, according to discretion of the committee." On this site the building was finally erected. It was a commanding location. To the north and west there was a gradual slope of from one to two miles, to the swift current of the Connecticut; to the east and southeast a more abrupt and irregular descent for about the same distance into the valley of the Ammonoosuc. To the south alone, in the immediate vicinity, were heights whose summits towered above "meeting-house common." Through the narrow vistas cut in the forests by roads and farm clearings were glimpses of the Franconia mountains, and in the other direction the rolling domes of the Green Mountains were clearly visible.

The business of the meeting was finished by the election of John Gile, Asa Lewis, and Ebenezer Pingree a building committee invested with full discretionary powers.

The plan adopted provided for a building forty-five feet wide, fifty-five in length, and two stories in height. The committee proceeded in their work with due deliberation. During the following winter timber for the frame was cut, and the next summer there was a "raising" which called together the brawn and courage of the town. If the expense account of that building committee could be scanned by the church membership of to-day, many would be sur-

prised to learn that the godly men of old deemed New England rum, in large quantities, an indispensable article on such an occasion, and would speculate as to the final destination of brethren who were so unmindful of some of the creeds and disciplines of the present which regard such indulgences as placing the practitioner beyond the pale of the church or benefits of the clergy.

The work progressed slowly. In 1812 the town provided a system of registration of titles to pews by requiring that sales should be entered in the town records, and the original sale and subsequent transfers are so recorded.

The action of the town in regard to building a house of worship gave an added stimulus to religious matters. Methodist itinerants were especially active, and one result of their zeal was the conversion to that faith of James Rankin, Jr., who was for several years afterward an exhorter who achieved a fame that was more than local. Another form in which this interest was manifested was in the election of six tithing-men in 1815. The men thus honored were Andrew Rankin, Asa Lewis, Luther Thompson, Isaac Miner, Joseph W. Morse, and Ebenezer Farr. All were men of dignity of character and bearing, a fact that doubtless had something to do in determining their selection.

The house was finished in 1815. It was without architectural adornment. In simplicity of form and structure it was of the ancient Puritan type, firm, strong, and severe. Before the outer staging was removed it received a coat of white paint which served to add to its solemn dignity for a time; but the blasts of winter and storms of spring and autumn soon toned its complexion to a natural gray, and thenceforth its form blended harmoniously with the landscape. The entrance was at the eastern front through a large main door which led directly through a commodious hall to the main aisle. This door was flanked on either side by one much smaller which communicated with the side aisles. At each end of the hall a winding stairway led to the gallery above, which covered both sides and one end of the house. The pews were about five feet square, and save the space occupied by the door were surrounded with seats of pine. Those against the walls were raised a step above the pews in the centre of the house. The pulpit was a plain but imposing structure, elevated high above the audience and approached by a flight of steps. The interior was entirely barren of furnishings and unheated until 1822, when the Rev. David Goodall presented the Congregational Society a stove upon the condition that the members should supply the necessary pipe. This failed to warm the house, and only those occupying seats near it



FIRST MEETING-HOUSE AND TOWN BUILDING.

received the benediction of its heat. Fire-boxes were sometimes used in winter, but usually the congregation sat through the long service of a cold winter day without heat. There were two services each Sunday, with sermons that seldom occupied less than an hour for delivery and more frequently required an hour and a half.

The tavern was then kept by John Gile, who was subsequently for many years one of the most thrifty, substantial, and enterprising citizens of the town. The inn was the only house in the immediate vicinity of the meeting-house, and to it the preacher repaired each Sabbath for his noonday repast. The best room was reserved for his use, and one who served there at this period has related¹ that it was her duty on Sunday morning to prepare the minister's luncheon, which usually consisted of a cold roast, bread and butter, and a decanter of rum. This was spread upon a table and covered with a cloth. No person was permitted to enter the room until the pastor had finished his meal and signified his willingness to receive members of his flock. The congregation brought their dinner and partook of it at the church or in the common room at the tavern.

The labor expended in securing a vote of the town in behalf of building the meeting-house and in its erection was both long and arduous, and this instance was no exception to the rule that a few persons have to bear the burden. An examination of the list of the original purchasers of pews reveals the names of those who accomplished, amid many difficulties, this beneficent work. On the floor were forty-two pews, of which Deacon Asa Lewis purchased nineteen, or nearly one-half. Peter Bonney bought two; Rev. David Goodall, Ephraim Curtis, Joseph W. Morse, Solomon Goodall, John Gile, Guy Ela, Robert Charlton, Sylvester Savage, James Williams, Hector T. George, William Burns, Joseph Robins, Simeon Dodge, Jonathan Rowell, David Haskins, Gideon Griggs, and Ebenezer Pingree one each; Samuel F. Hammond, Anson Wheeler, Obadiah Carpenter, and Jason Bidwell each one-half of a pew. Of the twenty-two pews in the gallery Asa Lewis owned fourteen, Peter Bonney, John Gile, Abijah Allen, Levi Hildreth, Otis Allen, Solomon Goodall, Ebenezer Farr, Jr., and Elijah Farr one each. It is apparent that Deacon Lewis was the leading spirit in the enterprise. When he died in 1815, the principal part of his possessions was found to have been invested in this meeting-house, and his estate was considerably involved in consequence of this manifestation of his Christian liberality.

¹ Mrs. Samuel Goodwin.

Rev. David Goodall was the first stated supply. He filled out the proportion of time allotted to the Congregationalists for the first year. He was succeeded the following year by Nathaniel K. Hardey, licentiate, who supplied the pulpit a large share of the time during three years, when his labors were terminated by death in 1819. These early pastors present a strong contrast. One had long since passed the golden flower of his prime, and the shadows were lengthening along his pathway. His early manhood had been beset with mental doubts and physical ills, but, patient and self-reliant in all things, his strong mind overcame the enemy of religion on the threshold, and by care and healthful exercise he strengthened a weak constitution and outlived man's allotted period. The other, strong in youth, robust in mind and body, carefully educated, early consecrated to the service of the Master, naturally looked forward to a long life devoted to his chosen work. Called to this field, his untiring labor and the rigors of the climate combined to plant in his system the germs of a fatal disease, and the glowing promise of a long career of usefulness was terminated before he had received his final commission to preach the gospel. They possessed in common a generous spirit and devoted attachment to their denomination. One gave abundantly of his possession to advance its kingdom on earth ; the other sacrificed his life upon the altar of duty.

It does not appear that the conditions embodied in the vote of the town as to the division of the use of the meeting-house among the several denominations represented in pew ownership, and which necessarily opened the sacred desk to clergymen of several widely differing beliefs led to theological controversy. Such contention as occurred seems to have been between the advocates of Methodism, then active and growing in this section, and members of the Universalist persuasion who were particularly aggressive at that period. The results of the brief contention, if we may believe the traditions, were entirely satisfactory to the participants, as each succeeded in completely annihilating his opponent.

When the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hardy came to be filled, the Congregationalists felt that they were sufficiently strong to bear the expense of maintaining a settled minister. Their ownership of pews in the meeting-house entitled them to its use fully three-fourths of the time. The passage of the Toleration Act at the June session of the Legislature in 1819 provided that each sect or denomination might associate and form societies for the support of the Gospel, a provision deemed necessary by the repeal of the law which provided for the maintenance of public religious

worship through the taxing power of the towns. Under the provisions of this statute a Congregational society was organized and co-operated with the church in extending a call to Rev. Drury Fairbank, of Plymouth, who was installed in the pastorate in May, 1820.

This transaction may be considered as closing the political connection between the church and the town. While this union was never close or strenuous, it had been a constant source of irritation, because the question annually came up in town meeting and the citizens were arrayed for or against the various propositions urged for the establishment of religious worship. The total sum appropriated for this purpose did not exceed five hundred dollars, and of this amount two hundred could hardly be considered as raised for religious purposes, as the contribution for building the meeting-house was really made to provide a building for use as a town house. From this time the only function the town was to exercise in relation to the maintenance of public worship was the annual election of tithing-men to preserve order and decorum on Sunday, and otherwise enforce the laws relating to good morals and public order.¹

The political sentiment of the town in the years from 1810 to 1820 was largely influenced by the War of 1812, and the events which led up to that conflict. A large majority of the dwellers in the valley of the Connecticut were members of the Federal party and opposed to the policy of Madison's administration, which they believed disastrous to the commercial interests of New England, and calculated to render a war with Great Britain inevitable. With one or two notable exceptions the men prominent in the affairs of the town were of the dominant party. All the members of the

¹ "Be it ENACTED by the Authority aforesaid, that the select-men in each town respectively, shall take due care tything-men be annually chosen at the general meeting for choice of town officers, whereof two at least shall be in each town, but not above ten in any, and upon any vacancy to fill up the number at any other town meeting; which tything-men shall have power, and whose duty it shall be carefully to inspect all licenced houses, and to inform of all disorders or misdemeanours, which they shall discover or know to be committed in them or any of them, to a justice of the peace immediately, or sessions of the peace within the province: As also of all such as shall sell by retail without licence; and other disorders and misdemeanours committed in any such house; and in like manner to prevent or inform of all idle and disorderly persons, prophane swearers or cursers, sabbath breakers, and the like offenders; to the intent such offences and misdemeanours may be duly punished and discouraged; every of which tything men shall be sworn before a justice of the peace, or at the sessions of the peace, to the faithful discharge of his office: Which tything men shall have a black staff of two foot long, tip'd at one end with brass or pewter about three inches, as a badge of his office, to be provided by the selectmen at the charge of the town." (Act of January 6, 1715, Province Laws of N. H., Ed. of 1771, p. 68.)

Rankin family, David Goodall, Guy Ely, James Williams, Peter Bonney, and Ebenezer Pingree were of this political belief. Alexander Albee and David Goodall, Jr., were, at the start, the only leaders among the Jeffersonians. They were soon reinforced by Nathaniel Rix, Jr., who had for some years been a resident of Stanstead, Canada, to which he had removed from Landaff. He was so constituted that he could not seem to be what he was not, and when a contest between the land of his birth and that of his adoption was impending, he disposed of his property in Stanstead at a considerable pecuniary sacrifice, and returning to his native State purchased the David Hopkinson, or Rounsevel, place at the north end of the town and became a valued citizen of Littleton. Under such circumstances he naturally joined the ranks of the Democratic-Republicans, and soon became one of their most trusted leaders.

Another element that was potential in determining the party association of many persons at this period was the agitation for the repeal of the laws which compelled dissenters to pay taxes for the maintenance of religious teaching and worship in which they did not believe and never had a part. The question of repeal was new to the politics of the State. The Federal party had been the mainstay of the established order, and while in power there was no hope for its abrogation. But the declining power and defeat of this party in State and nation encouraged the dissenters to force the issue of repeal to the front, with the result that a large proportion of the membership of the Methodist, Baptist, Universalist, and other dissenting denominations became active members of the Democratic-Republican party.

At the first clash between these opposing forces in 1811, David Goodall, Jr., was elected representative, defeating Peter Bonney, the Federal candidate for that position. The personal popularity of the successful candidate was undoubtedly an important factor in the contest, as the vote for State officers and members of Congress shows that the Federalists were still the strongest party in the town, though the majority was less than twenty in an unusually light vote.

At the succeeding annual elections down to the close of the war in 1815, the opposition to the Federal party nearly faded away. The active spirits continued their efforts, but without results. The untimely death of David Goodall, Jr., in May, 1812, was a severe blow to his party. He was active, intelligent, courageous, and popular. His sympathies were broad and his bounty generous. Reared in a family devoted to the interests of the Federal party, he

early manifested a tendency to do his own thinking and not to accept his political opinions, as he did his name, unquestioned from his father. He did not reach his majority until after the Presidential election in 1804, but he is said to have been the most ardent advocate in town of the re-election of President Jefferson, and thenceforth until his death was the leader of his party. The manner of his death was in keeping with his life. He had a business engagement at Waterford. The river was swollen to an impassable torrent; no boat could live in its rapids. Mr. Goodall must keep his appointment; his only resource was to swim the angry river. Conscious of his strength and unmindful of the protests of friends, he made the plunge, and when near the further shore, sunk beneath the waves. His character, attainments, and energy combined to render him an important and most useful citizen, and his death was widely and profoundly lamented.

In March, 1812, Captain Andrew Rankin was elected representative. John Taylor Gilman was the Federal candidate for governor, and, John Langdon having declined to stand for re-election, William Plumer became his successor as the candidate of the Democratic-Republican party. This town gave Gilman ninety-three votes, and Plumer but twenty-nine. At the November election for Presidential electors and members of Congress, when Daniel Webster headed the Federal ticket for Congress, and John F. Parrott that of his opponents, more interest was manifested, and the Federal party increased three, and the Madisonians showed a gain of ten over the vote of the same parties in the preceding March.

In 1813, 1814, and 1815 Governor Gilman was successively re-elected, Governor Plumer being his opponent at each election. The vote of this town in 1813 was 102 Federal, and 81 Democratic-Republican. In 1814 the vote for Governor was 120 to 19. The vote for State and county officers was uniform, the candidates on each ticket receiving the same number of votes, indicating that the names of all the candidates of the same party for the several offices were voted on one ballot.

In 1814 there was but a trifling change in the strength of parties. There appears to have been a division of sentiment among the Federalists, who had two candidates for Councillor in the field. The regular was Enoch Colby, who in this town received 96 votes to 20 cast for Mills Olcott, of Hanover, the candidate of the bolters. This was the year of the Hartford convention, which cast an ever-deepening shadow over the political fortunes of nearly all directly or remotely connected with it. Governor Gilman was prevented from calling an extra session for the election of

delegates to attend it only by the fact that a majority of his council was averse to such action. Delegate conventions of the Federal party were held in Cheshire and Grafton counties: the former elected Benjamin West, a distinguished lawyer of Charlestown, as its representative, and Mills Olcott was selected as delegate for Grafton County. This town was represented in the county convention by Peter Bonney. The vote for members of Congress was 106 for the ticket headed by Daniel Webster and 20 for that led by John F. Parrott.

The vote for governor in 1815 was 116 for Gilman and 19 for Plumer. Rev. David Goodall was elected representative to the General Court. This was his final political service to the State, and his last public office with the exception of some minor positions which he was called to fill in behalf of the town. He was the most prominent figure in the early history of the town. He achieved distinction as a divine, philanthropist, and legislator. In this triple capacity he was known and honored throughout the State. David Goodall was born in Marlborough, Mass., August 24, 1749. His youth was not unlike that of most young men in the older towns of New England in that day, divided between labor on the farm and the acquirements of the rudiments of an education. He differed from his associates in mental capacity, and mainly devoted that superiority to leadership in their frolics and amusements. When twenty years of age he was prostrated by a long and painful illness, and during the period of convalescence his mind was given to the consideration of religious questions, with the result that he resolved to acquire an education and enter the ministry. When his health was sufficiently re-established, he entered with zeal upon his preparatory studies, became a student at Dartmouth College, and was graduated with the class of 1777. His collegiate course was frequently broken by calls to serve the State as a messenger to convey important information relating to military affairs to the headquarters of the army, which would not have been intrusted to a person who did not possess discretion and an intelligent patriotism. He also served as a private in Captain Israel Curtis's Independent company. He participated in the attack upon St. John, and was with Montgomery before Quebec.

During the intervals in his military service he began the study of theology with the Rev. Mr. Brigham, of Fitzwilliam. At the close of this period he became a licentiate and supplied pulpits for brief seasons and served as missionary among the poor of New York for several months. In 1781 he received a call to settle over the Congregational Church and society at Halifax, Vt. The

missive was couched in terms of admiration of his talent as a preacher and respect for his character as a man. It also contained an explicit statement of the conditions upon which he was to be engaged. After reciting the fact that he would be expected to quitclaim one hundred acres of the lot assigned to the first settled minister which had been alienated by the town in settlement of a controverted claim to the whole, it says: "That you may be decently and honorably supported while attending to the work of the ministry among us, we freely and unanimously agree to give you a salary of the sum of forty pounds a year for the first year and increase it five pounds per year until it amounts to fifty-five pounds in silver, at six shillings eightpence per ounce, which sum of fifty-five pounds shall be paid you annually, as you continue our minister." There is nothing ambiguous in this proposition. Reduced to dollars and cents, this church was to pay its first pastor \$183.83 each year after the second year of service, not in the inflated paper money of the period, but in honest silver dollars of the value of six shillings eightpence per ounce. He was, as "the first settled minister," entitled to and received a deed of the remaining two hundred and sixty acres of the lot.

Mr. Goodall remained with the church at Halifax fifteen years. His ministry was successful, and he was universally loved and honored by the people. In the last years of this pastorate he was burdened by ill health, and advised by his physician to relinquish for a time his pastoral work. It appears that he accepted this advice with great reluctance and closed his official relations with the church early in 1796. In the summer and autumn of that year he supplied the church at Antrim. A call would doubtless have been extended to him had his health permitted him to continue his labor in the ministry. In the mean time, having purchased a considerable tract of land and moved his family to Littleton, and finding his health improved by the climate and the influence of an outdoor life, he did not care to hazard these improvements by resuming ministerial labors. While his retirement from pastoral work may be regarded as permanent, it was so in form only. For quite twenty years he continued to preach in this and neighboring towns, filling vacancies in pulpits for brief periods and holding services in communities that were without an established or regular service.

His theological views were those of the most uncompromising Calvinistic school. He studied divinity at a time when the teachings and influence of Jonathan Edwards were potent with his denomination, and he accepted and preached those doctrines without reserve. Next to his Bible the "Freedom of the Will" was

the best worn book in his collection. His sermons were prepared with care, and delivered with an earnestness which evinced his sincerity and carried conviction to the minds of his hearers. A large collection of his sermons were found among his effects, but they disappeared many years since and nothing remains to enable us to form an opinion of their literary merit. It is said they were constructed with logical sequence under heads which sometimes reached twelfthly, and were copiously illustrated with anecdotes and information drawn from history and experience. Their abundance sometimes gave the discourse an appearance of having been ill considered or hastily prepared; but an intelligent hearer states that this habit grew out of the magnitude and varied character of his information, and that the illustrations were not, as a rule, a part of the written sermon, but were interpolated during its delivery. From the sacred desk he preached the truths of religion without fear, withholding nothing which he believed might be profitable to his congregation. His only settled pastorate was successful, and established his reputation as a minister among his contemporaries. A writer of his time¹ has said he was "a man of great moral excellence, useful as a minister, a missionary, and a legislator." His influence on the early history of the town cannot be calculated, but it was great and long-enduring.

He was first elected to the General Court in 1800 as the representative of the class composed of Littleton, Bethlehem, and Dalton, and was continuously re-elected until 1807, and in 1809, and again in 1815, was elected as the representative of the town. While he had been preceded in this office by James Williams and James Rankin, each for a single term, the long-continued service which he rendered gave him an opportunity, which he was the first of our citizens to enjoy, to share in shaping the legislation of the State and earn a reputation for statesmanship. At the close of the legislative year, in March, 1816, he was tendered a re-election, but he declined, with the remark that he "had been in the noise and bustle of the world long enough." His legislative record has been exceeded in length of service and influence only by that of Harry Bingham among our representatives.

David Goodall's legislative career would indicate that he was a modest man, not given to pushing his interests or manifesting a desire to attract the attention of his fellow-members. At that time the House of Representatives had no standing committees to which petitions and bills were referred. Legislation had its origin, almost exclusively, in petitions and resolutions introduced by mem-

¹ Whiton, *History of Antrim*, p. 46.

bers. These were referred to a special committee appointed by the Speaker and consisting of from three to twelve members, the number being determined largely by the importance of the subject-matter. Generally there would be two, and sometimes three, sessions during the year, and questions involving special legislation — such as incorporating turnpikes, ferries, toll-bridges, and banks, or levying a special tax in a town — would be referred, notice given of a hearing to be held during vacation at the most convenient place for the parties interested, and the conclusions of the committee embodied in a report which was handed in at the adjourned session. If the report was favorable it would be accompanied by a recommendation that the petitioners, or other interested parties, “have leave to bring in a bill.” Under this system matters were heard before the bill was before the House.

Mr. Goodall's first vote, as a member of the House, was given against a motion to establish permanently the State Treasury at Concord. His first committee assignment was, with Messrs. Webster and Towle, to consider the expediency of passing an act to encourage the destruction of the Canadian thistle. An ardent Federalist, his vote on all political questions was recorded in favor of that party. As his legislative experience was enlarged, and his ability and character became known to his associates, his usefulness and influence were correspondingly increased, and he became one of the recognized leaders of the House, and was more frequently called to serve on committees than any other member. The principal questions then, as now, occupying the time of the legislature were those calculated to enlarge the facilities of intercommunication and transportation, mainly by granting charters to turnpike corporations. Our representative was opposed to allowing corporations to take private property by a process of condemnation, and voted against all charters that did not contain a provision providing for the purchase of the right of way. He was a strong advocate of all measures calculated to advance the cause of education, and while possessing a strong tendency in favor of economy in the appropriation of public moneys, he voted for the grants and annual appropriations in behalf of Dartmouth College and grants for the benefit of other educational institutions. In 1804 he was chairman of the committee appointed to consider the resolution asking for the passage of an act requiring towns to appoint a board of School Inspectors for the supervision of the public schools, and it was mainly through his efforts that such a law was finally enacted. Another class of legislation, consuming much of the time of legislators, was that relating to the incor-

poration of banks. There was a great demand for "more money," and the advocates of inflation sought to gain their end through the multiplication of these institutions. Mr. Goodall uniformly opposed granting such charters, and but once during his long legislative service did he deviate from this rule. For some unknown reason he cast his vote in favor of incorporating a bank at Walpole. Perhaps Guy Ely, Peter Bonney, or Ephraim Curtis, who had powerful friends in that town, persuaded him into a belief that the claims of Walpole constituted an exceptional case, and the public welfare was to be promoted by granting this charter.

It is somewhat surprising, in examining his political record, to find how little change the lapse of nearly a hundred years has wrought in the character of the questions affecting party interests which came before the legislature. In 1804 the proprietors of the "*New Hampshire Gazette*," a newspaper published at Portsmouth, submitted a proposal to the legislature, offering to print the Laws and Journals of the House and Senate at a price forty-five per cent less than the sum the State was paying to a favored newspaper organ for that work. When the question came before the House, a motion was made that the proposition be accepted. This motion precipitated a political debate, and when the vote was taken our representative stood with his party against the sinister scheme of the Democratic-Republicans to cheapen the public printing. Among the more important political questions upon which he was called to act was the amendment to the Federal Constitution providing that the candidates for President and Vice-President should be separately voted for. A motion was made to postpone action on the measure to the next session of the legislature. He voted for postponement. The motion prevailed. This action was taken at the November session, 1808. At the June session the following year his party was in a minority, and when the question of adoption again came up it was approved by a decisive majority, Mr. Goodall voting with the Federalists in the negative. In 1805 he was chairman of a committee to consider amending or recasting the laws of the State in relation to the taxation of non-residents. This brief review covers but a small part of his legislative activities during the six consecutive years of his service, but it is sufficient to give a general idea of their character and his relations to the industrial and political legislation of that period.

During the session of 1809 his health was such as to debar him from taking an active part in the business of the House. When

he returned, in 1815, after an absence of six years, he found but few of the associates of former years among the members. John Langdon, Samuel and John Bell, and George Sullivan, the leaders of the House during his early service, were absent from its deliberations. They had been succeeded in the leadership by Thomas W. Thompson, Matthew Harvey, Henry Hubbard, John F. Parrott, Richard H. Ayer, and Benning M. Bean. The list is not large, but it contains the names of five persons who held seats in the United States Senate, four members of the national House of Representatives, and three Governors of the State. With some of these Mr. Goodall was perhaps not to be classed in intellectual ability or accomplishments, but in sound judgment and a knowledge of the needs of the people he was their equal, and with them occupied an important position in the House.

As showing the development of the committee system now employed in the dispatch of the business of the legislature, it will be seen that the old was gradually giving way to a more systematic method. On the first day of the session it was voted, "That Messrs. Goodall, Prescott, and Sawyer, with such as the Senate may join, be a committee to take into consideration the petition of Boswell Stevens and others, praying to be incorporated into a religious society, and all petitions for the incorporation of religious societies which may be presented the present session; and that they report on said petitions." He was also a member of a joint standing committee, of which Mr. Parrott was chairman, on "all petitions and memorials which may relate to the Judicial department." Similar standing committees were created on change of names, printers' accounts, and the accounts of sheriffs, but the larger share of the business was referred as formerly. There are no published reports of the debates in existence covering his term of service, but it is known that it was not the practice of Mr. Goodall to engage in the general discussion of questions pending before the House. He spoke frequently in defence of reports emanating from the various committees on which he served, and on such occasions his remarks were brief and to the point. It is a tradition that he engaged in the discussion of the question as to the power of the Legislature, under the Constitution, to authorize private corporations to take land without purchase. He held the view that such legislation was unconstitutional, and contended that even if it were not, it was both unjust and unwise to undertake, through the arm of the law, to deprive a person of his property without his consent. With the termination of the session his legislative career ended, and his party passed from power. Dur-

ing the years that remained to him, he did not attempt to conceal the disappointment he felt over the fact that a perverse people had departed from the paths of political righteousness.

That his intellectual qualities and force of character were fully appreciated by his fellow-citizens there can be no doubt. But the attribute which most endeared him to the people was of the heart rather than of the head. His charity was limited only by the amount of his income. He was not wealthy, but industry and prudence were personal characteristics which brought the inevitable reward, and when he retired from active life, and had made provision for his own and wife's maintenance, he reserved the remainder of his possessions, and devoted the entire income to alleviating the distressed and in sending the Gospel of the Master into unfrequented regions. For many years he gave for benevolent and religious purposes a larger sum than any other person in the county. He was the counsellor of the unfortunate, the friend of the poor, and an exemplar to all as a citizen, a public servant, and a Christian.

His personal appearance was striking. He hardly reached middle height, was broad-shouldered and deep-chested. His head was large and square; his features somewhat irregular, but strong and in keeping with his character; his eyes were gray and penetrating, and surmounted by heavy, shaggy brows. His movements were slow and deliberate; his deportment courteous and kindly. His honesty was an aggressive quality; he knew his rights and was insistent in their maintenance. This characteristic was so strong that it sometimes led his unthinking associates to believe him wanting in the crowning quality of the Christian character, forgiveness of an injury.

Many incidents and anecdotes connected with his history still survive, but they are calculated to mislead rather than to enable us to form a correct impression of his character, and while they might give an idea of the abounding fondness of his sons for playing practical jokes, it is deemed best that they be omitted from this record.

He survived until the spring of 1830, preaching occasionally, but much of his time was given to charitable work and his duties as a magistrate. His life was eventful, cast in a heroic age; he played his part well and died lamented.

The elections held during the remainder of this decade possessed no salient features. The relative strength of political parties remained the same during the period, with the exception of the closing year. The largest Federal vote was 120, cast in 1816;

the smallest, none for governor, and 66 for county officers in 1820. The highest vote cast by the Democratic-Republican party, excepting that of 1820, was 87 in 1816, and for governor, 104 in 1820, while its vote for county officers at the same election was but 40. Its average strength in these years was less than 80. The close of the war inaugurated what has since been termed "the era of good feeling." In State and nation political feeling was dormant, and in many sections it had ceased to exist. The Federal party was in its decadence, but nowhere, probably, did it manifest more vitality than in Littleton. Here its strength, down to 1820, was as four to one, but its vigor was more apparent than real, owing to the strength and character of the leaders who gave to it a share of their strong personality. Such a condition could not be long maintained, and the end was one of utter collapse. Not a vote was cast by this party for governor in 1820, and thereafter its former membership acted on personal rather than political grounds, until the disintegrating elements were united in the Whig organization in 1828.

As representatives to the General Court, Guy Ely followed Deacon Rankin, and continued to be re-elected, with the exception of 1815, until 1819, when William Brackett was chosen for that and the following year.

Mr. Ely was a strong partisan, a man of fine intelligence, earnest in every cause that engaged his attention. He served in the legislature during five terms, in which he stanchly stood by his party on every question that bore its label. The town had never accepted the privilege extended by the laws of the State for the maintenance of religious worship, but had on the other hand resolutely opposed every attempt that had been made looking to such action. Yet Mr. Ely was a vigorous and persistent opponent of the Toleration Act. It is evident that his action on this question was not governed entirely by party considerations, as the tendency of public opinion at the time was such that it was very clear that his personal and party interests were to be served by giving his vote for this important measure. Possibly he failed to interpret correctly the handwriting on the wall, but it is more probable that he preferred to stand by his convictions than to yield to the demands of expediency. His action on this measure was not in accord with the known sentiment of the people, and was an important factor in terminating his legislative career. His successor, William Brackett, entertained the same views, and when the Toleration bill came down from the Senate he voted against it on all stages of its progress through the House.

XVII.

ANNALS.

1810-1820.

THE manufacturing industries of the town continued to be of the most primitive character during the first half-century of its history. Such as existed during the decade from 1810 to 1820 were developed through a process of evolution. The old grist-mill at Rankin's had given way to a better, and the saw-mill had been enlarged and otherwise improved to such an extent that David Rankin had become a manufacturer of lumber instead of a mere sawyer of custom work. A new mill, large for the time, had been built at South Littleton by Michael Fitzgerald for Moses Little. This, too, was designed to manufacture for the market rather than for local business.

In each section of the town towered the stately white pine. These grew in clusters of from four or five to many times that number on nearly every lot in the township. On meadow and mountain side their green tassels waved high in air above their neighbors of the forest. In the early years when the business of the settlers was almost wholly agricultural, these magnificent trees were deemed cumberers of the ground, and many were girdled, and when decay had wrought its perfect work, the skeleton was given to the flames, and soon the soil that had fed and maintained the giant was sending forth corn in its season or giving pasturage to the flocks of the pioneer. This timber soon became sufficiently valuable to repay the farmer for cutting and delivering it on the banks of the Connecticut River. The manufacturers who operated mills at the fall below Hanover and at Walpole began to purchase or bond the standing trees to be cut at such time as they desired to place the product on the market. Mills Olcott, of Hanover, and John Bellows, of Walpole, were among those who were heavy purchasers of pine in this and other towns in the valley. The mills at Rankin's Brook and on the Ammonoosuc cut the huge logs into twelve or sixteen feet lengths, and these were sawed into plank or boards, many being three or four feet in width. This product was carted to the landing below the present village of Woodsville, from whence it was rafted with the current to markets

in Massachusetts and Connecticut. The mill proprietor was satisfied when he received eight dollars per thousand feet for his lumber delivered at the landing, and when the price reached ten dollars, as sometimes happened, the tide of prosperity was at the flood. Some of the pines growing near the river bore the sign manual which indicated that they had been reserved by some one in authority¹ to mast the battle ships of the royal navy. But Fate had decreed that they should float the flag of the infant republic and contest with the Cross of St. George for the supremacy of the western seas. The best of these marked trees were floated to the numerous shipyards on the lower Connecticut and on the Sound, and were used for masts for merchantmen and privateers in the War of 1812-15. Had the manufacturers of those days been gifted with a glimpse into the future, it is probable that much of this timber would have been reserved to swell the revenues of their heirs.

A new industry at this period was that of distilling potato whiskey. Stills were owned in several sections of the town, and for some years did a profitable business. The product was crude and biting. An old gentleman, who may be accepted as an authority on this point, once remarked that a man had better walk to Bath and pay a threepence for a drink of New England rum than to accept a glass of the distilled juice of the potato as a gift at his own fireside. Nevertheless there seems to have been a demand for this liquor until about 1830, when the last still in this town was abandoned. This was the joint property of two brothers, enterprising and useful citizens, one of whom worthily wore the title of a church deacon and the other that of colonel of militia.

An industry that for the first time assumed the proportions of a manufacturing enterprise in 1811, was potash making. The early settlers gathered the ashes from the ground which had been burned over for clearing purposes, leached and boiled the lye until it formed a crude black salt. This they transported in winter to the nearest market, where it was exchanged for what may justly be termed the luxuries of pioneer life,—a few groceries such as spices and tea, and tools which were to be used in adding a finish to rude furniture, buildings, and agricultural implements. The margin of profit between the crude and refined salt was considerable; and this fact led Roby, Curtis, & Co., in 1811, to erect a building for making the refined salts. The factory was built on the site of the carriage shop of N. W. Ranlet & Son. It was a large building. The upper portion was used for the storage of

¹ Probably Coleman, Deputy Surveyor of the Province.

ashes, and from it huge leaches extended to the floor below, where two kettles, each capable of holding several barrels of lye, were ready for the liquor. It was also furnished with refining vats. The building ceased to be used for this purpose early in the thirties, and was left to that slow process of decay which distinguished the substantial structures of those days, with their immense timbers of pine, from the more fragile wooden buildings of the present time. For thirty years it was unused save as a hiding-place for boys, but when it was torn down to give place to a living industry, its frame timbers were as sound as when first put in place.

The north end was losing its prominence as a business centre. The failure and departure of Samuel Learned,¹ Jr., was a blow from which the settlement never entirely recovered. In 1811 the young lawyer, Joseph E. Dow, who had, in 1807, opened a law office in the dwelling which then stood upon the G. W. Fuller place, failed to build up a remunerative practice, and seeking a more promising field for his professional activity, located at Franconia, then the scene of great activity. The building of the blast furnace for the manufacture of pig-iron and the erection of the foundry had given that town a business impetus which promised, beyond any other in this section of the State, a rapid and continuing growth of prosperity. That the promise of success, both to the young lawyer and the town, were not to end in full fruition, is a matter of history.

The life of Mr. Dow has been briefly sketched by the graphic pen of Hon. A. S. Batchellor.² His connection with the town was brief, covering a period of only four years. He was graduated from Dartmouth, and was a useful citizen, serving his associates worthily as moderator of their town meetings and as a member of the Board of School Inspectors, — an office then new to our laws, the duties of which were analogous to those discharged by the superintending committees of a more recent date. His law practice was not large nor important in character, and was principally confined to conveyancing and the discharge of magisterial duties. In fact the Littleton of those years was not a promising field for an inexperienced lawyer. There were few litigants then resident in town, and these were accustomed to employ such able practitioners as Alden Sprague of Haverhill and Moses P. Payson and James I. Swan of Bath, and to these their business continued to be intrusted until the advent of Henry A. Bellows, ten years after the close of this period.

¹ The orthography of this name has been given without the "e," but an examination of an original signature gives it as "Leonard."

² See Proceedings of the Grafton and Coos Counties Bar Association, vol. ii. p. 416.

Mr. Dow remained at Franconia until 1830, when he removed to Thornton, where he resided until 1847, at which time he returned to Franconia. In each of these places of residence his legal knowledge and clerical ability rendered him useful to his fellow-citizens in both a public and private capacity. While at Franconia he held the position of Selectman eight years and that of Town Clerk for the same length of time. At Thornton he served as clerk and as postmaster. It is not probable that he sought any of these offices, but that the public, recognizing his manifest qualifications to fill them with ability, called him into their service. He sprang from a distinguished lineage. His father was General Moses Dow, of Haverhill, who was in the service of the people during nearly all the years of his mature life, and his mother, Phebe (Emerson) Dow, was a woman of great native refinement and ability. The father once declined an election to Congress tendered him by the General Court. It would seem that from his parents Mr. Dow inherited some of the most pronounced traits of his character. He was a refined, scholarly, unambitious man, wanting in the practical qualities, and possibly also in the desires, which lead to the accumulation of wealth or the possession of political honors. Tried by the judgment of this strenuous age, the verdict as to the achievements of his life would be that it was a failure. And such it undoubtedly was, if the value of life is to be determined by the acquisition of worldly possessions, for this man felt the pinch of want and perhaps the bitterness of the realization of wasted opportunities by which poverty might have been averted. But his mental and moral traits were such that he could never have felt the pangs of envy or known the corroding influences of avarice. His journey from early manhood to age was serene and uneventful, and was passed in the discharge of innumerable acts of kindness and the performance of humble but useful public duties. Were the moralist to cast the account and ascertain the balance of joy and sorrow, success and failure, hope and fruition, benefits conferred and benefits received, unselfish devotion to the public welfare, or greed of self-interest which go to fill the measure of every life, it is likely that the verdict in regard to Joseph Emerson Dow would be reversed and his life pronounced an unqualified success.

Mr. Dow married Abigail, daughter of Hon. Jonathan Arnold, a member of the Continental Congress from Rhode Island, and a sister of Governor Arnold of that State. They had five children, four sons and a daughter, one of whom, Moses Arnold Dow, achieved distinction as a publisher and won a measure of worldly

success denied his father. Joseph E. Dow died at Franconia in 1857.

The departure of Mr. Dow was soon followed by the advent of Elisha Hinds, a young lawyer who settled at Ammonoosuc village. He was a graduate of Williams, read law with Christopher Gore, the legal preceptor of Daniel Webster, and located here in 1813. The following year he married Susannah Learned, daughter of Samuel Learned, Jr., and granddaughter of Capt. Nathan Caswell. Soon after the marriage he built the house on the south side of the river now owned and occupied by Otis G. Hale. Here, too, he opened the first law office in the village, and a few years later the first village post-office was established within its walls. This building, still standing, though somewhat changed, is the best preserved relic of those early days still in existence.

As early as 1805 William Brackett had purchased the farm on the meadows now owned by Frank McIntire, and built the house on the west side of the highway, which is still standing and occupied as a dwelling. On the opposite side of the road he erected a large and quite imposing store. This was a building of two stories, and, like the house, was painted red. Generally the buildings of that period were unpainted, and were left in their natural color,—a cold gray which time toned, variegated, and softened into shades which are now much affected for country houses. The old store was abandoned for purposes of trade before 1840, and was some years after razed to the ground. Mr. Brackett successfully competed with Roby, Curtis, & Co. for a share of the trade of this and surrounding towns. He began his commercial career as a clerk under Major Curtis, in the old red store, and soon evinced a genius for traffic, combining the sagacity which accurately forecasts the developments of the future with a mastery of the details of the complicated business system then prevalent with its long credits, its stringency of cash, and a necessity of knowing the value in a remote market of the products of the farm which he was ultimately to accept in payment for his merchandise.

There is little in common between the methods of conducting a mercantile business now and then. In those years the principal market for the purchase of goods was at Portland, though Portsmouth, Newburyport, and Boston were sometimes preferred. For many years the tradesman made an annual visit to market for the purchase of his stock. He received from the city merchant the same accommodation by the way of credit which he extended to his own customers, usually giving notes payable at such time, within a year, as was mutually agreeable.

The trip to market was generally made in early winter or as soon as good sleighing was assured. The time was not a matter of personal convenience or choice, but of business necessity. Freight was almost wholly confined to the winter months, as the highways were so ill constructed and poorly kept that a paying freight could not be transported over them. It was the custom then, and for many subsequent years, for the prosperous farmer to make at least one journey to market on his own account, with a span of horses hitched to the double sleigh, that is still remembered by elderly people. This sleigh had long runners, a box-like body some two feet in height, a floor that extended beyond the tail-board a sufficient distance to furnish a standing-place for the driver. It was painted a Venetian red, and was loaded with a year's surplus product of beef, pork, grass-seed, pearlash, and not infrequently a supply of potato whiskey, with oats for the horses and bean-porridge for the driver. The outfit was then commonly called a "pod-team." A cavalcade was formed of neighbors who were to make the journey, and the trip to market was underway. Before proceeding far it was joined by travellers from other towns, and frequently more than a hundred teams composed the caravan. As it glided over the crisp snow, winding through forest and clearing, over hill and through valley, the long line of red sleighs presented a picturesque scene contrasting vividly with the towering banks of virgin snow which lined the narrow track worn by the sleighs.

Once arrived at their destination, the load of produce was exchanged for salt and such groceries and dry-goods as were deemed essential for future comfort and an occasional luxury. The list was quite sure to include a generous supply of "good old New England rum," and possibly a keg of gin or brandy, — honest liquors all, not the wild tanglefoot of these degenerate days. The return journey ended, other trips were made for the merchant, loading each way with his freight. An average load would contain about eighteen hundred pounds, and the transportation rate was one dollar per hundred.

In the early years of the century the inhabitants of this region purchased many of their dry-goods and small wares from a pedler's cart. Isaac Frye and Washington Williams, sons of Captain James, began their successful mercantile careers as pedlers through northern New Hampshire and Vermont. Subsequently the elder located at Concord and the younger at Portsmouth, where they engaged in trade, and both amassed fortunes. One of the obscure passages in our town records relates to a William Jenness, who for

three or four years paid the largest tax of any citizen of the town. His history is unknown, but this much may be affirmed concerning him: He came here from New York City in June, 1817, and bought of Hector T. George and the widow of David George the farm on the meadows that to the present generation is known as the Flanders Place. He also purchased about that time lot 5 in the 7 range of Snow's survey on Farr Hill, and the pasture opposite the late residence of James W. Place. He was largely engaged in farming, but his principal business was that of a pedler of dry-goods. He was not successful in his ventures, and soon began to part with his real estate. He sold the farm to Rev. Drury Fairbank in 1820. In 1818 he was taxed for \$4000 money at interest, \$1000 stock in trade, the farm and a large stock of cattle, 198 acres of wild land, and a carriage valued at \$250. The last item is likely to have been his pedler's cart. The total tax was about \$45, some ten dollars larger than was paid by John Gile, who had for some years previously stood at the head of the tax list. The money at interest had diminished to \$1600 the following year, and the stock in trade to \$200. The curious might conclude that in one short year he had mastered the arts of the tax-dodger, but the sequel shows that his troubles were the result of misfortune rather than of dishonesty. In 1822 he made an assignment of his possessions in this town to Thatcher Goddard, a Boston merchant, and his name does not again appear in our town records.

The death of Asa Lewis, in May, 1815, was a severe loss to the town. He was a man of much enterprise in all matters that engaged his attention. It was mainly through his efforts that the first meeting-house was built, and he was equally interested in the advancement of the cause of education, and any good that tended to elevate the tone of the community. He was a millwright by trade, and came here in 1799 to put the village mills built by Solomon Mann in order. Luther Thompson, his brother-in-law, soon followed him, and bought the lower farm on the meadows; and this event influenced him to make this town his permanent home. He was among the first deacons of the Congregational Church, was several years a member of the Board of Selectmen, and held other positions of responsibility, frequently serving on committees and filling minor town offices. He built the house known to the present generation as the old Bowman House, which stood on the present site of Opera Block, and is still in service as a tenement in the rear of its original location. After his death the house became the first tavern in the village. Mr. Lewis mar-

ried Mary Thompson of Francestown. They had no children, but adopted Solomon and Hiram Hughes, twins, who were subsequently interested in the mills,—one at the grist-mill, the other as manager of the saw-mill.

About a year after the death of Mr. Lewis, the mills were purchased by Noah and Joseph Farr, who about the close of this period sold to John Gile, who retained the proprietorship many years. Noah Farr bought two acres of land, now the site of the residence of Dr. Sanger, paying for the lot with a load of potatoes. He built the Truman Stevens house, which was moved to its present location, next beyond the residence of Royal P. White, and was converted into a teneiment when Dr. Sanger built his present residence.

An event of these years which left a memory of horror to every resident of the town at that time was the destruction by fire of the carding-mill in December, 1816, and the death in the flames of Truman Palmer and David Richardson. This property was then owned by Luther Knight, who was the employer of Palmer and Richardson. For some reason the men were in the habit of lodging at this season in the mill and making a bed of the bundles of wool. The night was extremely cold, and the fires were kept in full blast. About midnight Mr. Knight was awakened to find the mill filled with blinding smoke. He at once aroused his companions and made his escape by dashing out a window. When he recovered from his somewhat dazed condition, he discovered that Palmer and Richardson had not followed, and as the building was then wrapped with fire it was impossible to rescue the unfortunate men and they perished in the flames. The following spring the site of the mill was purchased by Ebenezer Cushman,¹ who rebuilt the carding and fulling mill.

The story of the "frozen year," as 1816 has been termed, is familiar to all interested in the details of New England history. It caused much inconvenience and some suffering. The winter in this section had been unusually mild, and an early spring gave promise of an abundant harvest. The farmers sowed and planted two or three weeks earlier than had been their custom; but a "black frost" the first week in June cut down wheat, oats, and rye, and destroyed corn that had not sent its blades through the ground. Resowing and planting followed once or twice, only to meet a similar fate. Snow fell in June, and July was so frosty as to destroy all hope of a grain harvest. The

¹ He was the father of Hon. Francis A. Cushman, formerly of Lebanon, and now of Plymouth, some years since a member of the Executive Council of this State.

hay crop was materially injured, and potatoes and other vegetables were grown only in small quantities in sheltered localities. The surplus stock of farm products was used before a planting season returned, and the husbandmen of the north country were without seed, and their neighbors to the south were in a like situation. Fortunately Otis Warren, on the Capt. Peleg Williams place, had raised large crops in 1814 and 1815, and was able in a large measure to supply the demand for seed, corn, and oats; and his farm on the Connecticut meadows became known as Egypt, from the fact that men journeyed from afar to purchase corn from his granaries.

The death of John Bemis in 1811 was caused by exposure and exhaustion on the occasion of the bear hunt of September, 1806. The story has been told many times, and is still a theme of conversation among those who had the tale from participants in that event. Bears were numerous in those days, and their ravages among the flocks and cornfields of the farmers were a constant source of annoyance and some danger. They were often hunted, but few possessed the necessary outfit of guns and dogs trained for the service to engage very often in such an enterprise. The summer and autumn of 1806 were memorable for their devastations and the numerous hunts that were organized for the extermination of these animals.

John Bemis and Jonathan Wheeler then lived on the Luther B. Town farm, and their cornfield was in danger of being stripped by a bear which found the milky ears just to his taste. With the assistance of Levi Hildreth and Noah Farr, they started on a hunt early on the morning of the 9th of September, 1806.¹ They found Bruin busy with his breakfast in the cornfield, and when interrupted started to cross Black Mountain into Dalton. The hunters followed him rapidly; and Bemis, who had a deformed foot, could not make the pace, and as his companions supposed, had returned home. The others continued the chase, and when over the mountain, the dogs headed the bear and drove him back among the three hunters, who were so surprised at the turn of affairs that they failed to terminate the hunt then and there by the slaughter of Bruin. It would seem that his bearship also lost his head, for he made a dash for liberty by rushing past Noah Farr, passing so near him that it is said he brushed Farr's legs. The hunter was armed with an axe only, but in the confusion of the moment made no attempt to strike the bear. Wheeler and Hildreth had discharged their guns, but without effect then. While Wheeler was reloading, Hildreth set upon

¹ The year is uncertain, one authority stating it to have been in 1808.

the bear with empty gun, and succeeded in bending the barrel and doing much damage to the stock. Before Wheeler had finished reloading, the bear made his escape.

A severe snowstorm came on early in the forenoon, and during the day some six or eight inches fell, but the hunters continued their search until nearly nightfall, when they found themselves on the banks of the Ammonoosuc, some little distance below the mouth of Alder Brook. They concluded to return by the way of the village, and started down the river. In getting over a fallen log, Hildreth had injured his ankle, and, being unable to keep up with his companions, fell behind, and did not reach the village until a late hour the following day. The others remained at the village over night and journeyed home the next day. There they learned that Bemis had not returned. All were alarmed for his safety, and a rescuing party was at once organized, and started to search for the missing man. Before night they found traces of his presence which indicated that he had become bewildered and lost his way. He had attempted to start a fire by discharging his gun into a dead tree, and they soon came to the place where he had passed the night on a scant bed of boughs beside a prostrate pine-tree. Here they also found the mutilated remains of his faithful dog, which hunger had compelled him to slay. The following day the party, which had been reinforced by men from the village, found Bemis on the Cole farm, about a mile beyond Alder Brook. He was in a perishing condition, and unable to tell the story of his wanderings. Tucked securely within the ample folds of his blue frock was found a part of one of the hindquarters of his dog. He had made his supper on the night before from the uncooked tongue of that animal. A hasty litter was constructed, and he was borne by relays to the village, and the succeeding day he reached his home. The journey from the village was made under the direction of Joseph W. Morse, and was organized with military precision.

Mr. Bemis never recovered from the effects of this hunt. Confined to the house during the winter, he sold his farm in the spring and passed the remaining years of his life an inmate of his father's family.

During the decade the farmers had improved their possessions by increasing their acreage of tillage, mowing, and pasturage, and their live stock.¹ But to the general view the scene was still one

¹ In 1820 there were 186 polls in town, and the inventory showed the following live stock: Horses 135, oxen 118, cows 373, and a proportionally large amount of young stock. There were 88 acres of tillage, 371½ of mowing, and 351½ of pasturage. Each farmer had a flock of sheep from which the clothing of the family was made, but the number is not included in the inventory.

of exceeding roughness. Fields were still cumbered with stumps and rocks, and fences were rare. Probably the most prosperous farmers were those who resided on the Aminonoosuc meadows, and there a long line of pine stump fence bordered each side of the highway from Isaac Parker's to Luther Thompson's. The long serpentine roots interlaced or shot into the air, and made a fence which might have endured for a century, and some parts of it actually remained in place for more than eighty years, but as the land increased in value and was wanted for cultivation, this made way for the less substantial but more symmetrical board fence.

Live stock continued to roam at large, and the question of the discontinuance of the custom was frequently considered in town meeting. The article in the warrant covering this matter was quickly "passed over." In the course of time extensive and thrifty farmers like John Gile undertook to protect their property from the estrays by impounding and advertising the animals and compelling their owners to pay charges and damage before their release. This method of dealing with the subject proved to be more effective than its consideration in a town meeting where the fenceless farmers constituted a large majority, and estrays soon became as rare as they had formerly been numerous.

In these years, as subsequently, the town was frequently called into court to answer to complaints for not keeping the highway known as the county road in passable form. This road, like most others of the period, built along ridges and over high land, was very crooked, and its path only sufficient in width for the passage of a team. It was the main thoroughfare between Haverhill and Lancaster, and much travelled. It was rocky, full of roots, and in places unbridged. Many hundreds of dollars had been expended upon it, though labor was cheap, — eight cents an hour for a man and four shillings and sixpence a day for a yoke of oxen. But the method did not differ essentially from that so long in vogue in modern days, and was shiftless and extravagant to the last degree of wastefulness. Citizens of other towns, both from above and below, frequently united to secure an indictment against the town and to compel it to raise large sums to be expended in what proved to be temporary repairs. In these ten years more than two thousand dollars, besides the large sum taken from the annual appropriation, was raised to repair the county road, — a very considerable sum when the value of money at the time is taken into account.

There has been preserved in durable form, but not widely cir-

culated, a beautiful description of an important part of the town as it was in 1809. It was written in 1869, by David Goodall, son of David, Jr. Those parts which give his recollections of his journey to mill are here given, together with two or three anecdotes of incidents which occurred nearly a century ago:—

“Some sixty years ago, on a bright, balmy June morning, at the age of five, I was started off on horseback, on a long and perilous journey of four miles to Littleton village to mill. The grist, a bushel each of wheat and rye, was tied with the stirrup strap, and I lifted on to the top. The woods and fields were all bright in their green robes, and the deep pine-clad valley of the Connecticut in plain view, winding away among the hills until lost.”

“A magnificent forest of pine and hardwood—unbroken except by the little cleavings on Bethlehem hills, and showing the outlines of the long bending reaches of the Ammonoosuc—stretched far away to the base of the White Mountains, whose snow-clad peaks stood up boldly and grandly in the vast deep-blue sky. A profound stillness, broken only now and then by the drumming of the partridge and woodpecker, and the gushing, jingling, joyous song of the bobolink. It was one of nature’s most majestic and grand temples, where solitude whispered the name of God and of Eternity. To all it was so beautiful and charming that little I heeded time or space as the old horse plodded on past stumpy, rocky fields and woods, half a mile to Grandsire Robins’, and through woods again to the Nourse Tavern (afterwards the Gile stand), and thence into dense woods another half-mile to the guide-board on the birch-tree, with a hand and thumb and forefinger pointing south, by Mr. Clay’s brickyard, and one west and one east, and thence to the left into the dark shadow of the tall, thick pines along the narrow, muddy, crooked road, a weary way to Mr. Fitch’s and another guide-board; thence by a narrow clearing on the left and thick wood on the right, to the top of the hill; and there was the village, consisting of one store, one tavern, a blacksmith’s shop, schoolhouse, tannery, and a grist and saw and carding and fulling mills, and six dwelling-houses; the dark woods crowding close into it all around, and the frogs piping and bellowing in the marsh where the buildings on the south side of Main Street now stand.”

“Some years earlier,¹ Ira Goodall being seven years old, the men being all gone one day, a troublesome hawk, that had previously declined being shot, seized a hen, and lighting near by on a tree, commenced his feast. Ira got out the old ‘Queen’s Arm’ with an inch bore, and having heard the men say that a hand was the charge for a hawk, and supposing that it meant a hand of each, and that the hand was to be measured lengthwise, put six inches of powder and the same of shot, creeping up within fair range, standing up rested his gun on a

¹ 1705.

limb, and getting good aim, fired. The next he knew he was on the bed in the house, and all the women around him, caring for him and crying, and he covered with blood, his nose and face sadly bruised, and his collar-bone broken. The men found the gun a rod in rear of where he stood, with the ramrod thrown out, the lock knocked off, the hawk dead, holding the hen in a death grip."

"Capt. Benjamin Kellogg was exercising his company at June training in the manual. Private Miller had previously loaded his gun heavily, intending to blow the captain's Bonaparte hat off; and when the order was given 'Make ready, take aim, fire,' he did fire, and knocked the hat ten feet. The heavy wad struck the captain on the forehead, cut through the skin, and, glancing, passed around under the skin, lodging in the back side. In passing it ruptured the arteries at the temple, and the blood spurted out in a large stream all over the captain's ruffled shirt, white vest, buff pants, and red-faced blue coat.¹ Some bystanders caught the captain as he was falling, and Dr. Ainsworth stopped the flow of blood with a compress. The captain had a furlough of ninety days, and Private Miller was fined seventy-five dollars, and paid it, boasting that it was cheap."

"Peter Fuller was six feet high, weighing one hundred and eighty pounds, and was a very powerful man. From much practice he threw a stone with great precision and force. In passing along an old road where the water had left a mass of smooth round stones of all sizes, at a turn of the road he came suddenly upon a bear and two cubs about as large as a cat. Mrs. Bruin, growling and with open mouth, charged upon him furiously. He caught up a stone weighing about a pound, and threw it with all his vim smack into her mouth, and while she was spitting it out, he threw another which struck her fairly on the head. She faced about and retreated at a fast gait. The cubs followed her, and Fuller chased them closely some twenty rods into the woods. When the bear passed around a tree-top (felled) and one cub followed it, Fuller jumped quickly, seized the cub by the hind legs, and swung it up on his breast, and turned and ran some ten rods, when he came to a down tree that lay across his path, some five feet high. He jumped over it, but threw his feet so far forward that when he struck he lost his balance and fell back against a log. At that time the bear struck him with a paw upon the shoulder, and turned down a strip of the vest-back and shirt four inches wide, nearly a foot in length, each claw cutting a clean, deep furrow the same length in the skin. Fuller pitched cubby over his shoulder, broke away, and ran from the bear back to the stones, but saw no more of the bear."

Twelve years after the events narrated by Mr. Goodall, another lad,² who still lives to relate the story, journeyed with his father from his home at North Littleton to the same mill. It was his

¹ Officers only were uniformed.

² Luther B. Town.

first visit to the village, and his remarkable memory enables him to describe the visit with literal exactness. Amos Town came from Keene in 1801, and bought the improvements made by William Wallace on the farm,¹ where he continued to live during the remainder of his life. These betterments consisted of a log house and barn and three acres of cleared land. He paid Wallace sixty dollars for his interest in the place. Wallace held a bond for a deed which he assigned to Town, who purchased the lot of Moses Little. On this farm all his children were born.

In the summer of 1828 Luther accompanied his father to the village. They travelled in an ox-cart with a wooden axletree drawn by a yoke of oxen with a horse on the lead. It was summer, and the road was in what was then called excellent condition ; but it was rough, and "holding on" kept the young lad of nine years busy. The landscape of hill and valley and the winding Connecticut was good to look upon. All the farms now under cultivation were then in their early stages of development, a few acres under cultivation on each, but the primeval forest robed nearly all in living green.

On the first place west of his father's farm lived John and David Wallace. To the right, in the valley of Cow Brook, lived Joel Wilder, and farther on they passed the home of Aaron Palmer, now the property of John G. Elliott. As they drove on down the hill, they passed by the place then occupied by Barney Palmer, now the house of the widow of the late William C. Nourse. The last place on this road, the Mann's Hill and North Littleton highway, was owned by Zenas L. Bemis. At the corner where they turned into the county road, stood the Williams Tavern, then kept by Edmund Pickett, the son-in-law of the old Captain who had but recently died. On the Larned place lived Naboth Lewis, an old Revolutionary soldier. This farm was but recently owned by James W. Merrill. The Richardson farm was then owned by Anson and George W. Wheeler, who had separate dwellings, — one on the site of the present barn, the other where Mr. Richardson's house stands. All the farms from this to that now owned by William Bowman were owned by Wheelers, or their brother-in-law, Samuel F. Hammond. Tillotson dwelt where the river road debouches from the county road. His father, Silas Wheeler, resided with him. Vespasian Wheeler lived where Milo Harris now resides. The next, or Gilman Wheeler, farm was originally a part of the Vespasian Wheeler place. Upon the death of that gentleman the place was divided between his sons Dana and Gil-

¹ Now owned by John Lyster.

man; the last named built the stone house. From this place the road, which had formerly run to the left and passed the house and shop of Josiah Newhall, but had been changed to run directly to the meeting-house, traversed a dense wood, most of it being the property of John Gile. Passing the meeting-house, the route travelled to the village was the same described by Mr. Goodall; but many changes had taken place in the ownership of the homes along its line. Thomas Fuller then owned the brickyard, and his house was on the site of Mr. Kilburn's farmhouse. Then came the limekiln lot, where Peter Fuller, the hero of Mr. Goodall's bear story, lived and manufactured lime. From this point to the junction of Main and Meadow streets the road was through the forest. Very nearly on the site of the late Isaac Calhoun's residence stood a small one-story house occupied by Solomon Fitch, who had moved there from the north part of the town. Mr. Fitch was a useful citizen, and while not a jack-at-all-trades, he could do many things well. He was a butcher, farmer, surveyor, and shingle-maker. From this house the road passed through another stretch of woods to the present meeting-house hill. On the Silsby place Freeman Palmer lived in a wooden house; he had a blacksmith's shop in what is now a part of Mr. Silsby's garden. Col. Timothy A. Edson had bought out Noah Farr on the Sanger place. As they jogged down the hill they passed James Webster at work by the roadside hewing timber for the "old yellow store" soon to be erected by George Little, a son of the Moses who at that time owned more than ten thousand acres in the town. On the Charles F. Eastman place Capt. Isaac Abbott lived in what was subsequently, for many years, the law office of Henry A. Bellows. Thayer's Hotel croquet ground was occupied by the shoe-shop of Webster B. Merrill. The only other changes in the village between 1809 and 1823 were on the north side of the street, where Dr. Burns and Major Aaron Brackett had built substantial residences.

Neither of these narratives strictly belongs to the decade which it is the purpose of this chapter to describe. One precedes it by a single year, the other follows it after a lapse of three years. But together they give what may be accepted as a good picture of the scenes and progress of events during the intervening thirteen years. David Goodall's home was on the farm long the property of Arza Eastman on the old Portland road, as the highway from Lyman, now Monroe, was formerly called.

XVIII.

ANNALS.

1820-1840.

THE half-century mark, from the settlement of the town by Captain Caswell, was reached in April, 1820. The years had been given to opening up farms from the primeval forest and building such primitive mills as were essential to the limited wants of the inhabitants.

The growth of the town had begun to centre at Ammonoosuc Village, as it was then called, which increased in commercial and manufacturing importance with a slow but steady march for thirty years, until the building of the railroad in 1853, when it advanced by leaps and bounds.

In the twenty years covered by this chapter many changes took place in the village. The firm of Roby, Curtis, & Co. was dissolved by death. Dr. Roby died in 1818, and Ephraim Curtis in 1825. The "Old Red Store" which this firm built, and where its prosperous business was conducted, was the social and political headquarters of the town. The firm was annually licensed to sell spirituous liquors, and the pipes and casks were arrayed in a long row on heavy timbers in the back store, and a gill cup hung from the spigot for the accommodation of thirsty customers. The books of this firm are probably no longer in existence, but could they be called back, what a tale their musty pages would reveal! Here the village worthies, the esquire, the statesman, and the major, met each evening, held their court, and rendered judgments from which there was no appeal; and as the social glass passed to and fro, they entertained their audience with wit and wisdom, and then, over-mellow, each found his home and waiting spouse, who, nothing daunted, assisted her weary lord and master to his bed. To this sober age the picture may seem startling, but the life of three generations ago was not that of to-day. Then no man lost caste by reason of over-indulgence in drink, for the reason that it was a universal custom, indulged by priest and people. The principal exceptions to this rule were found in the austere lives of Dr. William Burns and Elisha Hinds, who were all their days

total abstainers. There may have been others who in that far distant day followed their examples; but if so, neither history nor legend has transmitted the story of their virtues.

After the death of Major Curtis, the business was conducted by William C. and Aaron Brackett, who purchased the stock of Elisha Hinds, administrator of the estate of Mr. Curtis. About 1833 they built the large store now occupied by English & Bond, and their stock was transferred to it. The "Old Red Store," thus abandoned, fell rapidly into desuetude, and some years after was purchased by the late Capt. James Dow and removed to Pleasant Street and converted into a carpenter's shop and subsequently into a dwelling-house.

Dean Conant,¹ when a young man, came from Windsor, Vt., and rented one of the Bonney buildings back from Main Street, and was in trade for about two years (1824-25). He married Almeria, daughter of Peter Bonney, and probably, believing he had secured all that was of value here, removed to Charlestown soon after. Mrs. Conant was a charming and cultivated woman. She subsequently, when widowed, returned and lived in the Southworth house, which she had inherited from her brother, Franklin R. Bonney.

About 1824 George Little, of Newbury, Mass., moved to town and built what was long known as the "Yellow Store." The timber for this store was drawn the preceding season, and the store was first occupied in the autumn of 1824. Mr. Little was active in business, politics, and the militia, and attained the rank of major in the line. His personal and business characteristics have been described by William J. Bellows:—

"Of Mr. Little, it may be said that his like is seldom met with. Well educated, of gentlemanly instincts and address, with strong convictions, and fearless in expressing them, with a knowledge of the world acquired by mingling with all classes, both socially and in a variety of business relations, he could readily adapt himself to any position with credit. But with all these qualifications he was eccentric and absent-minded to a degree that rendered him unsafe in the management of details in small matters incident to the keeping of accounts in a retail business, the reason apparently being that his mind was constantly occupied by matters of large moment, leaving minor considerations unheeded. He would walk the entire length of the street, earnestly talking and gesticulating to himself, without recognizing his best friend whom he might meet. These moods, however, disappeared when the matter in hand was of sufficient importance to command his attention.

¹ He was the grandfather of Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of the Philippine Commission.

Although nominally in trade, therefore, it can hardly be said that he was practically identified to any considerable extent with the buying and selling of merchandise in Littleton; yet he was far from being an unimportant factor in the growth and development of the town.”¹

Mr. Little was active in town affairs as well as in many business enterprises, including a supervision of his father's large landed property in this town, and a membership in the firm of Bellows, Redington, & Co. As the representative of his firm he visited England to arrange for the sale of the Fairbanks scales in that country. This venture, which was counted upon to make a fortune for all the parties interested, was not successful, as the English agent failed to fulfil his contract.

In 1829 George B. Redington purchased the interest of Mr. Little in the “Yellow Store,” and he in turn sold his lease to Colby & Eastman in 1836, when he built the brick store at the corner of Main and Saranac Streets. The firm of Colby & Eastman was soon dissolved by the retirement of the senior member, and in 1838 Henry Mattocks became a member of the firm. In 1836 John Farr, who had served a long apprenticeship under Mr. Curtis and Major Brackett, entered into a partnership with Marquis L. Goold, who was for some years a clerk for William Brackett in the meadow store, and they erected the building at the corner of Main and Brook Streets, and occupied it for three or four years for purposes of trade.

Among the valuable additions to the citizenship in these years were Henry A. Bellows, William J. Bellows, Truman Stevens, John Merrill, Francis Hodgman, and Philip C. Wilkins. Mr. Stevens was a harness-maker, but early gave his attention to the development of the general business interests of the town, and by his great enterprise and ability added much to its advancement and welfare. Henry A. Bellows, beside his law practice, which soon became large, was long associated with Mr. Stevens in his business ventures. He purchased the lot then owned by Capt. Isaac Abbott, but now occupied by the residence of C. F. Eastman. Mr. Bellows moved a part of the old house to the west line of the lot and remodelled it for an office, and built, in 1835, an attractive dwelling on the old site.

The twenty years from 1820 to 1840 were memorable for the growth — indeed it may be said for the creation — of the village. All the dwellings on the north side of Main Street west of the Dr. Burns homestead, now owned by Dr. McGregor, except the

¹ See Littleton Centennial, pp. 247, 248.

old house which then stood on the Dr. Sanger lot, were built in these years, as were most of those on the south side of the street, including, beside those already mentioned, stores at the west corners of Main and Mill Streets;¹ the Colby Building, now occupied by Cyprian Trombly; the Eastman Block; the Cohashauke Club-house, built for a cabinet shop by John Merrill; the drug-store of Herbert E. Kenney, erected by Francis Hodgman; the Ouver-and Block; the Union House, now removed back from its original site; the brick store, the original building on the Cottage Hotel lot; the brick house, the Batchelder house, where now stands the Tarbell house, owned by Dr. Beattie; the W. A. Haskins house, the residence of Dr. Parker; and the house at the corner of Main and Meadow Streets. A large proportion of these buildings were erected between 1830 and 1840. It requires but a casual glance at the list to show that the period was one of unusual activity and great prosperity.

In the same period was laid the foundation of Aphthorp, or the Scythe Factory, village, as it was then termed. Edmund Carleton built the sawmill, so long operated by Calvin F. Cate, and in 1835 Ely, Farr, & Co. erected a shop and began the manufacture of scythes at this village.

While the material growth of the town was satisfactory, its moral and educational welfare was not neglected. The first village church was dedicated on the 8d of July, 1833, and the No. 8 school district was divided, and Districts 14, at the Scythe Factory, and 15, which embraced that portion of the village lying west of School Street and the line of No. 6, were created, and substantial school-houses built. That in 15 contained three rooms, was of two stories, and while without ornament was quite an imposing structure for that day.

The greatest obstacle to the progress of the remote interior towns during the early years of the century was a want of easy intercommunication with the markets on the seacoast. In 1802 there were but three post-offices in the north country. These were at Haverhill, Littleton,² and Lancaster. About this time the Federal government was active in creating new post-routes and establishing new post-offices. From an account printed in 1800, it is learned that "Post roads have been very much extended of late through the United States; a list of them would be too prolix here. The main road extends from Brewer's at Schrodus, Maine,

¹ Mill Street forms a quarter-circle, with an easterly and westerly entrance into Main Street.

² This was at North Littleton.

to Rocky Landing in Georgia, a distance of more than 1500 miles. A great number of cross roads are established for a general intercourse with the interior part of the States. The General Post-Office is kept at the seat of government." In 1802 there were 1017 post-offices in the United States. In 1808 "four clerks were allowed the Postmaster-General, each of whose salary was not to exceed \$500 per annum."¹ The marvels of the century are manifold, but not the least of them is the upbuilding of a postal system rendered possible by thousands of inventions calculated to advance commerce and the arts.

The story of the first post-office and mail-route has been told. Eighteen years after that important event, on the 8th of February, 1820, an office was established at "Littleton Village," with Elisha Hinds as postmaster. The office was at the dwelling of Esquire Hinds, now the residence of the widow of the late Otis G. Hale. This house was the only one on the south side of the river within the present limits of the village district. The salary of Postmaster Hinds for the first year was \$13.09. In 1824 it had increased to \$17.97. Soon after the Bracketts purchased the "Old Red Store" the office was moved to that establishment, and A. S. Allen, then one of the clerks in the store, was made assistant postmaster. In 1825 the name of the office was changed from Littleton Village to that of Glynville. Dr. Burns relates that when the postmaster requested him to sign a petition asking for a change of name, he made objection to the "y," and asked to have the letter "e" substituted therefor; but the Esquire was obdurate. The Doctor regarded the new name as a misnomer. As the location was in a beautiful glen, the name he suggested would have been appropriate, while the one approved by Mr. Hinds was without local significance. However, the name did not long survive. When Andrew Jackson became President and the doctrine of "To the victor belongs the spoil" became the rule, Simeon B. Johnson, a stout Jackson man, was appointed postmaster in place of Ephraim Hinds, who had supported Adams. The office was moved to the "Yellow Store," and in December, 1830, was named Littleton, a designation it has since retained.² Mr. Johnson continued in

¹ U. S. Laws, 1808.

² The first office bearing this name of Littleton, and the first in town, was established at North Littleton, September 30, 1802. The name was changed to Pingreeville, June 12, 1828, and this to North Littleton, January 19, 1843. The first office at West Littleton was created May 27, 1857, with George Carter as postmaster. This office was discontinued in December, 1864, and was re-established as Pattenville in July 19, 1890, with John Burgin as postmaster. There was an office at South Littleton during a considerable part of the time; the Littleton Lumber Company operated a mill at that point.

office until 1841. When Harrison became President, Guy Ely was appointed to this office.

Old residents still refer to Mr. Johnson as a model postmaster, gentlemanly and exceedingly obliging to the patrons of the office. During the twelve years he held the position, there were at first two and later but three mails a week each way. It was long before the day of boxes, and it was his custom to deliver such mail matter as remained uncalled for on the day of its arrival, at the home of village residents. It is quite probable that he inaugurated the system now so universal in our cities of mail delivery by carriers. The Esquire — all postmasters bore the title in the days of long ago — wore the conventional tall hat, and in this he deposited such mail matter as remained in the office, and started on his mission of delivery. His route was up one side of Main Street and down the other, thence back to the office. Knocking at the door, while awaiting a response, he removed his beaver and selecting the mail stood with uncovered head, and when the door was opened handed in the letter with a courteous bow, resumed his hat, and continued his trip. Postage in those days was seldom prepaid, and the charge to the recipient was sometimes a matter of grave concern.⁴

The stage-line from Haverhill to Lancaster was founded in 1820 by Samuel Ross of Bath. The conveyance was a three-seated canvas top wagon drawn by a pair of horses. This stage made two trips each week, leaving Haverhill Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and leaving Lancaster for the return on Tuesday and Saturday mornings, making the distance of fifty miles in a day. The fare was two dollars. The carriage was of the style which is now called a mountain wagon without springs, but with wooden rockers on each side, resting on leather straps of many thicknesses, which broke the jolt and jar of the carriage as it passed over the numerous obstructions in the road. This wagon was drawn by a pair of horses, which were changed for fresh animals at distances of fifteen

¹ The postal rates in 1802 were as follows: "For every single letter conveyed by land, not exceeding 40 miles, 8 cents; over 40 and not exceeding 90 miles, 10 cents; 90 and not exceeding 150 miles, 12½ cents; 150 and not exceeding 300 miles, 17 cents; 300 and not exceeding 500 miles, 20 cents, and exceeding 500 miles, 25 cents." In 1820 the rate was: "Every letter composed of a single sheet of paper, conveyed not above 30 miles, 6 cents; over 30 miles and not exceeding 80 miles, 10 cents; over 80 miles and not exceeding 150 miles, 12½ cents; over 150 miles and not exceeding 400 miles, 18½ cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents.

"Every letter composed of two pieces of paper, double those rates; every letter composed of three pieces of paper, triple those rates; every letter composed of four pieces of paper, weighing one ounce, quadruple those rates; and at the rate of four single letters for each ounce any letter or packet may weigh." Newspaper rates bore a comparatively proportionate rate. In 1840 the above rates remained unchanged.

or twenty miles. A few years after the establishment of the line, Mrs. Anne Royall visited the mountains and necessarily came to this town and also journeyed to Lancaster. In the "Black Book" she relates some incidents connected with her ride by stage to the Upper Coos.¹ The trip was made in November after a heavy fall of snow. She says : —

"Being told that the stage was ready, upon going to the door I found, instead of a covered sleigh, a great open square box² upon runners, and it raining very hard. Upon remonstrating with the driver, he was very insolent, and swore I should pay double for going in that; it was hard going for the horses (the snow melting), and if I did not pay what he asked, I might stay, and thus I was forced to submit; the box was filled with dirty lumber withal, . . . and had it not so happened there were three young men in the box I should have been afraid to venture. . . . One of the passengers was quite a decent young man,³ and having an umbrella he very politely held it over my head. . . . This young man had served in the late war, and related many anecdotes of my friends and the battles he was in. He was in the battle of Queenstown and Chippewa. . . . He spoke in high praise of Colonel Towson, Generals Brown, Ripley, Scott, and Jessup."

Her description of the scene along the route is interesting at this distance of time. She continues : —

"The country from Littleton to Lancaster is thinly settled, the hills swell into vast mountains, and the yellow pine, birch, and maple appear mixed with hemlock and spruce. A few fields are seen at a distance on the Vermont shore, of a circular figure, with smooth white stones contrasted, and mingled with the rough yellow pine, which at this season seems to be blooming with white roses; these, with sharp ridges, deep valleys, rushing streams, rocks, and precipices, with the beautiful Connecticut (though frozen in many places), present to the delighted traveller a scene rich in variety and beauty. . . . Deer abound in this part of New Hampshire. As we were changing horses in the evening at a house perched on a lofty rise, at the foot of which the Connecticut rolls swiftly on, with a soft, low murmuring sound, the landlord of the house very politely came out to converse with me as I sat in the box. Seeing the rocks in the river covered with such moss as I have seen deer feeding on, it reminded me of them, and I asked the gentleman if there were any deer in the neighborhood. 'Yes,' he said; 'they very often come down the hill on the opposite shore to drink, and eat the moss in the heat of the summer days.' He had formerly killed many,

¹ The orthography of this word follows that used in the laws of the State at the period referred to.

² The red or pod sleigh of those days.

³ Major John W. Weeks.

but they were now grown scarce. Nothing could exceed the beauty of the road as we drew near Lancaster. It had long been night, but the moon shone, the evening mild and thawing, the rain had ceased, and our road ran on the brink of the river, which, though very narrow, was smooth and straight. It was quite late when we reached Lancaster; the soldier (I believe an officer) stopped some distance back."

At the time Mr. Ross extended the stage line from Haverhill to Lancaster, or but a few months afterward, a weekly mail was carried between Plymouth and this town through the Franconia notch. It consisted of a single pouch strapped on the back of a horse. This pouch contained the mail for delivery at all the offices between the terminus and that for more distant points. Arriving at the office, the bag was delivered to the postmaster, who examined its contents, taking such as he found addressed to his office, returned the rest to the pouch with such as he had to add to it, and gave it to the post-rider, who continued his solitary journey through the woods.

There were men of enterprise in all the towns in this section of the State who desired to increase the means of communication with the State capital and Portsmouth. In this town Henry A. Bellows, Truman Stevens, and Capt. Isaac Abbot were of this class. Nathan Pike, of Waterford, Vt., was one of the most ardent advocates of this plan. He visited the several towns along the line of the proposed route between Plymouth and Waterford, and addressed public meetings called to consider methods for the establishment of the stage line. These meetings were largely attended and very enthusiastic. At a meeting held in this town he pleaded long and eloquently in behalf of his favorite project. He gave statistics showing the number of double sleighs that made the annual trip from northern Vermont to Portland, with the tonnage and value of their freights, and claimed that a large percentage of this business would be diverted from Portland to Portsmouth, and a regular line of freight teams, as well as the mail and passenger stage, established under his plan of operations. "This line," he declared, "would scoop all the travel between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Pole."

A meeting of this character was held at Franconia January 25, 1828. Col. Timothy A. Edson presided, and George Little served as secretary. Nathan Pike, Joseph Palmer, Joshua Quimby, William Quimby, Levi Parker, Jonathan Bowles, and Isaac Smith constituted a committee on resolutions, whose report favored the project of a road through Franconia Notch connecting with that to Concord and thence to Portsmouth, and providing for two

committees, one on ways and means and the other on petitions to the legislature. Elisha Hinds, of this town and N. P. Rogers, of Plymouth, were members of the first committee.

The merchants of Portland became alarmed over the outlook, and fearing the loss of trade began a counter agitation. Their remedy for the threatened evil was to make the way easier by building new roads and straightening and repairing existing ones. To this end they gave their money, and secured the passage of a law by the Maine Legislature making an appropriation for building a road through the Ammonoosuc valley from the present Bethlehem Junction to this village. This movement was effective, to a large extent, in holding the trade of this section for the Maine city.

The efforts of Mr. Pike and his associates were successful; the stage line was founded under the auspices of a corporation of which that gentleman and Messrs. Russell, Webster, and Merrill of Plymouth, Stevens, Ely, and Abbott of Littleton were the directors. It is evident, judging from the sequel, that the glowing anticipations of its projectors were not realized, for after a precarious existence of eighteen months the assets of the corporation were disposed of to Truman Stevens and Isaac Abbott, who operated the line for some years with varying success and failure.

The first "coach" was similar to the one in use on the Haverhill and Lancaster line which has been described, drawn by a pair of horses when the travelling was considered good, but an extra horse was put on the lead spring and autumn, and sometimes after a heavy storm in winter. The driver was Olcott Holton, who was famous in his day for his ability to wind the horn and send its notes echoing among the hills.

The enthusiasm awakened among the people by the promoters of the scheme of founding the line was akin to that which is witnessed at the present time when a new line of railroad is about to be built into regions where the shrill sound of the locomotive whistle has never penetrated. Extensive preparations were made to welcome its advent, and when the music of Holton's horn first floated across the valley from the heights near the junction of the Franconia and Bethlehem roads, all the inhabitants of the village, largely augmented by reinforcements from other parts of the town, turned out to give him greeting. The coach was met on the hill by a cavalcade of horsemen and a numerous party on foot, who escorted it to the Union House, then but a few weeks opened to the public. Feasting and speech-making followed, and the party

separated, firmly convinced that the occasion they had celebrated was the harbinger of better and more prosperous days for the town. They were a full day nearer Concord and Portsmouth than they had been, and that fact counted for much even then. The proprietors advertised their line in some of the publications of the day, and demonstrated their determination to make the venture a success if making its advantages known to the public would contribute to that result.¹

In the autumn of 1828, while making the trip from Plymouth, the stage was overtaken by a severe snow-storm, and when it reached the present site of the Flume House it was stuck in a drift from which the horses with the assistance of the driver and his passenger could not extricate it and it was abandoned. The horses were unhitched, Houlton mounted one and led another, while the passenger rode the leader, whose backbone was prominent, and as sharp as the edge of an inch board. Thus mounted, they continued the trip to Littleton. When he came to pay his fare, the passenger claimed that in consequence of the manifest inconvenience to which he had been put and the injury sustained, a reduction from the usual rate should be made; to this Holton assented, and discounted a ninepence (12½ cents). This seems to have satisfied the passenger who rode "Crazy Isaac" from the Flume to this town. On the return trip the wagon was found where it had been left, but the heavy canvas top was missing, evidently having been borne away by the wind. Search was made in every direction for it, but without avail. The following spring it was discovered some rods distant from the scene of the accident, lodged in the top of a tall tree. In 1829 a four-horse coach built at Rumney by Robert Morse was put on this route, and its first arrival was the occasion of another celebration in this town.

Before the close of 1840 Littleton had grown to be a stage centre. From here routes extended in many directions,—to Lancaster, Conway, Plymouth, Haverhill, and Danville in Vermont.

¹ "PLYMOUTH, FRANCONIA, LITTLETON, N. H. AND WATERFORD, VT. MAIL STAGE. Leaves Col. Wm. Webster's Stage House, Plymouth, Tuesday and Saturday at 1, P. M. after the arrival of the Concord Stage, and arrives in Franconia at 6, P. M. leaves Gibb's Hotel, Franconia, Wednesday and Saturday morning at 5, and arrives in Littleton at 6 A. M. and in Waterford at 7, A. M. leaves Pike's Hotel Waterford, Thursday and Sunday evening and stops over night at Franconia. leaves Franconia Monday and Friday at 4, A. M. and arrives in Plymouth at 10 A. M. and in Concord at 6 P. M. via Campton, Thornton, Peeling, Lincoln, the celebrated Old Man of the Mountain, the artificial (?) Rock Basin, Minerals, two large Iron Manufactories all of which are in Franconia; and Littleton to Waterford, Vt. Intersecting at Littleton with the Lancaster Stage, and at Waterford with the Danville Stage; . . . Fare from Plymouth to Franconia \$1.50 to Littleton \$1.75 to Waterford \$2. Badger & Porters Stage Register. No. 11, p. 17, Boston, 1827.

The drivers were men of distinction in their vocation. Among them were Major Cephas Brackett, Lucius A. Russell, Curtis and Damon Y. Clark, Phineas Cook, Stephen B. Hale, Horace Campbell, and other knights of the whip of less renown. Some of those named were in demand in distant parts of the State on occasions of ceremony when a large number of horses were to be handled by the driver.

Another and more ambitious effort was made to add to the means of communication with the sea-board. In January, 1826, a delegate convention representing the towns in the Connecticut valley between Barnet and Canada line, was held at Lancaster "to concert measures for the promotion of the great object of improving the navigation of the Connecticut River to Lake Connecticut and opening a canal by the way of Nulhegan and Clyde Rivers to Lake Memphremagog." Dr. William Burns and William Brackett were delegates from this town, and Nathan Pike and Lyman Hibbard represented Waterford. A series of resolutions, setting forth the great advantages to the States immediately interested and the nation at large, were adopted, and committees raised to execute the plans of the Convention. Gen. David Rankin was a member of that on a memorial to the General Court to aid the project.

When the question of increased mail communication with the world was under discussion, a kindred matter, that of enlarged hotel accommodations, was discussed, and the result was the building of the Union House by Silas Hosmer, in 1826. Mr. Hosmer had been landlord of the "Tavern," or old Bowman House, and found its capacity unequal to the demands of a constantly increasing business. The new hotel stood for many years upon what is now a vacant lot on Main Street, now owned by D. C. Reinich, directly north of the present location of the hotel which was moved back in 1893 or 1894 and rechristened the Littleton House. In front of this house was a frog-pond, and the street was filled in, first with logs and brush and then with earth, until it was made passable. The present site of the Bellows Store and the grounds in front of the residence of H. H. Southworth constituted a part of this marsh. As late as 1848 this condition continued, and at that time an old disused coach body was cast into its waters on the eve of the Fourth of July by some mischievous boys, and its remains now repose beneath the well-kept sward of Mr. Southworth's lawn. The opening of this hotel, like the completion of nearly every enterprise in those days, was a matter of ceremony. A public meeting was held in the hall, connected with the house, which was opened with

prayer by the Rev. Drury Fairbank ; remarks were made by the clergyman, Nathaniel Rix, Jr., Bliss N. Davis, of Waterford, and others. One of the speakers declared the new house to be the finest tavern in the State north of Concord. After the speeches the party repaired to the dining-room, where a bountiful repast was spread for their entertainment. As the tavern then stood, it was of two-thirds its present frontage. The west third was added by Lucius A. Russell in 1889.

The Union House was the first building erected in the village for use as a tavern. The Bowman House having been primarily a dwelling, was converted into a tavern as a matter of necessity, as both man and beast must be housed and fed ; and it seemed for some years the only place adapted to their accommodation. It was in these years a favorite stopping-place with the farmers journeying from Northern Vermont to Portland with their "pod teams" loaded with the products of the farm to be exchanged for the stock of the merchant. As many as one hundred and thirty of these teams have been known to pass through the village in a day. The round trip of 226 miles from the village was usually made in eight days. But occasionally it was traversed in much less time. Col. Joseph W. Morse once started from his place at the north end with a single team loaded with butter, which he sold for groceries, and was home again after an absence of but five days. Henry Bemis also made the journey in the same time.

One of the great events in the life of old and young in the days of long ago was the celebration of the Fourth of July. The martial spirit which had its birth in the trying period of the Revolution still survived, and had been intensified by the events of the war for "free trade and sailors' rights" in 1812-15. With rare exceptions the people still believed that England was in the wrong in both of these contests ; that she had attempted in the first instance to subvert the liberty of the colonies for commercial gain, and in the second to assert her claim to dominion over the seas by might alone without reference to questions of right. Under these circumstances, animated by an intense love of liberty, they were accustomed to assemble on the birthday of the nation, and celebrate that great event in the spirit foretold by John Adams soon after the proclamation of the Declaration of Independence.

The people of Waterford and Lunenburg, Vt., and of Littleton were accustomed to unite for the purpose of celebrating the day, in each town alternately. The rule was not always observed ; but

the day, under this arrangement, was celebrated in Littleton in the years 1824, 1827, and in 1880. In the last-named year the occasion was observed at the north end. General Rankin acted as marshal of the day, and Rev. Drury Fairbank as chaplain. The Declaration of Independence was read by Henry A. Bellows, and Hon. Nathaniel Rix, Jr., was the orator. It is said that the orator did not spare Great Britain; while he extolled the glories of our own land with patriotic fervor.

In 1827 the day was becomingly observed at the village. It was ushered in with a national salute at dawn, fired from a two-hundred-pound weight.¹ The people from this and surrounding towns assembled in a field, then owned by Capt. Isaac Abbott, now the grounds surrounding the residence of Charles F. Eastman. At that time it was used, in part, as a lumber yard. Boards were arranged in suitable piles in a semicircular form, to serve as seats. They faced a platform on which were seated the officers of the day and soldiers of the Revolution and of the War of 1812. Gen. David Rankin was again the marshal of the day, and Charles Davis, of Waterford, Vt., the orator.² The exercises were of the usual order, including singing. At their conclusion the people repaired to a building which stood near where the old brick store now is; then a large wooden structure occupied the site, which was used by Silas Hosmer as a storehouse and chair-shop. Here a bountiful repast loaded the tables, to which all were invited. General Rankin officiated as toastmaster, and in that capacity offered this sentiment: "President Adams,—may he be our next President." Col. Timothy A. Edson, an ardent Jackson man, was on his feet at once, and countered with this toast: "John Quincy Adams,—may he be the President long enough to fill up the measure of his

¹ In those days, before the invention of the Fairbanks scales, heavy articles of merchandise and produce were weighed by being placed on a platform suspended from one end of a balance-rod, from the opposite end of which was hung another platform, on which the weights were placed. The principle of this scale is still adopted in those manufactured for use by goldsmiths and apothecaries. Some of these weights weighed one and two hundred pounds. In adjusting their weighing capacity, holes were frequently bored to remove sufficient iron to make the weight correct. One of the largest of these weights was used on this occasion. A heavy charge of powder, with a fuse, was inserted; then it was packed with earth and grass, much after the fashion of a blasting charge, when it was ready for the live coal. This, in those days, was used as a substitute for a cannon.

² Mr. Davis was a young lawyer who had but recently begun practice. He subsequently removed to Danville, Vt., then the county seat. It was commonly believed that the defeat of his aspirations to represent Waterford in the Legislature had something to do with his removal. The fact probably is that Danville was a better field for the practice of his profession. He was a skillful practitioner, and subsequently became a judge of the Supreme Court.

father, and then wait until his betters are served — the People and Andrew Jackson." These sentiments, and many of like character, were enthusiastically received by the partisans of the respective candidates. But Esquire Ephraim Hinds felt it his duty to rebuke the gentlemen for desecrating an occasion so sacred by allusions to party politics. Thus did the local politicians inaugurate the campaign of 1828 in this town.

The small boy was in evidence then, as now, on all patriotic occasions. Every instrument or utensil capable of sound or noise was brought into service and made to contribute a share in making night hideous. The Chinese firecracker was unknown to the urchins of those days; but soon after Major George Little brought, on his return from a visit to Newburyport, a box of these disturbers of the public peace, which were used on the following Fourth of July. It was many years before they again added to the terrors of such a celebration. It is believed that no other formal celebration of the day was had during these years. But in 1834 it was observed by a military display. A militia company from Sugar Hill (Lisbon) was invited by the citizens of the village to train here. The invitation was accepted, and the company displayed its proficiency on Main Street, and then, with invited guests, dined in an artificial grove constructed near the east side of the Union House. It was an informal banquet, and the company became so hilarious that real war was one of the consequences, and it was deemed prudent not to repeat the experiment.

The boys, without distinction of age or growth, were sure to gather in force when a circus or caravan came to town. The first visit of one of these entertainments was in the summer of 1821. It was a small affair. The shows of these days, great establishments which traverse the land in special trains, compared with those of 1825, are in many ways typical of the immense advance the country has made in material things. This show of 1821 had but one cage, which contained a young lion. Still it created a sensation and gathered a crowd of sightseers from all quarters. The small tent under which it exhibited was pitched in Silas Hosmer's yard, where Opera Block now stands. The same company came again in 1826, much enlarged. It then comprised a cage of leopards, one of llamas, another of monkeys, and two buffalo. The chief attractions, however, were the lion of 1821 with two whelps but a few months old, and a monkey which rode a pony about the ring. It gave no evening exhibition but remained for two days, and the advertising it received from the attendants of the first day largely increased that of the second.

The first circus to tour this section of the State visited this town in 1825. The cavalcade constituted one of its great attractions. It consisted of six or eight horses, gaudily caparisoned, ridden by men bedecked with tinsel and silks and velvets. The clown, one of the few institutions time has not changed, stood upon his horse and entertained the spectators in many characteristic ways. This exhibition would not compare favorably with many of those which followed it in succeeding years, but it created an impression upon the mind of at least one youth which survived for three-quarters of a century, and is still regarded by him as one of the remarkable incidents witnessed during his long life.

Another red-letter day in the olden times was the annual May or June training. The martial spirit ran high, the men composing the different companies were the sons or grandsons of Revolutionary sires or of men who had marched to the music of fife and drum in the War of 1812. The most vivid recollections of their childhood were the tales told and retold by men who had participated in the stirring scenes of those contests, as the family gathered before the huge kitchen fireplace in the long winter evenings. The mustering and evolutions of the mimic warriors were something more than a show to all who assembled on the training-field, whether men or boys; they were an inspiration, a rekindling of the fires of patriotism that glowed with fervor in the hearts of their ancestors. When this spirit ceased the militia was doomed; though it lingered in form and existed on the statute book until 1854.

There were three companies in this town during most of this period, — the Fifth, Eleventh, and an independent company of light infantry, all belonging to the Thirty-second Regiment. The Fifth Company was officered and made up of residents of the west end of the town, the Eleventh with those living at the north end and in the village, while the Light Infantry was composed mostly of village residents. Trainings were held in the section best accommodating the men. The Eleventh Company usually assembled in one of the fields near the "Old Meeting House," the village company on Bowman's Meadow or in the field on the south side of Meadow Street. The men were not uniformed, but the officers wore the regulation dress of blue with silver epaulets, and Bonaparte hats with waving plumes or pompons. They presented a brave appearance, and were the principal attraction for the small boys, who outnumbered the men-in-arms at the training.

The military officer of any grade was a man of note in the brave days of old. Among the commanders of companies were Isaac

Abbott, Joseph Pingree, Ira Caswell, David Page Sanborn, Roby C. Town; Job Pingree, Tillotson Wheeler, David Page Sanborn, and Elisha Burnham held the rank of Major; Salmon H. Rowell, Gilman and Thadeus B. Wheeler that of Lieutenant-Colonel, while Ephraim Miner, Joel Briggs, Alden Moffett, and Cyrus Eastman were in command as colonels of the Thirty-second Regiment. David Rankin was a brigadier-general, and was the only person to reach that rank among our citizens. Gen. E. O. Kenney held that position before he became a resident while living at Bethlehem. Training day was among the important days in the calendar down to about 1850, when for numerous reasons, chief among which were the great expense to the State of maintaining the militia establishment, the diminution of military ardor, and the growing sentiment among all classes in favor of the cause of temperance.

One of the chief social occasions of those days was the singing-school. These were much in vogue from 1822 to 1840. The first school was held at the schoolhouse in the Peabody district, old No. 3, near the present residence of Frank Albee, and was taught by a Mr. Ruggles, of Dalton, who also, about 1827, had a school at North Littleton. Another old-time teacher of repute was Nathaniel Rix, Jr., who was proficient in many things, not the least notable of which was his knowledge of music and his skill as a teacher of the art. His children were fine musicians. Narcissa, who married Nathan Underwood, and Persis, subsequently the wife of Aaron Gile,¹ were widely famed as singers. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Underwood removed to Boston, and the wife having secured a position in a church choir at a salary of fifty dollars a year, the fact of the salary was soon known here and was long a subject of remark, and she was regarded by her old neighbors as one of the most fortunate of mortals.

Another teacher of the time, who was afterward known throughout the State, was Lyman Heath, born in Lyman. He married a daughter of Alexander Albee, and came to Littleton in 1834 and resided here until 1840. He was a shoemaker, and worked at that trade a part of each year, teaching a singing-school during the winter months. His early advantages had been very limited; but his natural ability — not to say genius — soon raised him above his surroundings, and he became widely celebrated as a composer and song-writer. A verse from his "Grave of Napoleon" is embalmed in the amber of "Bartlett's Familiar Quotations."² It was

¹ She was the mother of Gen. George W. Gile, of Pennsylvania.

² Several of his poems are to be found in the collection of "New Hampshire Poets," collected and edited by Bela Chapin, 1888. Both Bartlett and Chapin are in error in giving Mr. Heath the Christian name of Leonard instead of Lyman.

his practice in winter to organize and teach schools at Franconia, Sugar Hill, Lisbon, Lyman, and Littleton. The school here was held in the new hall over Brackett's store. They were subscription schools, each pupil paying one dollar for twelve lessons. With rare exceptions, only sacred music was taught. That composed or arranged by Lowell Mason, Henry K. Oliver, and others, then new, but now old, comprising their familiar but enduring compositions, was most frequently used. Few are now living who of erst assembled in the old hall and mingled their voices in songs of praise or listened to the music of Mornington, Olivet, Cowper, the Missionary Hymn, and Federal Street, as their soft and swelling strains wafted their souls from scenes of stern reality to realms of fancy and spiritual enjoyment; but their children's children, with vastly greater opportunities for musical culture and a wider knowledge of the immense musical wealth of the great masters, still sing the old songs and keep alive the soul-refreshing hymns of three generations ago.

Lyman Heath removed to Nashua about 1840, but for many years it was his annual custom to visit this section and give a concert. His programme comprised only his own productions both of words and music. A melodion was the musical instrument used by him.

The first piano brought to town, in 1824, was the property of the wife of Major George Little. It had but recently been manufactured at Boston by Jonas Chickering and G. D. Mackay. Its arrival was one of the events of the season, and an invitation to listen to its music was highly appreciated by all the villagers.

Mrs. Little was an accomplished woman, and received the approval of Mrs. Anne Royall, who visited this part of the State about 1828. Mrs. Royall earned considerable notoriety by the publication of two books of travel. One was entitled the "Red Book," the other the "Black Book," these names being derived from the color of the respective bindings. She was a woman of strong prejudices, who did not withhold her opinions, but recorded them in graphic and sometimes over-strong language. It appears that she was enamored of Littleton and of nearly all the persons whom she met here. She gives interesting portraits of some of our citizens, and incidentally throws a strong side light on the village of that period. She writes:—

"On my arrival from Bath, as I advanced through the passage of the tavern,¹ where I stopped in Littleton, my eye caught a middle-aged woman² sitting in the kitchen, the door of which was open. Her eye

¹ Union House.

² Mrs. Silas Hosmer.

met mine at the same time ; but such another eye and such a countenance I had never seen before, so mild, so sweet ; she smiled a cordial welcome which thrilled my very heart. I gazed at her some time to discover whether she was not an old acquaintance — her countenance and full soft eye being familiar to me. But no, though I had often seen her like ; she was one of the first Boston ladies reduced to keep a tavern. I looked at her during my stay, being unable to withdraw my eyes from such attractions. It was her daughter who travelled with me that morning. There is one advantage in having an education, above all others, which is that in the event of misfortune it leads those who have children to give them an education, if nothing else. This lady had several daughters, accomplished and charming as herself, but amongst her boarders I found another amiable female, Mrs. Malvina Stevens,¹ of Vermont. I was astonished, after hearing what I had of Vermont, to find so accomplished a female from that State. She had but recently been married, and I think to a mechanic, also a very genteel man ; but the lady at once astonished and surprised me. To meet with a female of her courtly manners, but little over sixteen years of age, educated, as she told me, in Vermont, led me to enquire into her story ; which is that she is an only child, lost her father in infancy, who left a handsome little property. Her mother refused to marry a second time, and spent her time and the property upon the education of her daughter, who was naturally fond of learning. It is much to be lamented that all mothers do not imitate the mother of Malvina. I never knew but two Malvinas, and both were learned ; my niece was the other. Mrs. S. was very handsome withal.

"Littleton abounds with fine women. Here I found the daughter-in-law of my friend, Colonel A. Sumner of Charlestown, Mrs. Jane S. Little, Colonel S. being married to her mother ; of this, however, I was ignorant, till looking at my subscription,² she exclaimed, 'There is my father's name ;' 'then your father is one of the best men in the world,' I replied. 'Yes,' said she eagerly, 'he is the best man in the world.' I afterwards heard he was only her step-father. She is beautiful, as well as an accomplished female. I had not the pleasure of seeing Mr. Little, he being absent. I met with so little encouragement from my own sex, that I should not have thought of calling on Mrs. L. had it not been for my accomplished landlady, who doubtless wished to show me all the treasures of her little town. Dr. William Burns was the only gentleman who honored me with a call. He appears to be a very amiable man, of young appearance, a tall stout figure, fair complexion, with an oval face and keen blue eye."

A description of a journey to the White Mountains follows, which is also of value, as is her final allusion to Littleton : —

¹ Mrs. Truman Stevens.

² It appears that she was canvassing for subscriptions to one of her books.

"I had intended to go to the White Mountains, but no stage running from Littleton thence, I concluded to go still higher up the river to Lancaster and take another view at that town and pursue my way through Vermont, many parts of which were said to embrace still better views of those magnificent steeps. But while I was at breakfast, who should arrive at the tavern but Mr. Crawford, the patron of the White Mountains, and the nearest citizen to them. He had an elegant sleigh and fine buffalo robes, and was just establishing a line of stages to run thro' the winter from Portland to Vermont, in which stage I could return to Littleton, and off I went with Mr. Crawford and had the White Hills in view near the whole way.

"A short distance from Littleton, the road passes over a considerable rise,¹ and here I had a most delightful view of the mountains; better by far than at Crawford's, and the best but one which is in Vermont. There had been a considerable snow, but the day seemed warm at Littleton, and the snow melting off from the houses, I set off without thought, with my common dress and a thin cloak; no one told me better and I came near being frozen. I felt the difference of climate sensibly very shortly after leaving Littleton, which increased to a degree of intensity before I arrived at Crawford's. The snow, also, became deeper — between three and four feet. Mr. Crawford informed me the snow had fell about three days previous, and having been no wind at the time, it was still resting on the evergreens and presented the most magnificent scenery in nature. For more than half way, the country is uninterrupted by farms, and is one dark, impenetrable forest of spruce, intermixed with hemlock and fir. On these trees the snow represented every figure to be found in art or nature. . . .

"After a while it cleared away, and accompanied by the elder Mr. Crawford in another sleigh, after putting on a cloth coat of Mr. Crawford's, I returned to Littleton. As usual at places of public resort, there is a book kept at Crawford's in which most of the visitors write their names, and anything 'the've mind to.' I merely wrote my name, and referred to the Black Book for the rest.

"I had a very pleasant ride to Littleton, being amused the whole way by the humor and ludicrous jokes of the driver and Mr. Crawford, the former calling the latter his boy, and ordering him to keep behind; the wind, however, had destroyed and put to flight the whole of my snowy kingdom of beasts, birds, etc., etc.

"Littleton appears to be in another world after coming from the region of the snowy mountains. It is a delightful spot on the Ammonoosuck River, which runs through it, and is also bounded by the Connecticut. It stands in the richest scenery. It has a social library, a post-office, tavern, a store, and is the residence of several professional men; and, though a small population, it contains some of the choice spirits. In my haste to visit the White Mountains, I never stopped to look at Littleton."

¹ Bethlehem Street.

In the early days of our history, the destruction of buildings by fire was a frequent occurrence. The huge fireplace, the rude chimney and buildings of wood, many of them unplastered, rendered them an easy prey to the flames. The only appliances for extinguishing fire were buckets, which were often passed through a long line of excited men, women, and children, reaching from a stream to the burning building; and when it reached its destination but a small part of the water which started remained. Under such circumstances a fire once started ended in the destruction of the building. If the record were complete, it would probably show that fire had at some time destroyed at least one building on nearly every farm in town. Those on the Ammonoosuc meadows seem to have been the most successful in escaping the elements.

The first schoolhouse in the village, at the corner of Pleasant and Cross Streets, was burned about 1835. The origin of the fire was a mystery, and gave occasion to much conjecture. A party of Indians were encamped near the village at the time, and many thought they had set the fire in retaliation for some real or fancied wrong. Capt. James Dow, on viewing the smouldering ruins, remarked with an air of great wisdom, that "everything indicated that it was the work of the natives. Things looked very much like the work the Indians did on the frontier during the War of 1812;" and this statement was accepted as a solution of the matter. The old Wheeler Tavern stand on the G. W. Richardson farm, then owned by Samuel F. Hammond, was burned in 1817. In 1823 five of the farm buildings of James Fletcher on the John Lyster place, and the log cabin of John Hunter on Mt. Misery, were destroyed by fire. At the Fletcher house the women placed a lot of flax in front of the fireplace to dry. A whiff of wind blew some of its strands into the blaze, and the house was so soon enveloped in flame that the family made their escape with only such wearing apparel as they carried on their persons. All their household effects were lost. In 1826 the buildings of Obediah Carpenter, in the same neighborhood, were burned.

Enoch Hazeltine built in 1828 a chair factory just above the grist-mill. It was not fully completed and in operation until the last months of 1829, and in the winter following an over-heated stove set the mill on fire, and it was consumed. In the attempt to extinguish this fire and save the stock, Mrs. John Bowman and Mrs. Aaron Brackett are said to have done the most efficient work. They were self-possessed, vigilant, and energetic beyond others, and saved a considerable amount of finished stock.

Two fires that occurred — one in 1836, the other the following

year — are memorable on account of the melancholy loss of life which resulted. In 1880 Levi Sanborn and his son, David Page Sanborn, built a small wooden house on the lot where the house of Cyrus Young now stands. In 1886 they sold to John Farr, Esq., who was making extensive alterations and repairs, and before these were finished the building, on the night of the 16th of December, was consumed by fire, and his young daughter, Caroline Ely, perished in the flames. Mr. Farr soon built on the lot the brick house still in existence. The catastrophe of 1837 was the destruction of the buildings of Oliver P. Day on the farm next east of the Taylor Morse place. This tragedy occurred in May. Mr. Day was at work in the field, and Mrs. Day went on an errand to a neighbor, leaving two young children in the house. She was absent but a short time, and on her return, as she came in sight of her home, was horrified to see flames leaping from the windows. It was impossible to rescue the children, so completely was the house wrapped in flame when she reached the scene of the holocaust. This disaster was caused by a brush fire in a field some distance from the dwelling. An unseen trail of fire had run in the dry grass and communicated its fatal flame to the house.

The most important business event of these years, and perhaps in that of the history of the town, was the building by a stock company of the woollen factory. The project had been agitated for some years, when in 1839 Truman Stevens, Henry A. Bellows, Cyrus Eastman, Capt. Isaac Abbott, and others entered upon the work, and by the close of the year had the building finished and two sets of machinery in operation early in 1840. This event, so propitious for the town, was financially disastrous to many who invested in the enterprise, but its history belongs to another time.

The period was one of transition. The establishment of stage lines, post-offices, the building of roads, and the use of carriages put the people within easy reach of each other, and largely increased intercommunication. The result was a marked change in many ways from the provincial life of the people in the interior and border towns. Old barriers were down, and something of the fashions and habits of the dwellers in the seaboard cities began to prevail in this remote section. In the twenties but little of this transformation was visible. The food, clothing, furniture, and amusements of the people were those of a much earlier time. There were few or no distinctions among the people other than those which character and worth must always establish in a democracy. Thus we find recorded in the report of the transactions of an agricultural fair held at Lancaster in October, 1822, the fact

that "Widow Persis Everett received a premium of three dollars for the best piece of fulled cloth," and "Major John W. Weeks one of five dollars for the best suit of clothes of domestic manufacture worn." Mrs. Everett was the widow of Judge Everett,¹ and Major Weeks was the most popular and influential citizen and politician in the northern part of the State. Here were two persons of the highest respectability and prominence in the county, the woman exhibiting as of her own handiwork not what purported to be a bit of art or fancy work, but a piece of fulled cloth, "all wool and a yard wide," which she had spun and woven on the old hand loom, and the man presenting for examination on his person a suit of clothes which was doubtless the product of his own meadow farm. There had been grown the wool, there it had been spun, woven, dyed, cut, and made into the suit which received the premium at the fair. Surely the contrast between the days of old and the present is great, and this incident illustrates one of the most pronounced phases.

What was true of Lancaster at that time was also true of all the towns in this north country. Soon after, varying perhaps a few years according to the progress and wealth of the community, the change from the primitive conditions had so far advanced in the thirties as to be apparent to the most casual observer. The itinerant tailors and shoemakers were then seldom seen on their annual rounds from house to house, and their successors, the "merchant tailor" and "customs shoemaker," were opening shops for the manufacture of stylish suits and foot wear in nearly every village. The latter soon followed, and before 1840 a revolution in the production of wearing apparel had been wrought, and while many families still practised the old methods, the bulk of men's wear was manufactured in village shops instead of beside the kitchen fire. In our village Elijah Sabine Woolson in 1832 set up a tailoring establishment, where Mr. Choate is now in trade. The first shoe-shop was that of Webster B. Merrill, and stood where now is Thayer's Hotel croquet ground. About the same time Prescott White built a hatter's shop on the site of the Cottage Hotel, and a dwelling, which he sold to the late Marquis L. Goold, and which was for many years the residence of that gentleman. Jeremiah Young succeeded to the business of Mr. White about 1837.

Union Street had been built before, and two or three dwellings erected there. The building of the woollen factory also caused quite an addition to the residential portion of the village at this time. In 1837 Harriet Martineau, while on a visit to this country,

¹ She was the grandmother of Col. Edward E. Cross.

came to the White Mountains by the way of Conway and returned through the Connecticut valley. In an account of the trip¹ she has given a pleasing pen picture of incidents and persons which is reproduced. She journeyed by stage with several companions. She writes : —

“ We passed the town of Bethlehem, consisting, as far as we could see, of one house and two barns. It was no more than six o'clock when we reached Littleton ; so, when we had chosen our rooms, out of a number equally tempting from their cleanliness and air of comfort, we walked out to see what the place looked like. Our attention was caught by the endeavours of a woman to milk a restless cow, and we inadvertently stood still to see how she would manage. When she at last succeeded in making the animal stand, she offered us milk. We never refused kindness which might lead to acquaintanceship ; so we accepted her offer and followed her guidance into her house, to obtain a basin to drink out of. It was a good interior. Two pretty girls, nicely dressed, sat, during the dusk, by a blazing fire. Their talkative father² was delighted to get hold of some new listeners. He sat down upon the side of the bed, as if in preparation for a long chat, and entered at large into the history of his affairs. He told us how he went down to Boston to take service, and got money enough to settle himself independently in this place ; and how much better he liked having a house of his own than working for any amount of money in a less independent way. He told us how Littleton flourishes by the lumber trade, wood being cut from the hills around, and sent floating down the stream for [twenty] five miles, till it reaches the Connecticut, with whose current it proceeds to Hartford. Twenty years ago there was one store and a tavern in the place ; now it is a wide-spreading village on the side of a large hill, which is stripped of its forest. The woods on the other bank of the river are yet untouched. Scarcely a field is to be seen under tillage, and the axe seems almost the only tool in use.

“ We were admirably cared for at Gibb's house at Littleton, and we enjoyed our comforts exceedingly. It appeared that good manners are much regarded in the house, some of the family being as anxious to teach them to strangers as to practise them themselves. In the morning one of my American friends and I, being disposed to take our breakfast at convenient leisure, sat down to table when all was ready, our companions (who could make more haste) not having appeared. A young lady³ stood at the side table to administer the steaming coffee and tea. After waiting sometime my companion modestly observed, —

“ ‘ I should like a cup of coffee, if you please.’ ”

¹ See “ Retrospect of Western Travel,” by Harriet Martineau, vol. ii. pp. 87-98.

² John Palmer ; and his house was that lately owned and occupied by Albro Robinson on Union Street, and now by Noble Donaghy.

³ Jane Gibb.

"There was no appearance of the observation having taken effect, so my friend spoke again:—

" 'Will you be so good as to give me a cup of coffee?'

"No answer. After a third appeal, the young lady burst out with,

" 'Never saw such manners: To sit down to table before the other folks come.'

"I hope she was pacified by seeing that our friends, when they at length appeared, did not resent our not having waited for them."

The late Richard P. Kent of Lancaster left in manuscript an account of the appearance of the village as he saw it in June, 1825. He had been employed in a store in Lisbon for a year, and was on his way at the time to engage as a clerk in the store of Royal Joyslin, at Lancaster. The journey was made in a stage, "a two-horse wagon, without springs or baggage rack; the driver, that old veteran, Elijah Pingree; the weather clear and intensely hot. Our first stop was at Littleton village, then a place of about a dozen houses, some mills, and one store, the latter kept by Major Aaron Brackett,¹ the only tavern, the old two-story house near the bridge crossing the Ammonoosuc, so long occupied as a public house and afterwards as a private residence by Mr. John Bowman. We took dinner at the old Williams tavern at North Littleton."

In the early days marriages were sometimes jovial affairs, attended by the friends of the principals from far and near. Such incidents were an exception. As a rule they were conducted with a simplicity in harmony with the surroundings as well as the character of the early settlers of the town. Church weddings were unknown until within a recent period. The old meeting-house was used as a place of public religious worship for a score of years, but a marriage ceremony was never celebrated within its walls. The ceremony was usually regarded as a personal affair, and the contracting parties visited the parson, or a justice of the peace, unattended, and the nuptial knot was quietly tied according to the formulary prescribed in the "Justice and Sheriff." Sometimes the occasion was more ceremonious, and the clergyman and friends were then bidden to the home of the bride, where rites were performed without deviation from the usual form. A double wedding, notable in our annals, was celebrated at the old Curtis mansion, but recently moved from its ancient foundations to make way for

¹ The firm had about this time succeeded Ephraim Curtis, and consisted of William, Cephas, and Aaron Brackett, brothers. Cephas never resided in this town, but was often a co-partner with his brothers in their business enterprises.

the Kilburn Block. The contracting parties were George Washington Ely and Miss Mary Sprague Redington, Richard Peabody Kent of Lancaster and Miss Emily Mann Oakes of this town. The event took place on the 5th of June, 1832. The Rev. Drury Fairbank was the officiating clergyman; Mrs. Henry Oakes, the hostess; and the guests were Edmund Burke, Henry A. and William J. Bellows, Miss Eliza Bellows, George and Henry C. Redington, Miss Caroline W. Ely, Lewis Mann, John C. and A. Kent, and Charles B. Allen, then but a lad. Surely Fortuna smiled upon all this group, except the two young ladies who were numbered among the guests. The bridegrooms, then on the threshold of their careers, became widely known as successful business men, respected by all. They lived long and useful lives, and were each blessed with children who trod in their footsteps and honored their names: Edmund Burke early achieved a national reputation as a journalist, publicist, and lawyer; Henry A. Bellows rose to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; William J. Bellows was a successful member of the Bar, and now is the Nestor of the business men of the town; the Redington brothers were long identified with the business interests of the town, and added much to its prosperity.

It is singular that it should have been the fortune of the young ladies present soon to end their lives under well-nigh tragic circumstances. Miss Ely married the following September Samuel W. Burkley, son of the Elder, who was a merchant doing business in Livingstone County, Kentucky, whither he took his bride. The summer of 1833 is memorable on account of the cholera epidemic which swept over the Southern States. It reached the home of the Burkleys in its devastating course, and on the 17th of June the young wife perished, and the succeeding day the husband followed her to their final abode. Miss Bellows became the bride of Calvin Ainsworth, Jr., in June, 1836, and the following February terminated her earthly journey. The contrasts of life are many, but it is seldom that it has been reserved to a small number of friends who chanced to assemble under such circumstances, to illustrate so strongly the lights and shadows of life.

The men who established the religious, educational, and business interests of the town, grown aged and their work finished, were, one by one, gathered to their fathers. James Williams died in 1822, Douglas Robins in 1824, Ephraim Curtis in 1825, Joseph Hatch, the pioneer, in January, 1830, Rev. David Goodall in March of that year, Ebenezer Pingree in 1833, Peter Bonney and Moses Carter in 1836, and Jonas Lewis in 1837. This list includes the

first postmaster, the first village merchant,¹ the first resident minister, and the first tanner; while Douglas Robins, Joseph Hatch, and Moses Carter, all pioneers, left a numerous progeny, and descendants of theirs continue to be numbered among our citizens.

¹ Timothy Kitteridge was in trade at the village for two or three years. His stock was small, and he did not make a success of his venture. Mr. Curtis is fairly entitled to the credit of having been the first merchant, as the term was then used as distinguished from shopkeeper.

XIX.

POLITICAL ANNALS.

1820-1840.

THE calm which characterized the politics of the nation during the years immediately following the close of the War of 1812 continued without a ruffle until near the end of Monroe's second administration. The presidential election of 1824 developed the first disturbing elements in a long series of events which engendered lasting animosities, reconstructed parties, and gave birth to political issues which were to endure for a generation. The controversy between the friends of Adams, Jackson, Clay, and Crawford did not at first awaken much interest in this town. When, however, in the course of events these personal interests were mingled with other events affecting the local welfare, the people began to take part in the contest, and when the campaign of 1828 was fairly under way, party lines were once more formed and have remained in order of battle, under many captains and various names, contending now for one cause and again for another, with interest and zeal sometimes verging on passion, from that day to the present.

Originally the contest between Adams and Jackson was largely personal. They belonged to the same party, professed the same principles, and their following differed in no essential particulars so far as their declared purposes were concerned. But this harmony was more apparent than real. Beneath the surface was a deep-seated divergence which required but a slight force to develop into fierce conflict. As the contest of 1828 drew near, these differences were brought out in many ways. Personal ambitions, sectional interests, ancient party traditions, and hero worship each contributed its share in the work of party disintegration. But there were other and fundamental causes which were the principal agencies in bringing about a new order of things. Adams represented the culture, wealth, conservatism, and dormant Federalism of the East. Jackson sprang from a people inured to hardship and poverty, and his life had been passed among the rude pioneers

of the Southwest, who valued, above all else, personal liberty and equality, and who to a certain degree resented the restraints imposed by law. While there were no organic differences among the people of the country in respect to their devotion to its institutions, it was impossible that they should not be influenced by their environment. Accordingly, with rare exceptions, the old Federalists were found among the most vigorous supporters of Adams, while the Jeffersonians of earlier days were equally zealous friends of Jackson. Environment, too, was largely instrumental in determining the attitude of the people in respect to the extension of the charter of the national bank, the tariff, internal improvements, and minor issues which then engaged the attention of the country. Changed industrial and commercial conditions wrought startling political transformations in different sections of the country. Thus Massachusetts, while her interests were largely involved in the commerce of the seas, was a low-tariff or free-trade State, and regarded a protective tariff as inimical to her interests for the reason that it imposed restraints upon her shipping. When, however, she had become a manufacturing commonwealth as early as 1830, her attitude at once changed and the dominant sentiment favored high protection. At the same time the people of South Carolina reversed their former position in reference to this feature of national politics, and under the leadership of Calhoun pronounced in favor of free-trade.

In the State, as in the nation, the period preceding the close of the administration of the second Adams was devoid of pronounced differences of opinion among the masses concerning principles of government. The "era of good feeling" had resulted in bringing personal politics to the front, and faction soon became the only quickening element in State politics. It had long been the practice of members of the Legislature at their June session to meet in caucus and place in nomination a candidate for governor to be voted for at the annual election in March following. As might be expected, the action of the caucus seldom gave entire satisfaction to the various elements of the party, but as a rule, the discontent resulted in no more serious trouble than the publication in the newspapers of a series of letters protesting, for many reasons, against the action of the majority. The elections in 1820, 1821, and 1822 were nearly unanimous ratifications of the action of the legislative caucus, its candidate, Samuel Bell, receiving nearly all the votes cast for governor, something more than 22,000, while the small number of votes for other persons might well be classed as scattering. The legislative candidate of 1823 was

Samuel Dinsmore, and the disaffected element was unusually large and mainly confined to the counties of Rockingham and Strafford. The protestants against the action of the legislative caucus were actuated more by a spirit of rebellion against the system than by any objection to the character or qualifications of the candidate. Through the machinery of councillor, senatorial and county conventions, Levi Woodbury was placed in nomination to contest with Dinsmore for the governorship. The contest was acrimonious in the extreme and brought out a large vote, increasing the total of previous years by six thousand. Woodbury was elected, receiving large majorities in the disaffected counties, while the counties of Grafton and Coos remained true to the rule of regularity and gave the bulk of their votes to Dinsmore. The following year the contest was renewed with David L. Morrill as the regular, or legislative candidate. The regulars were this time successful.

The presidential election of 1824 marked the beginning of a new order of things in the politics of the State. The regular ticket for presidential electors was unpledged, and at no time during the contest was it known to which candidate its vote would be given, though the belief was general that John Quincy Adams would be the favored candidate. The most powerful political influence in the State, the "New Hampshire Patriot," then under the editorial management of Isaac Hill, advocated the election of Crawford, whom it supported as the logical candidate of the party; but with all its power it failed to persuade any of the electors to vote for its candidate, and when the time for action came the eight electoral votes of the State were cast for Adams.¹

The development of the Whig party proceeded slowly, and at the presidential election of 1828 had not assumed sufficient proportions to enable it to cast off the numerous party appellations under which the aggregation had passed through the campaign of that year. In this State it was generally styled the Federal-Republican party. Its electoral ticket was headed by George Sullivan, while the Democratic-Republican ticket bore the name of Jonathan Harvey at its head. The contest was close; in a total vote of 45,040, the Sullivan ticket received a majority of 794, and the electoral vote of the State was, for a second time, given to John Quincy Adams.

¹ It was expected that Moses White, of Lancaster, a member of the electoral college, would vote for Jackson. While his seven colleagues voted for Calhoun for Vice-President, he voted for Jackson for that office.

Party lines were hardly formed when they were disturbed by the brief but virulent excitement of the Anti-Masonic crusade. The new party was not much of a factor in the politics of the State, but it served to add an unknown quantity to the presidential contest of 1832, and to divide the opposition in this State and retard the effective growth of the Whig party. Gen. David Rankin, of this town, was a candidate for presidential elector on the Anti-Masonic ticket. The passing of "the era of good feeling," and the new alignment of the prominent men of the State, brought many of those who had been leaders in the same organization into pronounced and bitter conflict, and the war they waged for political supremacy was intense to the last degree, the usual result of sundering political associations and friendships.

Among the minor issues of the time, but one having a wide influence upon the political fortunes of many public men, was the revolt against the selection of candidates for governor by a legislative caucus. Down to 1823 all candidates had been so selected. The want of party spirit and the absence of party contests left the selection of all candidates for high political office in the control of a handful of men who exercised leadership in the Legislature.¹ This power was not always wisely administered, and protests were frequent and revolts sometimes occurred. We have seen how a successful revolt made Levi Woodbury governor in 1823, and the advocates of the old system triumphed the following year by the election of David L. Morrill. Their cause had received a shock from which it never recovered. It lingered with constantly decreasing strength, and ceased to exist before the close of the decade.

The transition from nominations by legislative caucuses to those by delegate conventions was gradual. In the *interim* nominations were made, in councillor, senatorial, and county conventions, either by ballot or resolution. The conventions held in Grafton and Coos counties in 1825 appointed committees to call the conventions of the following year, and instructed them to insert in the call a provision requiring an expression by the convention of its choice of a candidate for governor. These counties, in 1826, largely favored Morrill, as did also the counties of Rockingham and Cheshire, while Strafford and Hillsborough placed Benjamin Pierce in nomination. Governor Morrill was re-elected.

¹ "Never was there greater indifference on the part of the people; and never was there more chicanery, more deception, practised than at this election. Should some of the candidates succeed, it may with great propriety be said that they were smuggled in." — *N. H. Patriot and State Gazette*, Nov. 15, 1824.

In 1828 Governor Pierce, the Jackson candidate for re-election, was defeated by John Bell, who was supported by the Adams men, and in 1829 the same candidate came before the people and the result was reversed, Pierce being elected.

The fifth councillor district comprised the counties of Grafton and Coos,¹ and territorially covered nearly half the State. The twelfth senatorial district contained all of Coos County, and Rumney, Wentworth, Orford, and the towns north of these in Grafton County. Councillor conventions were usually held at Haverhill or Wentworth, and those of the senatorial district at Lisbon or Littleton, though they were sometimes held elsewhere. Notwithstanding the fact that the means of intercommunication were by stage or private conveyance, and nearly a week was required to enable some of the delegates to attend the conventions, the record shows that after the passing of "the era of good feeling" nearly all the towns were represented in the annual conventions of both parties.

This brief review of party politics, in State and nation, is given to constitute a background for the local political history of the times. During the first eight years of the period personal ambitions and factional desires furnished the only elements of strife in the politics of the State. The town was in harmony with its greater surroundings. So complete was the political unison that nothing but a memory remained of the contentions and bitterness which characterized the conflicts between the Federalists and the Jeffersonians of bygone days. After a dozen years of stagnant calm it is somewhat startling to note the fierce vigor of the political storm which burst over this State when Jackson, "the military chieftain," became the issue of the hour, and which was soon to be followed by another period of political indifference when he had been securely enthroned in power. But the narrative of events will disclose the growth and subsidence of the storm.

So slight was the interest here in the presidential election of 1820, when Madison was re-elected, that out of an electorate of more than two hundred voters but thirty cast their ballots, all of them for the Madison ticket, the only regular one in the field. At the same time votes were cast for six members of Congress, and this vote would have been unanimous had not one elector inadvertently deposited a ballot bearing the names of the candidates

¹ There were but six counties in the State in 1820. Belknap and Carroll were a part of Strafford, Merrimack of Hillsborough, and Sullivan of Cheshire counties. The towns of Bartlett, Jackson, and Chatham, now in Carroll, were then in Coos County.

for presidential electors in the box provided for votes for Congressmen. In those days printed tickets were seldom used. Some unusually zealous politician came to the meeting-house armed with an ink-horn and quill pens and prepared ballots for such electors as asked his services. Many of the tickets for Congressmen contained the names of but a fraction of the candidates, and the total at this election varied from 13 to 33. Possibly this fact was owing to some other cause than indifference; the elector may have taken this method to make known his protest against the dearth of variety in the political life of the times.

Neither the town, nor any of its citizens, played an important part in the politics of the State or county in these years. The conditions were not favorable to the development of personal ambitions nor to the advancement of local favorites in the wider field of political activities. Not only were no great principles at stake, but no issues of administrative policy were before the people for settlement that were calculated to arouse enthusiasm or create antagonisms. Such a situation left the control of State and county affairs in the hands of those who had assumed these responsibilities at the close of a former period of political excitement, and new men came forward only with their permission or under their patronage. So far as our town was concerned, there was nothing to encourage or awaken a desire among her citizens to play a part on a larger political stage.

The election of 1822 fairly illustrates all those of the early years in the twenties. There were 205 names on the list of voters, while but 125 votes were cast. Not a dissenter — and there were some in town — took the trouble to cast a ballot. There was not sufficient diversity of opinion to bring out anything like a full vote, and it is to be presumed that many of those in attendance were drawn there by their interest in local matters that were to come up for consideration. At the congressional elections of 1820, 1822, and 1824, the largest vote cast was 34, while that of 1826 constituted but 60 per cent of the qualified voters.

There was at that time one citizen who never subordinated his political opinions to the fetish of harmony or success. Gen. David Rankin had been reared in the most pronounced school of Federalism, and having inherited a generous quantity of Scotch stubbornness, he remained a Federalist through all the mutations of political principles and events to the very last. Circumstances, at different times, placed him in a position which led his neighbors to regard him as a National Republican, or Anti-Mason, or a Whig, while he considered the issues which were supposed to have given



GEN. DAVID RANKIN.

rise to these parties as ephemeral incidents connected with the political activities of the period, and clothed each with the supreme virtues of the ancient party, and battled for their supremacy with all the strength of his ardent nature. During Monroe's administration his political attitude was one of protest, and not until Adams came up for re-election had he discovered anything in the official conduct of the President worthy of approval. But when it appeared that the old leaders, whom he venerated, were to support the President, he soon grew to regard him as a second Hamilton. For a few years the general trend of affairs was in accord with his love of a strenuous life, though the results were seldom such as he approved.

Another and, all things considered, a more influential citizen, was Nathaniel Rix, Jr. His nature and methods were far different from those of his positive townsmen. Moderate of speech, persuasive in manner, he found the political atmosphere in the State much to his liking, while the result in the town was usually such as to cause him keen disappointment. During the halcyon period his capacity and attainments recommended him to his fellow-citizens for employment in various public offices. He frequently presided at town meetings, was chairman of the Board of Selectmen, was Representative to the General Court seven successive terms, and there exercised considerable influence, serving on important committees, and was esteemed one of the leaders among the silent membership of that body. To these positions he was elected without opposition except on the occasion of his last return as Representative in 1827, when General Rankin stood as an Adams candidate; but the personal popularity of Mr. Rix was such that the General could not rally to his support all who agreed with him in national politics.

With General Rankin was associated in active leadership Guy Ely and Dr. Burns, while Timothy A. Edson shared with Mr. Rix the direction of the Democratic-Republican forces.

At that time no national convention for the nomination of a candidate for President had been held, and party platforms, national or State, were not known. Candidates for president were selected by members of Congress, and those for governor, as before stated, by members of the General Court. Declarations of principles were to be found in the well-known views of the candidate in regard to public questions and in speeches of his friends delivered in the halls of Congress. About the time that party lines were re-formed in this State the gathering that formally placed a candidate for governor in the field sometimes appointed a committee

to prepare and issue an address setting forth the grounds upon which it made its appeal for votes. But more frequently such declarations were left to town caucuses, and it was the practice at the time for such assemblies to adopt a series of resolutions declaring their views in regard to public questions. At a caucus held in this town in May, 1828, a preamble and resolutions drawn up by Nathaniel Rix, Jr.,¹ were adopted, which characteristically set forth what were regarded as the prominent issues of the day. The preamble is a plea for rotation in office. Mr. Rix was not unmindful of the fact that he had but recently been elected for the seventh time a representative to the Legislature, and probably desired another election to the position. When he drafted this declaration of principles, he qualified the demand for rotation by assuming that the people ought not always to refuse to keep a true and tried servant in office, but, as he put it, should "occasion-

¹ "At a meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Littleton held pursuant to public notice at Edsons Inn, on the 10th day of May 1828. Timothy A. Edson, Esq., was chosen chairman and Nathaniel Rix, Jr., Secretary. The following Preamble and Resolutions were made and unanimously adopted.

"It has been found by experience that no position in relation to Government is in the nature of things, more tenable than that in all kinds both elective as well as heredity, there is a constant natural tendency to abuse of power and a prodigality in public disbursements which from time to time need correction, which can be effected in a free elective Government by the salutary influence of the will of the people in their elective franchise; and it is the high prerogative of the people of elective Governments, at all times carefully and candidly, to canvass and discuss the merits of candidates for office; and as rotation is dictated by sound policy, occasionally refusing to re-elect those who through long enjoyment of the emoluments of office, have become insensible to, and altogether regardless of the burdens of the people, and electing those of their fellow-citizens who have been calm observers of public men and measures, and sharers with the people in the public burdens, therefore

"Resolved, that we accord with the doctrine of many prominent members of both Houses of Congress, of retrenchment and reform.

"Resolved, that we highly approve of the nomination of Gen. Andrew Jackson for the next President of the United States, and that we will use all honorable exertions to secure his election.

"Resolved, that we have little confidence in him who while his country is bleeding at every pore, grasps at the last dollar of constructive double outfit and salaries and while yet under the eye of the enemy, faces about and calls the Government of his country "weak and penurious."

"Resolved, that we have more confidence in him who in the day of peril, not only unsheathes the sword and braves danger, but pledges his private property to raise funds to aid in defence of his country."

"This caucus chose, by ballot, Elder William Burkly [Rev. William Berkley] a delegate to the convention to be held at Concord on the second Wednesday in June 'for the purpose of forming an electoral ticket and nominating six members of Congress.'" — *N. H. Patriot and State Gazette*, May, 1827.

The Federal Republicans at their caucus in 1836 passed the following resolution: "Resolved: That the election of the little Dutchman of Kinderhook is an event deeply to be deplored."

ally " do so. Retrenchment and reform was then a burning issue, and has continued to be from that time to the present. General Jackson is approved as a candidate for President, and John Quincy Adams is declared unworthy of the position because, when minister to Russia, he availed himself of that provision of the statutes which entitled him to constructive mileage and salary. All of which tends to show that the " fathers " had not elevated their politics to a very high plane.

The political awakening which followed the coalition of 1824 is still a theme for discussion, and dispassionate men differ as to the motives and merits of those engaged in that controversy. The deep-seated bitterness and extravagant personal charges which emanated from it have never been exceeded in our political history. Nor was this condition of active virulence confined to any section or class. It percolated all strata of society, and covered the land with an epidemic of unreason bordering on madness. In this town, where for years political differences had not been sufficiently pronounced to be counted a factor in our annual town meetings, it assumed such proportions as to exclude from consideration all matters of purely local concern.

The exercises at a banquet on the occasion of the celebration of Independence Day in 1827 indicate how completely the political spirit had taken possession of the popular mind. This was supposed to be a purely patriotic observance of the birthday of the Republic by the people resident in the towns bordering on the Connecticut River in this section. At the banquet which followed the usual exercises in the field and after the announcement of the regular toasts, volunteer sentiments were in order. Then the pent-up political enthusiasm burst forth. General Rankin, the president of the day, set the ball in motion with a sentiment expressing the hope that President Adams might be re-elected. This was followed by one offered by Colonel Edson favorable to General Jackson's election.¹

These pointed the way, and the first to follow was Dr. Shedd of Boston, who offered: " The Government of the United States, our national ship: May we not have too much *Clay* for ballast, as it is apt to slip; and may the timbers be comprised of sound material, and the principal timbers (the rudder which shall guide the ship) be of old Hickory."

Guy Ely then came to the aid of the Administration forces with the following sentiment, which, in some way, has a familiar sound: " The Government of the United States headed by the *greatest statesman* in the world."

¹ See pp. 277, 278.

Major George Little, filled with an enthusiastic desire to advance the material and educational welfare of the community, mingled these great interests with his political sentiments, and gave this toast: "Hickory on our hills, canals in our valleys, and literature in our colleges."

Divested of its political flavor, this sentiment is admirable, yet it was not received with the warmth of those which preceded its introduction. Evidently the audience was not in a mood to tolerate any subject but that which was nearest the heart.

Dr. Burns had in mind the Arbuthnot and Ambrister incident of the Florida war, then much used for campaign purposes, and referred to it in the toast which he offered: "Andrew Jackson: may he be President only of those who deserve hanging without trial."

Another party cry of the period referred to Jackson as a mere military chieftain; and Andrew Salter Woods, of Bath, when called upon for a toast, gave: "George Washington and Andrew Jackson, 'military chieftains': the most unfortunate circumstance in all their lives, for themselves, but the most fortunate for their country."

General Rankin put the finishing touch to the entertainment of the day, a sentiment which the audience regarded as rather mild coming from such a source. It was: "Gen. Andrew Jackson: may he never leave the State of Tennessee unless it be to fight the Indians."

Those expressions fairly voice the political spirit of the time. Passionate, prejudiced, and intensely personal, it failed to find time or place for the discussion of questions of principle or even minor considerations of party policy.

Surely those were days of intense political excitement when the minds of men were charged with the political current, and a word or simple act was sufficient to cause an explosion, and out of the turmoil emerged one great political party, and another assumed a new form, and together they divided the people into hostile camps for more than a quarter of a century.

The record of events would not be complete that omitted the names of others who bore a part, less conspicuous perhaps than that of those who commanded, but who were important factors in the political events of the day. Among the Adams men Capt. Isaac Abbott, Elisha Hinds, Guy and George W. Ely, and Sylvanus Balch, were among the most active. They were reinforced in less than a year by a young man who was firmly grounded in the principles of his party, and was destined within a few

years to become one of its leaders in the State. Henry A. Bellows was influential in the construction of party platforms and in the advocacy, before the people, of party principles, but he never became a managing politician in the sense in which that term is now used. His mental and moral limitations were such as to debar him from pursuing such a calling with any degree of success. At the time he had just entered upon the practice of the law, a profession to which he was entirely devoted. In the Jackson party Alexander Albee, William Berkley, Simeon B. Johnson, Major George Little, and Dr. Adams Moore were most conspicuous. All these gentlemen were well equipped for party warfare by reason of superior intelligence, strong convictions, and energy of character.

At the annual meeting in March, 1828, these forces met for the first time for the long conflict. John Bell, the Adams candidate for governor, received 107 votes, and Gov. Benjamin Pierce, the Jackson candidate, 75. Mr. Bell was the successful candidate. At this election Mr. Rix, in spite of his repeated elections, possibly on account of that fact, desired to be returned once more as representative to the General Court. This purpose was not acquiesced in by many of the Adams men, especially by General Rankin and Dr. Burns, who strongly opposed the election of any follower of Jackson to an office. The result of their opposition was to make General Rankin the contesting candidate, and he was elected by a small majority, and was re-elected the following year.

The general character of these contests will be apparent to all who have read the account of the occurrences at the Fourth of July celebration in 1827. The elections were close, and the result in doubt up to the moment of the declaration of the state of the vote. Some of the leaders added to the general feeling of intense concern in regard to public affairs a share of their pronounced personality. General Rankin, Dr. Burns, Timothy A. Edson, and some others in a less degree, were assertive with unchanging likes and dislikes. They never forgot and never forgave, and gave to the political canvass in which they engaged something of these qualities, and the success of the leaders was often regarded as of more consequence than the triumph of principles. The influence of Henry A. Bellows and Simeon B. Johnson was of a conciliating type. They were more diplomatic than their aggressive associates, but with all their persuasive mildness they could not change methods nor the trend of events. They incurred the displeasure of some and the enmity of others among their strenuous partisans, and were accused of want of fealty to the organization for refus-

ing to engage in bitter personalities. This accusation at a later day affected the political fortunes of both men.

All the men to whom reference has been made bore an important part in moulding the political and material fortunes of the town. Perhaps the one whose impress was most enduring was Elisha Hinds. He was not obtrusive, but was persistent in every conceivable way in advancing all projects in which he felt an interest. It does not appear that he ever sought or desired public office. It is true that for several years he was postmaster, but when the office at the village was established he at first refused that position, but was subsequently prevailed upon, for reasons manifestly of a public character, to accept the appointment. His ambition was abundantly satisfied by serving in the more humble capacity of adviser to those who held the offices, and by so doing exercised the real power while he escaped all its entangling responsibilities. He was a Selectman for a single term, and often served on committees raised to transact important town business. But it is as moderator of our town meetings that he is remembered, officially, by aged citizens who were at that time entering upon the responsibilities of manhood. They all agree that he discharged the functions of this important position with such dignity and urbanity that he was held as a model in these respects for imitation by his successors in office. He was by some considered far too strict in the exercise of his prerogative. Town meetings were held in the old (then new) meeting-house, with its floor and gallery covered with square box pews. When the result of the ballot for moderator was announced, he entered the enclosure in front of the pulpit, with his cane rapped to order, and with impressive solemnity received the oath, which he in turn administered to other town officers as they were chosen, in a spirit of extreme reverence. Upon assuming the duties of this position he requested all present to be seated, with uncovered heads, while a clergyman addressed the throne of divine grace,¹ and then the freemen were permitted to resume their head coverings, but they were required to remain seated until they went forward to deposit their ballots. There was no rushing, no disorder, when broad-shouldered, dignified Esquire Hinds served as moderator in town-meeting. The business of the day was transacted with scrupulous

¹ This custom was continued in town till 1837, when some citizen, with what seems to be inexplicable rudeness, moved, just at the point in the proceedings when Rev. Drury Fairbank was about to offer the usual opening prayer, that this ceremony be omitted. The vote prevailed, and the custom has never been revived in this town.



Mrs. ELISHA HINES.

regard for the requirements of parliamentary and statute law, with decency and in order.

Elisha Hinds was esteemed a good lawyer by his contemporaries, and an excellent business man. He had quite an extensive practice, confined largely to office work. It was at that time a custom much observed, for village lawyers, when a case came on for trial, to employ some one of the distinguished advocates who rode from court to court for that purpose, to argue the case to the jury while they put in the evidence. Mr. Hinds was one of this numerous class of practitioners, and for this reason never became a graceful or fluent speaker.

In the trial of his cases he made the opening statement and presented the evidence. In this he was precise, methodical, and clear. He was a very laborious man, committing all his transactions to writing in the minutest detail.¹ He was a safe counsellor, and his advice was much sought, not only by his fellow-citizens in this town, but by business men from far and near. He had accumulated a considerable property, but trusting to the fact that there had been a constant advance in the value of real estate, he invested all his available resources in that class of property, and borrowed funds for still larger purchases, and by 1830 had become "land poor." The result was disastrous. He was compelled finally to part with his holdings on a falling market, and, while not impoverished, he felt that he had forfeited the respect of the community for judgment as a sound business man and safe adviser, and in 1832 removed to Hinsdale, where he took the practice of his brother Abraham, then recently deceased.² He remained there but a short time, and wishing better facilities for the education of his children, he, after several removals, made his home at Amherst, Mass., and subsequently at Troy and Brooklyn, N. Y. His removal was generally regarded as a great loss to the community. Most of the lands on the south side of the river were at that time either owned by him, or under his control as executor of the estate

¹ The record of the births of his children is entered on the town books with the most minute statement of the time of day at which the event transpired.

² One important factor in Mr. Hinds's financial embarrassment was the operation of a rule of law, now well understood, that charges an administrator with the losses if he assumes to continue the particular line of business of his decedent instead of immediately disposing of it. Mr. Hinds, in his undertaking of the administration of the extensive and complex estate of Major Curtis, an old-time all-round country merchant, made the mistake of attempting to change trades, expecting that inasmuch as he had been a successful lawyer he must necessarily succeed as a merchant in making money for the estate. In this undertaking, for reasons stated in the text, he encountered disaster for his own estate, as he was charged with the full value of the Curtis estate when he took charge of it, and under the rule stated was also charged with its shrinkage under his continuation of the business.

of Ephraim Curtis. Soon after his departure these lands passed to William Brackett and Ebenezer and Cyrus Eastman.

The elections following that of 1829 were uneventful for several years. The storm had been succeeded by a calm which in turn was broken by the brief but exciting episode of the Anti-Masonic crusade. This disturbing element in our politics, though it raged with great violence in Vermont and some other States, never reached the acute stage in New Hampshire. This faction had some adherents in this town from the start in 1828. And while it increased in numbers as the years went by, it remained without a guiding hand and accomplished nothing. In 1831 it somewhat disturbed the current of events, but the Whigs kept their ranks well closed and sent Comfort Day to the Legislature. The presidential election of 1832 was the turning-point in its short career everywhere. It was then that General Rankin, forsaking the Whigs, assumed the direction of the Anti-Masonic contingent, and attempted to dictate terms to his old associates. The eccentric action of the General on this occasion long remained the unsolved riddle of our local political history. Many years after, when the event was forgotten by most people, Dr. Burns, the General's old-time associate, spoke of the incident with feelings of undisguised sorrow. He could not understand how the General could have been so disloyal to political principles for which he had contended all his life, as well as to his Scotch inheritance of common sense, as to start in mad pursuit of this political will-o'-the-wisp.

The immediate result of this defection was the temporary demoralization of the Whigs. The Democrats were but slightly affected by it. At the Whig caucuses in 1832, an attempt was made to secure harmony by the selection of a compromise candidate for representative, but without avail, and the contest was transferred to town meeting, where an effort was made to unite on Comfort Day, who, though a member of the Masonic fraternity, had received the votes of a united party at the two preceding elections, and, as he was conservative and without enemies, it was hoped, rather than expected, that he might receive sufficient support to ensure his election.

The campaign was animated. The Democrats, encouraged by the hope of success through the division in the ranks of the Whigs, nominated Alexander Albee for Representative. He, too, was a Freemason and had the support of William Brackett and some others who, while not considered partisans, had usually acted with the Whigs, though not in sympathy with all their purposes. The

contest resulted in the election of Mr. Albee by a majority of twenty-four. The law requiring a statement of the vote for Representative to be entered by the clerk in the records had not then been enacted, but Job Pingree, the town clerk, regarded the vote of such importance that he made this entry in the records, the first giving the vote for that office. "Thomas Bickford 1 vote, William Berkley 1, Comfort Day 22, John Gile 25, David Rankin 38, and Alexander Albee 111." It is not difficult to analyze the vote. Those given to Mr. Bickford and Mr. Berkley were cast, one by Comfort Day, the other by Mr. Albee. Thomas Bickford was in accord with William Brackett, and before the next election had followed him into the Democratic party. William Berkley was an elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a Democrat from the beginning of the agitation for the passage of the toleration act. Comfort Day received the support of the conservative and Masonic Whigs, while John Gile was another compromise candidate whose friends hoped he might ultimately receive the vote of a united party and an election. General Rankin's vote includes that of all the ultra anti-Masons and those of a few personal friends. Mr. Albee's vote represents the Democratic strength re-enforced by a few who abandoned the Whigs on account of the attitude of that party in regard to the anti-Masonic movement. The extent of the demoralization of the Whigs is shown by the fact that with a voting strength of about 150 they gave Ichabod Bartlett, their party candidate for governor, but 39 votes, while Samuel Dinsmore, the candidate of the Democrats, received 138, the largest number they had cast up to that time.

The Whigs were not long recovering from their discomfiture. In 1833 they made an alliance with the anti-Masons. Sylvanus Balch was their candidate for Representative and was elected by a considerable majority. The political situation was not such as to encourage the Whigs to great political activity for other than local candidates. General Jackson had entered his second term, to which he had been elected the preceding November by an overwhelming vote, and their party was in a hopeless minority in the State. General Rankin soon returned to the embraces of his first love, but estrangement and wandering had cooled the ardor of both and they never again gave each other their entire confidence. The leadership of the Whig party passed to Henry A. Bellows, who directed its fortunes with wisdom and success until his removal from town in 1850, a few months before that party, distracted and divided by dissensions growing out of the agitation of the slavery question and the rivalry of its great chieftains, was

reduced to a mere faction and finally merged in the Republican party of the present.

Reviewing the period treated in this chapter, we are forcibly reminded of the meagre part the town had taken in the wider theatre of State and county affairs. For half a century our citizens appear to have been devoted to their own business, so much so, in fact, that they rarely manifested an interest in events beyond their own borders except on occasions when they considered that the State or county had burdened them with excessive taxation. Then their interest was immediate and forceful. They seem to have cared much for the principles by which the administration of all governmental affairs should be guided, and little as to who should act as their agents in their administration. There is no record or memory tending to show that at any time for a period of more than fifty years from the date of the first charter any resident of the town had been a candidate for any State or county office, or had even sought such nomination. These positions had been monopolized by residents of Haverhill, Lancaster, Landaff, Bath, and, for a brief period, Lisbon, in this northern section of the old county of Grafton ; by Hanover and Orford and the towns constituting the southern tier with Holderness, Plymouth, and Campton along its eastern border, who, through all these years, asserted a sort of paternal guardianship over the inhabitants of this large but rather thinly peopled territory. At one time, in the early days, this condition was undoubtedly due to the ability and experience of such men as the Livermores, Johnston, Page, Bell, Freeman, Payne, Woodward, the Manns, and the able men who constituted the Faculty of Dartmouth College, while Lancaster had half a score of men who had enjoyed the pleasures and emoluments of public office and were every way qualified satisfactorily to serve the public. At a later period, when these conditions no longer prevailed, this assumption of continuing title to the offices was treated by the favored class as something that passed like an entailed estate, a heritage to their towns. That the claim was long acquiesced in was not from a want of material in the less favored towns, but rather for the reason, among others, that being a long-continued practice it had grown into a habit, and largely from a want of ambition on the part of those who would naturally be selected for such positions. Such men in this town as David Goodall, David Rankin, Timothy A. Edson, Peter Bonney, Guy Ely, and others were well qualified to fill these offices. Colonel Edson, while a resident of Haverhill, had served a full term of five years as sheriff of the county, and David Rankin, who possessed an

ambition for military preferment, attained the rank of Brigadier-General of Militia. He was also influential in county politics. But the principal reason for the preponderance of three of these towns was the fact that they were county seats. The shire town then was of much greater importance than at present. It was the home of the leading lawyers, financiers, and business men of the county. Terms of court held in each twice each year were lengthy, often extending over a period of six or seven weeks. On these occasions lawyers and prominent men gathered from all the towns. The great advocates of the State, the Websters, Bells, Mason, Woodbury, and Bartlett, all politicians as well as jurists, came in the ordinary practice of their profession and joined at intervals of leisure in party counsels. Thus it was that the shire town became the centre from which radiated political influence. So it came about quite naturally that they received the larger part of the rewards. Peter Carleton of Landaff, Moses P. Payson of Bath, Dan Young of Lisbon, and Caleb Keith of Wentworth had in various ways shown their power and received consideration at the hands of the men in authority.

While a Representative in the Legislature, Nathaniel Rix, Jr., by skill in the management of political affairs as well as by his ability and industry, commended himself to his associates and attained great influence in this county. In the readjustment of political lines in 1828 he became the leader of the Jackson forces in this section, and in 1832 was elected a member of the Governor's Council and was re-elected the succeeding year. Mr. Rix was the first resident of Littleton to be elected to an important State office. Upon the occasion of his second election this town honored him with a nearly unanimous vote. In 1835 he was elected Register of Deeds, and to this position he was four times re-elected. After the termination of his services as register and two terms as Representative in the Legislature for Haverhill, he retired from political life, having passed more than a quarter of a century in the public service, for a longer period and in more important positions than any other citizen of the town could boast.

In 1835 the Whigs had so far recovered from the depressing influences of the anti-Masonic period that they gave the entire ticket nearly their full strength. Joseph Healey, their candidate for governor, had 96 votes, while Governor Badger, who received substantially all the votes cast in 1834,¹ received but 92. Sylvanus Balch was for a third time elected Representative.

¹ All but 8 votes. Simeon B. Johnson was the Democratic candidate for Representative, and three of his townsmen gave him their votes for governor.

The election of 1836 was warmly contested. The Democrats nominated Moses P. Little, a son of Hon. Moses and grandson of the Colonel, who founded the town, as a candidate for Representative. Mr. Little had been a resident of the town but a year, and this fact was used against him by his Whig opponents and by some of the members of his own party who desired to see Alexander Albee receive the nomination. The Whig candidate was Capt. Isaac Abbott, an old and influential resident. The captain was successful by a vote of 106 to 99 cast for Mr. Little.¹

A singular feature of the political history of the time was the lack of interest by the Whigs in political affairs save in isolated localities where they were in a majority. Discouraged by the overwhelming majority of the Democrats, they substantially abandoned opposition and disbanded their organization. Their attitude of inertia continued until 1838 when, under the stimulus of the attacks upon Van Buren's administration, Gen. James Wilson accepted the Whig nomination for governor and made a canvass of the State which aroused his partisans to action. The discordant, indifferent, and discontented Whigs united in harmony and made a contest for the political control of the State.²

¹ By an error the name of Mr. Little was omitted from the genealogy of the family in the third volume and is here given.

Moses Parsons, born 14 Feb., 1700; died 9 Nov., 1865. Married 19 April, 1832, Jane W. Russell. Their children are:

I. Emily F., born L., 8 May, 1835.

II. Moses, born L., 1 Dec., 1837. Killed by Indians 13 June, 1866, near Fort Mohave, Arizona.

III. Horace F., born 8 Oct., 1845.

IV. Jennie Russell, born 19 April, 1856. Married 30 Nov., 1875, Francis W. Jones.

Emily F. married 28 May, 1864, Maj. Charles E. Compton. They have three children.

Horace F. married 20 June, 1869, Meribah Underwood. Live in Buffalo, N. Y. Three children. [Little Genealogy.]

² The extent of this indifference is shown by the vote cast in the State in 1837. The vote for governor was:

Scattering	1,166
George Sullivan	458
Joseph Healey, Whig	557
Isaac Hill, Dem.	23,561

In this town it was:

Isaac Hill	104
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All the votes cast.

The vote of 1838 in the State for governor was:

Scattering	108
James Wilson, Jr., Whig	25,625
Isaac Hill, Dem.	28,695

In the town it was:

James Wilson, Jr.	171
Isaac Hill	145

The opposition vote in this town during this period was relatively large for the reason that, being in a majority and desiring the choice of a member of their party as Representative to the Legislature, they invariably put forth sufficient effort to bring to the polls votes to secure the desired result.

In the awakening of 1838 the largest vote ever cast, up to that time, was brought out, Captain Abbott receiving 177 votes and Moses P. Little 154, the full strength of each party.

The closing year of the period was one of great political activity. The anti-Democratic vote was consolidated with the Whig party with the exception of three votes which were cast by antislavery men, who had begun the agitation of that momentous question as early as 1835, but had not expressed their convictions through the ballot box until this election. Henry A. Bellows and William Brackett were the candidates of the Whigs and Democrats respectively, and the Abolitionists cast their votes for Edmund Carleton. This was a strong ticket, both parties putting forward the best they possessed for this campaign. The result, as a matter of course, was the election of Mr. Bellows by a vote of 192 to 140 cast for Mr. Brackett and 8 for Mr. Carleton and 2 scattering. The vote for governor gave James Wilson 200, John Page 149, and Joseph Low 8 votes. The ballots for members of Congress and county officers did not vary materially from the vote for governor.

Quite an increase in the vote of the town will be noted. This was in some degree owing to a larger interest in politics, but more to the growth of the industries at the village. The town was feeling for the first time the ripple of the Free-Soil movement, which was soon to break in mighty waves against the wall of established institutions and level them with the dust of mother earth.

XX.

ANNALS.

1840-1860.

LIFE in Littleton for more than half a century was uneventful. Its current flowed along with calm serenity, undisturbed by storms without or dissensions within. Hard work on the farm, in the woods, or in the saw-mill filled up the unvarying routine. Its intellectual conflicts were few, and, aside from those of a political nature, were confined for many years to flashes of wit and sarcasm resulting from the professional rivalry that long continued between Dr. Ainsworth and Dr. Burns. The memory of these has not entirely perished, but still puts forth a scintillation when some of the elders fall into a reminiscent mood. When Dr. Adams Moore entered upon the scene, his keen sense of humor, mingled with a remnant of Irish wit transmitted from an ancestry beyond the seas, served to soften the asperities of his elders in the profession and put them upon a more companionable footing, so far as social amenities governed their relations. Dr. Moore was a member of the unorganized social club that usually held its meetings at the Brick Store, and his stories concerning the old physicians, their feuds and sharp wordy encounters, with bits of character sketches interwoven in a style peculiar to the doctor's quaint humor, formed the *pièce de résistance* of many a winter evening's entertainment in the old store.

About 1837 the people at the village enlarged the intellectual pleasures of the community by organizing a lyceum, or debating club. No detailed account of its deliberations has come down to this generation. A fragment of one of its debates has been preserved among the papers of Dr. Moore. The question for discussion, though not formulated in the doctor's minutes, seems to have been whether a standing army was essential to the maintenance of the Republic. Henry A. Bellows led for the affirmative and Dr. Moore for the negative of this question. This subject was slightly mixed with the politics of the day, and the disputants followed their political inclinations in the choice of sides. It is only from the references made by the doctor in the debate that we

have any suggestions as to the line of argument pursued by Mr. Bellows. From this it appears that his contention was that a standing army is necessary to protect the frontier from Indians and the seacoast from depredations by an enemy in time of war. It was also the best guaranty for the preservation of peace with foreign nations. An unprotected nation was much more likely to be attacked than one in a position to defend itself. The militia was not adequate for this purpose, and he cited its action at Monmouth and in other battles of the Revolution in support of his position. The doctor, in reply, claimed that a "standing army was dangerous to the Republic. The framers of the Constitution were aware of the evil. They had seen it while under the Colonial Government, and the allowance of regular troops in time of peace had always been reluctantly conceded by patriotic statesmen." He said "they had none of the local ties and endearments of the militiamen, and were most always the obsequious servants of the Government and ever ready to come to the aid of an ambitious and daring usurper." He claimed that the militia was ample for the defence of the country. "They are," he said, "the people ever ready to defend their property, their families, and their liberty." In answer to the charge of inefficiency, he urged their services at Lexington, Bunker Hill, and Bennington; their quelling the mob at Exeter, and their suppression of Shays' Rebellion. The membership of the association indicates that its educational character must have been above the average. Beside Mr. Bellows and Dr. Moore, Calvin Ainsworth, Jr., and Dr. Burns were frequent participants in its debates; and Edmund Carleton, the Rev. Mr. Fairbank, and the Rev. Mr. Worcester were among the occasional disputants. The lyceum maintained its organization through several years, and was not abandoned until 1847, or perhaps a year later.

Another source of amusement, as well as of instruction, was found in the justice courts, then more common than they have been in recent years. The justices of the peace who usually presided at these hearings were either Simcon B. Johnson, Otis Batchelder, or Marquis L. Goold. All sorts of causes, both civil and criminal, were heard by these magistrates, and the wit and wisdom that fell from the lips of the Court, attorneys, and not infrequently from the witnesses, entertained and instructed as many persons as could be packed in the crowded court-room. The attorneys who practised in these courts in the early days when Elisha Hinds was the only local lawyer, and David Goodall or Guy Ely served as magistrate, included such men as Joseph

Bell and Alden Sprague, of Haverhill; Moses B. Payson and James I. Swan, of Bath; Richard C. Everett and Turner Stephenson, of Lancaster; and Charles Davis, of Waterford, Vt. Those of a later time, when Henry A. Bellows was legal guide of the town, beside some of those mentioned whose practice extended through more than one generation, were Ira Goodall, Andrew S. Woods, and Harry Hibbard, of Bath; Jared W. Williams and John S. Wells, of Lancaster, and occasionally the persuasive eloquence of Thomas Bartlett, of Lyndon, Vt., was heard in these courts. After the departure of Mr. Hinds, Mr. Bellows, Calvin Ainsworth, Jr., and Edmund Carleton were for some years the only resident practitioners. In 1848 William Burns established an office, but remained scarcely two years, when he removed to Lancaster, and was soon succeeded here by Harry Bingham. These men constitute no mean array of legal talent and forensic ability. At a time when eloquence was regarded as of much greater consequence than it is at the present time, and when cases involving small sums were contested with as much strenuous pertinacity as were those in which thousands were at stake, it is not strange that, in a society which received its intellectual stimulus from the pulpit and the bar, men should abandon mill and forge and shop to witness the contests between some of these great legal lights, and that the audience, on such occasions, should be limited only by the capacity of the temporary court-room.¹

There was a dearth of purely instructive entertainments, as distinguished from those designed to be merely entertaining. In the autumn of 1845 an itinerant professor gave an exhibition in Brackett's Hall.² His subject was electricity, and he unfolded to an audience that half filled the small room some of the mysteries of that marvellous science, which was then in its early infancy. The skeptical in the audience regarded his array of machinery,³ chemicals, and magnets much as they would the outfit of a sleight-of-hand mountebank, and smiled as the professor in modest phrase

¹ The writer remembers that at a political meeting addressed by Harry Hibbard, held in Granite Hall, probably in 1852, he lingered, after the audience had dispersed, to obtain a nearer view of the speaker, then a member of Congress, and when Capt. James Dow was introduced to the orator of the afternoon, as a soldier of the War of 1812, the Captain remarked that he had met Mr. Hibbard before, and related this incident: "It was at the trial," he said, "of a case where you fought Esquire Bellows in 1842, and when you made your plea I had two men at work in the shop, but we just locked up, and all hands went to hear the arguments." A not uncommon occurrence.

² The attic of the building now occupied by F. H. English.

³ It consisted in part of a Le Roy friction generator, and a Morse transmitter and receiver, — the first telegraphic instruments exhibited in town.

recounted the possible achievements of the telegraph, which had then been in operation between Washington and Baltimore a few months; while the most optimistic could not, in their wildest flights of imagination, have dreamed of the electrical triumphs that were destined to crown the closing years of the century.

The manufacturing industries of the town were for many years confined to the production of potash and lumber, but the making of the salts at this time ceased to be profitable and had been discontinued.

At the beginning of this period six saw-mills manufactured lumber for the foreign market: these were the old Rankin mill; the Fitzgerald, at South Littleton; the Bowman, the first mill at the village; the Brackett, on the present site of Eaton's bobbin mill; and the Carleton mill, at the Scythe Factory village. As early as 1846 two of these, that at South Littleton and the Rankin mill, did custom work only. By 1847 Philip H. Paddleford purchased the Fitzgerald property, and erected a plant for the manufacture of grist and saw-mill machinery. He did an extensive business, all the mills in the Ammonoosuc valley being dependent upon this establishment for new machinery as well as for important repairs.

These mills were of the same general type that had been in use since the settlement of the town, the only variation being one of degree. They were equipped with an up and down board saw, having a capacity to cut four or five thousand feet of boards per day, shingle and clapboard machines, and, a few years preceding their abandonment for manufacturing purposes, machinery for cutting lathe was added to their equipment. The Brackett mill was the best in the Ammonoosuc valley, and when built marked the improvements that had been made during a century in the methods of manufacturing lumber. Trifling as that advance seems in the light of the improvements of recent years that have revolutionized the business, they were not inconsiderable, and served every purpose for which lumber was desired at that time. The shingle used in this section before the introduction of the shingle-mill, and to some extent long after that event, were rived, or shaved. These were three or four feet in length and very durable; they were laid parallel with the gable end of the roof, and until the comparative first cost became excessive, were preferred to the product of the mills.¹ Clapboards were cut from the best yellow pine, from ten to sixteen feet in length and free from

¹ In his centennial address the late F. J. Eastman makes this reference to these shingle: "In 1840, said one, just as he was leaving town with two good-sized loads of No. 1 shaved shingles, 'Fifty years ago my father left me the farm, and the barns were covered with Littleton pine shingles. I want to leave them as good for Francis' (Frank Drew, North Danville, Vt.)" *Littleton Centennial*, p. 79.

sap, knots, and wane. The product of these mills, all of yellow pine, is no longer manufactured east of the Great Lakes and will not be produced anywhere in a few years.

The ground extending along the south side of Saranac Street from the residence of Mrs. Edward Buckley to the works of the Saranac Glove Co. was used as a mill-yard. A canal running along the water front of this land served to float the logs to the flume and thence to the mill. The tract from the mill to Main Street, between the residence of R. P. White and Mrs. Mary E. Town, was also used for a like purpose. Each winter for many years great piles of logs drawn from Dalton and Bethlehem covered this ground.¹

The Brackett was the first mill in town, if not in this valley, to be equipped with a circular board saw and machinery of modern type for cutting shingle and clapboards. This change was made early in the fifties, and the productive capacity of the mill increased many-fold. Soon after, the Carleton mill, then under the proprietorship of Calvin F. Cate, was remodelled after the same fashion and became the largest producer of lumber in Littleton.

When the yellow pine which once covered our hills and valleys with its stately forms had been drawn into the consuming vortex of these mills, the spruce and hemlock soon followed, until they too ceased to furnish a sufficient supply to keep the machinery in motion, and for a time silence reigned where the buzz of saw, the whir of wheel, and the uplifted voice of busy men once filled the air with the music of a great industry.

The building of the woollen mill in 1839-40 was opportune, as the welfare of the town was seriously menaced by the vanishing timber supply. This enterprise kept the tide of business moving forward with an accelerated motion. The Littleton Woollen Company was chartered by an act of the Legislature in 1835. The creation of railroad and manufacturing corporations received an immense impetus in 1835 from the building of the twenty-six miles of railroad which connected Boston and Lowell. The same session of the Legislature that created our first incorporated manufacturing company chartered the Boston and Maine, the Concord, the Keene (subsequently the Cheshire), and Nashua and Lowell railroads, and numerous manufacturing companies.

The incorporators named in the charter of the Woollen Manufacturing Company were Henry A. Bellows, Moses P. Little, Phile-

¹ The supply of yellow pine in this town had been practically exhausted before the Brackett mill was built.

mon Putnam, John Farr, Guy Ely, George W. Ely, Adams Moore, Stephen C. Gibb, John Merrill, Prescott White, William Brackett, and Edmund Carleton. They were, by their charter, authorized to "carry on the business of manufacturing cotton and woollen goods, or either of them, in all their various branches, together with such other branches of trade as are, or from time to time may be necessarily connected with the town of Littleton." The power here granted is as broad as that of the "general welfare" clause of the Federal Constitution. It covers nearly everything that might be regarded as likely to contribute to the prosperity of the town.

The company was soon organized, and measures taken to carry out the plans of its projectors. Two committees were appointed, one to draft by-laws for the government of the corporation and the other to solicit subscriptions to its capital stock, which had been fixed in the charter at two hundred thousand dollars. Before this work was completed a year had passed, and the country was shaken by the disastrous financial panic of 1837. All that had been accomplished was undone. Bankruptcy overwhelmed some of the most enterprising men of the town, among them those who were the prime movers in the woollen company. The character, courage, and enterprise of these men is shown by the fact that within two years they had so far recovered from the effects of the panic as to be able successfully to enter upon the work of reorganizing the company, building the mill, and putting it in operation. Henry A. Bellows was the first President of the company; John Farr, Secretary and Treasurer, and Truman Stevens, Chairman of the Building Committee.

In the spring of 1840 two sets of machinery were in operation manufacturing white flannel. John Herrin was superintendent of the mill. For reasons which do not now very clearly appear, the company was not successful and soon went out of business. Mr. Herrin leased the mill, added two sets of machinery to the equipment and continued the business. He had little or no capital, and depended largely upon the financial aid of personal friends and of the business men of the town who "loaned their names" in order to keep the mill in operation. But the day of the old factory's prosperity had not then dawned, and Mr. Herrin too failed in 1844.

John Herrin was an unlettered son of the Emerald Isle who had acquired what knowledge he possessed of manufacturing as a mill hand. When he came to Littleton he possessed no experience as a general manager of the business, but was familiar with the con-

struction and repair of such machinery as was used in this mill. He was slight of stature, nervous, and rapid of movement; he possessed great energy and a will that enabled him to surmount many and varied difficulties and finally reach the goal of his ambition.

About the time of his failure he acquired notoriety as the victim of a self-inflicted robbery. He had been in Boston to effect a settlement with his consignees, and when he started on his return was supposed to have in his possession a large sum of money with which it was expected he would discharge numerous pecuniary obligations. At Andover, Mass., he stopped for a short time at an inn, and near nightfall continued his homeward journey. Soon after he returned to the inn in a dishevelled condition, his clothing torn and covered with dirt, and his person bruised in many places, while a bullet had passed through his hat at a point just high enough to escape the crown of his head. A search for the perpetrators of the robbery was instituted, but, of course, without success. Doubt was cast upon the truth of his report by the discovery of several conflicting statements in the story as told to different persons, and the officers turned their attention to him as the real criminal, with the result, after the matter was investigated by the courts, that the attempted robbery was fixed upon the supposed victim.

After this incident Mr. Herrin was under a cloud, but his real ability as a manufacturer and master of expedients enabled him soon to emerge, and he engaged in business at Waterville, Vt., and not only succeeded in regaining credit as an honest business man, but amassed a fortune of several hundred thousand dollars through the successful conduct of a business similar to that which brought him nothing but disaster in this town. It is more than likely that the experience acquired here to which many of the citizens of this town were heavy but involuntary contributors, laid the foundation for later success in another field of business activity.

The factory remained idle for nearly two years, when, early in 1846, Joseph Warren Hale and his nephew, E. J. M. Hale, of Haverhill, Mass., purchased the property, and at once put its machinery in operation. This was the beginning of a long period of business prosperity, both for the town and for the enterprising proprietors. The elder Hale had been engaged in the business of a flannel manufacturer for many years, first as an employee and afterward as a partner with his brother.¹ He became a resident of the town and took charge of the mill. He was a well-informed,

¹ The brother of E. J. M. Hale.

industrious man, and kept constant watch of every department of the business. Ezekiel James Madison Hale continued his residence at Haverhill, Mass., but came here frequently. He was for many years one of the most prominent manufacturers and financiers in New England, was a director, and for a time president, of the Boston and Maine Railroad, a director in the White Mountains Railroad, and many other corporations. While living, his benefactions to his native city were many. He founded its library and its hospital, and in his will left each a generous endowment. His business capacity was of the first order. At the beginning of the war for the preservation of the Union he saw more clearly than many others the character of the struggle upon which the country was entering, and the effect the contest would have upon the commercial and manufacturing interests of the nation. This led him to become a heavy purchaser of wool and other mill supplies. He not only stocked his own mills for several years, but bought heavily on speculative account, and amassed a large fortune by the transaction. Mr. Hale was of striking personal appearance, a man upon whom the eye would rest in an assemblage of thousands; not tall or commanding of stature, he fixed the attention by a singular union of strength and beauty of countenance. His complexion was florid, the eye full and penetrating, the features strong yet regular, and his head crowned with an abundance of brown hair, which gave him at a first glance a leonine appearance. His bearing was always that of a well-bred gentleman who knew the world and could not be deceived or cheated by any pretence, however specious. He was far-seeing and masterful, and the possession of these qualities was impressed upon all with whom he came in contact.

The factory was originally designed for six sets of machinery; but the Hales, about 1857, by erecting an additional building for a picker room and putting in cloth-drying machinery, found room for seven sets. This addition nearly doubled the output of the mill. Another change, made three or four years earlier, was the addition of a dye-house, and the production, not only of white flannel, but of colored, principally scarlet, orange, and blue. These were largely twilled goods.

In 1854 E. J. M. Hale sent his son, Rufus B. Hale, to learn the business, and he soon acquired a share in the concern, and in 1860 also purchased the interest of Joseph Warren Hale, who retired, and in 1866 removed to Lexington, Mich., where he resided with his daughter, Mrs. Arthur M. Clarke, until his death in 1888. The son inherited much of the father's business ability,

and soon took high rank as a manufacturer. He, however, acquired sporting habits, which, while they did not seem to withdraw his attention from a successful management of the business, did deprive him of the rest and leisure which were essential to the preservation of his health under the exactions which that business placed upon him. His health failed, and he expired at the Revere House in Boston, Nov. 12, 1868, at the early age of thirty. A brilliant business career was extinguished by his death.

Soon after the destruction of the first customs fulling mill by fire in 1815, it was rebuilt by Ebenezer Cushman, who sold it in 1824 to Timothy A. Edson and Josiah Kilburn. The property was subsequently owned in succession by Jefferson Hosmer, Sylvanus Balch, Joseph Roby, Bellows and Stevens, and John Gile.

Under the ownership of Mr. Gile the old mill was abandoned as a carding-mill, and a new one erected on the site next below the original factory,¹ and the first mill was subsequently converted into a linseed-oil mill by Aaron Gile, but was not long used for that purpose.

In 1849 or 1850 the fulling-mill was leased by Deacon James Hale, a brother of Joseph W. The product of this mill was finished at the lower factory. In 1854 Deacon Hale purchased or leased the woollen mill at Dover (since known as Sawyer's mills), and removed to that place, where he died in February, 1856. The deacon was much respected. He possessed an even temper and obliging disposition. He was a fine-looking man, having many of the physical traits which characterized his more distinguished nephew, E. J. M. Hale, wanting, however, the forceful peculiarities of that gentleman.

An important addition to the productive industries of Littleton was the establishment in 1848 of a foundry and machine shop by Josiah Kilburn & Son. Benjamin W. Kilburn had learned the trade of an iron founder at Fall River, while his brother Edward was acquiring knowledge as a machinist. Both returned home and joined their father in establishing the new enterprise. The demand for such an establishment was apparent. There were scores of manufactories in this northern section of the State, including woollen factories, carding-mills, starch factories and saw-mills that were dependent upon shops far distant for machinery, castings, and other supplies. Once these had been obtained at our very doors from the New Hampshire Iron Manufacturing Company at Franconia. But the fires of their foundry no longer glowed, and

¹ The property is the present grist-mill of I. C. Richardson.

their machinery was silent and corroding with rust. Our town had become the centre of the lumber business, and the demand for a nearer source of supply for mill machinery was answered by the new company. Their first shop was a small affair on the site of the old shingle mill on Palmer Brook, near Union Street. This was found inadequate after a trial of a few months, and a new and much larger shop was erected on Saranac Street. This shop, after it was abandoned by the firm, was converted into a tenement by the Whittakers, and is still in use. It stands on the north side of the street, opposite the old Brackett and Abbott saw-mill, from which its power was derived by running a belt from the saw-mill to the foundry, a distance of fifty yards. This belt was run on numerous pulleys, supported on posts that lifted it high above the street. The main structure was two stories high, the lower floor being used as a machine shop and the upper occupied by David Page Sanborn, who was pattern maker for the firm as well as a manufacturer of an excellent line of carpenters' tools that were in demand in several States. An ell extended toward the bank in rear of the schoolhouse, in District No. 8, which was used as a foundry. The firm, beside casting for mill machinery, made ploughs, cultivators, harrows, stoves of various patterns, ranges, and did general custom work.

By 1854 the business had outgrown its home and the fulling mill was purchased and converted to the use of the company which continued at this shop for thirty years, doing a prosperous business. In 1884 the senior member of the firm retired from business, and the junior having become interested with his brother Edward in photography, the business was transferred to Charles F. Everett, an old employee of the retiring firm, who continued it a few years with indifferent success.

When the foundry was transferred to the carding and fulling mill, its nearest manufacturing neighbor was the sash and blind shop of S. C. Kimball & Co., which stood on the site of the original fulling-mill. This business had been established in 1858 by S. C. Kimball and Capt. A. C. Wallace, who came here from Manchester in that year. Captain Wallace withdrew at the close of the year, and his interest was acquired by Gen. Edward O. Kenney and Ariel Holmes. In August, 1854, General Kenney retired and his interest was taken by Luther T. Dow. This establishment manufactured doors, sash, blind and window frames and dressed lumber for shipment to other markets. It was a large and prosperous business for many years, giving employment to about twenty skilled laborers. Before the end of the decade Mr. Kimball sold

his interest to Ai Fitzgerald who is now the senior member of the firm.

Carriage-making was one of the industries common to every considerable village fifty years since. In earlier times there were several mechanics in this town who combined blacksmithing with building and repairing the better class of farm wagons and carts, but it was not until 1835 that this class of work was undertaken by one who made it an exclusive business. At that time George C. Ewing came here from Walpole and opened a shop on the present site of Richardson Brothers' livery stable. He did not remain long, and is said to have returned to Walpole. He was succeeded in this line by James W. Merrill in 1838. His shop is now occupied by Samuel Parker Nurse, as a residence.

In 1852, through the influence of Col. L. A. Russell, Daniel and Albert H. Quimby came from Lyndon and occupied a shop, built for them by Colonel Russell, at the westerly corner of Main and Brook Streets, and began building carriages on a large scale. They also did an extensive business in painting and repairing coaches and mountain wagons — a class of work it had hitherto been necessary to send to Concord. Their work was honest, and wagons and sleighs manufactured at their shop fifty years ago are still in use, and may outlast in point of time the "one-horse shay" sung by Holmes. The Quimbys brought with them as trimmer Asa C. Weller, and as painter, Franklin G. Weller, both of whom were masters of their art, for art it was. All these men were important additions to our citizenship,—intelligent, honest, industrious, and possessing varied talent, they took an important part in advancing the social, musical, and artistic pleasures of the community. All but the elder Weller ended life's mission in their early prime, but their memory is still fragrant with all who knew them.

During the closing years of this period business of all kinds was stimulated by the advent of the railroad. Many new enterprises were inaugurated; some of them prospered through many years, adding to the wealth and prosperity of the community. Others were of a more experimental character, and never became permanently established in our midst. Some of these were the manufacture of friction matches, linseed oil, hayrakes, and bedsteads. The match factory was located at the Scythe Factory Village¹ and was built in 1852 by Manuel and Brown. It did a considerable business, making about 200,000 matches a day. On July 22, 1854, the buildings, stock, and machinery vanished in flame. The prop-

¹ Now Apthorp.

erty was uninsured, and its owners left without capital to rebuild and continue what had promised to be a substantial addition to the industries of the town.

About this time Charles Nurse leased the abandoned foundry on Palmer's Brook and there began the manufacture of hayrakes and hoe-handles. Soon after the inception of this enterprise, in company with William J. Bellows, he entered into a contract with a Boston firm to furnish it with a large number of bedsteads, and for this purpose the business was transferred from the old foundry to the carding-mill on Mill Street. The purchasing firm being unable, on account of financial complications, to fulfil its part of the contract, the manufacturers sold this branch of the business to Deacon John Merrill, who continued it for two years, while Mr. Nurse resumed the making of rakes.

The building of the woollen factory required many other improvements in the village. New roads, dwellings, and stores were constructed. Eastman, Mattocks, & Co., who had for several years occupied the "Old Yellow Store," now built the one at present occupied by Kimball & Richardson. The upper front portion of the building was soon fitted up for a lawyer's office, and it was here that, in 1846, Harry Bingham found his first legal home. A small store was put up by R. H. Curtis at the westerly corner of Main and Mill Streets, and occupied by him as a grocery store. The stock of ardent spirits was furnished by another firm, who were to divide the profits with Mr. Curtis. This arrangement, which would seem to have been equitable, did not prove satisfactory to either party. These profits were not as large as the volume of business would appear to warrant, and the consignors demurred when an accounting was had. On the other hand, the consignee had not at first intended to make the sale of these liquors anything more than an incident to the general business, but greatly to his disappointment, after a year's trial, found that they constituted more than eighty per cent of the sales during that period, and that his boon companions had been, as the books showed, his best customers. Mr. Curtis claimed that the division of profits should be based upon cash receipts and the collectable accounts. This view of the matter was not acquiesced in by the other parties to the contract, and the result was so discouraging to Mr. Curtis that he concluded to retire from business.

At the time of the death of his father, Roswell H. Curtis inherited an estate which made him the wealthiest person in town. He owned the finest mansion and most prosperous business, as well as large tracts of valuable real estate in the village. One of

these lots extended from the Dr. Burns estate at the corner of Main and School Streets to Pine Hill, and eastward to Apthorp village. Much of this land was but a short distance north of Main Street, and embraced most of the territory through which Clay, Jackson, Pleasant, High, east of School, Oak Hill Avenue, Cross, and Union Streets now pass, as well as the meadow south of Union Street. On the south side his possessions included the land through which South Street passes as far west as the residence of James R. Jackson. He owned many isolated but valuable pieces of real estate. Within twenty years this large estate had passed from his possession, and when he died in 1873, the remnant of title still standing in his name was a few acres at the foot of Mann's Hill, with a cottage valued at a few hundred dollars.

The business instinct for which the father was noted, seemed entirely wanting in the son. His inheritance of personal property was squandered to satisfy his business ambition, and when this had vanished the lands were surrendered piece by piece to satisfy his necessities. A large share of the real estate on the north side of the river became the property of John Bowman, and that on the south side was purchased by Ebenezer and Cyrus Eastman.

Main Street, as it appeared at the close of the forties, had many vacant lots.¹ On the south side of the street a tract extendi

¹ Beside the buildings already mentioned as having been built in the years extending from 1840 to 1860, the following on Main Street may be named: that near northerly end of the Cottage Street bridge by J. S. Lougee in 1849; the A. Block the same year, by Frye W. Gile; the Lynch and Richardson store by H. Smith in 1851. The Tilton Block was started by William Condon, but before completion he sold it to H. L. Tilton, who finished it, and added the west end and put it in its present shape in 1860. Thayer's Hotel was erected in 1860 by H. L. Thayer. A small building had stood on this lot that had been moved from the grounds where now stands the residence of Ira Parker; while occupying the lot it had been occupied at different times by F. W. Gile, Eri Goin, James W. Gile, and others as a store; removed by Mr. Thayer to the site of the Bellows, destroyed by fire before the hotel had been finished. The Dr. Tuttle residence, west end was built by Peter Paddleford in 1840. The same year the east end of the residence. It now stands on Meadow Street, and is used as a residence. On the north side of Main Street the additions since 1840 have been: the Home House, built by Oliver Nurse; the S. P. Nurse house removed from the farm, corner of Village and Lisbon roads, by James W. McArthur; the Smith's shop, built by Louis L. Merrill in 1845; the Thayer residence, built by Cyrus Eastman in 1844; on this site Elisha P. Miner had a residence removed from the Brick Store lot; the Southworth house removed from the site of the foundation in 1847; on the site of the Dr. Tuttle residence, at the close of the forties a small building that had been used as a beer shop, and dwelling among them. The Pleasant Streets was built by Fre

from the old Bowman house to Hazeltine's¹ chair-shop was used in part as a garden and partly as a mill-yard. The lots where now stand the Lynch and Richardson store and Andrew Bingham's Block were also vacant, as were those now occupied by all but the easterly corner of Tilton's Block and the building tenanted by B. F. Corning and H. F. Howe. The land between Renfrew's store and the Cohashauke Club, Odd Fellows Block, and the long reach extending from the present residence of R. P. White to Meadow Street,² was tenantless save the lot nearly opposite the residence of Cyrus Young, where stood the schoolhouse of District Number Fifteen.

No part of the village has been so little changed in the last half-century as the north side of Main Street from the west end to Clay Street. Old buildings have been replaced or rebuilt, but in all this distance only five additional buildings have been constructed on ground not before occupied.³

The first pharmacy was established by George K. Paddleford⁴ in 1852 in the east store in the building now known as Odd Fellows' Block. This building was erected by Philip H. Paddleford for his brother's use. Soon after its completion Lorenzo C. Smith occupied the west side as a grocery store and oyster saloon. He and his sons, William C. and Henry W., continued in business there for many years.

The events that transpired in the years from 1840 to 1860 are among the most important in our history. These years witnessed the building of the railroad, our transition from an agricultural to a manufacturing community, the development of the village as a mercantile centre, and a large increase in our population. They are also memorable for the many important changes in our citizenship. The silent reaper had not been unmindful of his harvest, and gathered many to their final reward; among these the Rev. Drury Fairbank, the first settled minister, and Timothy A. Edson,⁵ Job Pingree, John Gile, and William Brackett, who had for many years been prominent in business and town affairs, and who had lived out life's allotted period. Ebenezer Eastman, in the full meridian of his great powers and George S. Woolson in early manhood had been summoned to join the innumerable throng. The departure, in the closing month of 1850, to California, of

¹ Now occupied in part by Opera Block and by Harrington's and Union Blocks.

² This vacant lot was owned by Judge Bonney.

³ These are the residences of Mrs. W. A. Richardson and Mrs. Lewis Coyer, the barn near the homestead of Cyrus Young, the house built by F. F. Hodgman, now owned by Eli Wallace, and the National Bank building.

⁴ Francis Hodgman had kept a stock of drugs and medicines in connection with his other business.

⁵ Mr. Edson was born in Barre, Mass. The Genealogy does not state place of birth.

The growth of the stage lines radiating from Littleton has been traced down to 1840. The years that immediately followed saw no additional routes established, but existing lines were passing through the era of their greatest prosperity. When the railroad reached Concord the tide of travel and traffic was turned from Portland to Boston, but the increase in pleasure travel to the mountains more than made good the loss in mercantile traffic over that line.

Major Cephas Brackett had acquired an interest in the Haverhill route prior to 1840, and remained a proprietor until the car was substituted for the coach in 1853. Cyrus Willis was another stage proprietor of note at this period. These knights of the whip were popular with the travelling public. The Major always dressed with great care, and in the most approved style of the day. He usually wore a swallow-tail coat of blue broadcloth, with gilt buttons, a buff or white vest, and blue trousers. Whether Daniel Webster was his model in dress as well as in politics we do not know, but he closely followed the Great Expounder in both respects. With handsome features, a figure straight as an Indian's, and an excellent conversationalist withal, he cut a great figure in many ways in old stage days. Mr. Willis was something of a contrast to his associate. Careless of dress and of bent form, he regarded neither dress nor good looks as among his assets. He was a typical Yankee in bearing and character, and succeeded in whittling the best end of many a horse-trade out of his associates. He too was entertaining on or off the box. He told a story with a droll humor which kept the occupants of the "outside seats" in a pleasant mood as the coach bowled along the rough road and climbed its hills. His knowledge of human nature was great, and he made it a point to select from among his passengers for the outside seats those who were most likely to be entertained by his peculiar methods.

When the railroad superseded the coach to Wells River, mail-routes were reconstructed. The line to Danville had its western terminus at St. Johnsbury after 1847. The lines to Plymouth and Conway were no longer coach lines, except during the season of summer travel, and the mail was conveyed by a single or two-horse team. The line to Lancaster alternated via Whitefield and Dalton, with John Lindsey as proprietor for one or two years, when he sold his interest to Wallace Lindsey and Freeman D. Beede, who retained its ownership until in the course of time they too yielded to the advance of the railroad.

The old tavern is all that remains as a landmark of those times,

and even that has been torn from its ancient foundation, and forced to take a back seat, as though it were not good enough for this hustling, irreverent commercial age. Driver and coach, with all their trappings, are mingled with the dust, and will soon be as forgotten as are the hopes, ambitions, loves, and dreams that once animated the grave or jolly knights who added so much that was picturesque, instructive, and amusing to the local life of long ago.

This was an over-night station, and as the volume of travel increased, it was thought that additional hotel accommodations would soon be required for guests who found a temporary home here. John Gile took this view of the situation, and in 1840, having purchased the old Roby homestead, built the Granite House, an imposing structure for the time. Henry Thomas was the first landlord of the house. He secured a fair share of the mountain business, but won little of the more profitable domestic patronage. Mr. Thomas, finding that he could not successfully master the situation, retired, and was succeeded by Stephen C. Gibb and his urbane and dignified son Joseph L., who with all their experience could not make the business pay, and after a year's trial abandoned it, and, in 1845, went to the Lafayette House at Franconia Notch. James H. and Byron Eames then undertook, for a few years, to make the tavern popular with the travelling public, but met with no better success than their predecessors. In 1848 John Lindsey married Miss Susan A., daughter of Capt. Isaac Abbott, one of the popular teachers in the village, and soon after this event began a long career as a boniface by taking a lease of the Granite. His fortune there was similar to that of those who went before him, and at the termination of his lease the house was given over to residential tenants.

The Granite was not a financial success, yet its landlords were efficient and popular managers of hotel property, and some of them conquered success and gained enviable reputations in that capacity in other and larger spheres of action. Notably is this true of Joseph L. Gibb and John Lindsey. The former preceded Richard Taft at the Franconia Notch, and when the Crawford House at the White Mountain Notch was built, became its landlord, and was known as one of the best hotel men in New England. His form was slight, and this gave him an appearance of greater height than he possessed; his features were strong and somewhat wanting in symmetry; his hair black and prone to dangle over his brow in a heavy shock; he was straight, lithe, urbane and democratic in manner, and welcomed his guests with a cordial dignity that made friends on the threshold. John Lindsey had



JOHN LINDSEY.
"THE NORTHERN" HOTEL.

"THE GRANITE" TAVERN.
ISRAEL C. RICHARDSON.

been a stage-driver, and this was his first venture as a landlord. While the undertaking was not a success, it served to introduce him to the travelling public in a new capacity, as well as to give him an experience that was of value in his after career. He subsequently presided as landlord of the Eagle Hotel in Concord and the new Fabyan's at the White Mountains and the Lancaster House. He could do many things well, but is remembered as one "who knew how to keep a hotel."

Considering the character of the successive landlords, the ill-fortune that attended this hotel enterprise is peculiar. The fact probably is that the business demand for the new house was over-estimated in the first instance, and the difficulty of persuading the public to divide its patronage between rival taverns underrated. The travelling public of those days was conservative, and when a landlord had gained the confidence of the wayfarer he became something more than a mere business man to him. He was his personal friend in all things, and his guide and mentor in many; the tavern was to him a home, and his loyal preferences for its landlord were not easily alienated.

The Union House came under the control of Willard and Levi Ward Cobleigh in 1840. Willard — or "Uncle Dick," as he was styled by his friends — was a general favorite. Tall and somewhat stout, he moved with slow deliberation. His features were heavy, and his bearing rough but hearty. In early life he had followed the river, in charge of a "gang of rivermen," guiding logs to the mills on the lower Connecticut. Exposure and hardship had filled his joints with rheumatism, and it was seldom that he was free from the pain inflicted by this insatiable disease. This trouble was the cause of many of the peculiarities and mannerisms which attracted the attention of people and made him the subject of comment which served to advertise his inn among the travelling public far and near. He married Betsey, daughter of Max Hazelton, of Bath. She was a devout Methodist, and suffered much on account of the frequent ungodly speech of her husband. She was insistent in her efforts to induce him to attend meeting, but example, entreaty, and prayer failed to move his obdurate heart to yield to her wishes. It is believed that during his residence here he attended church but once. That was during a revival service conducted by the Rev. Mr. Gallaher at the Congregational Church, in 1850, when great interest was manifested in the service, and Col. Lucius A. Russell and Mr. Cobleigh were persuaded by Curtis C. Bowman to attend one of the meetings. Their entrance attracted the attention of the large audience, as both were of noticeable

appearance and neither had been seen before within those walls by any of the assemblage. The pastor of the church, Rev. E. I. Carpenter, took note of their presence, and in the opening prayer made their case the subject of an urgent appeal for divine mercy. The allusions to the pair were so many and so pointed that all recognized the personal application. In his address the evangelist took up their case with great force and eloquence. The service ended, and as soon as the street was reached, Mr. Russell entered upon a fierce denunciation of the personal application which had been made on account of their attendance at the service. Mr. Cobleigh remained silent through it all, and the speaker becoming exasperated by his indifference, asked why he did not resent such abuse. "Don't you know when you are insulted?" he asked. "Yes," said Mr. Cobleigh, "but it's just good enough for us; we'd no business to be there." This closed the incident.

The public room in the tavern of sixty years ago served the double purpose of an office and bar-room. A large share of the profits of the house was derived from sales at the bar, and these reached no small sum, even at a time when tippling had ceased to be a fashionable diversion but was not yet regarded as disgraceful. This room was also, by reason of a long-standing custom, used by the villagers as a sort of news exchange, where a knowledge of events in distant communities was gathered from travellers, and domestic gossip was doled out in generous quantities.

The bar-room at the Union House was a type of those in taverns of the better class. It was a large room, with doors opening to the men's reception-room, the dining-room, the shed, and the piazza. At one end was the bar. The counter stood breast-high, that the customer might have a convenient view of his glass and know when he had poured the required quantity. The method of measuring the drink much resembled Lord Selden's definition of equity, — only the thickness of the patron's finger, rather than the length of the chancellor's foot, served as the rule. One finger constituted a light, or social drink; two fingers, a medium; and three, a heavy drain. Sometimes an old toper would clasp the glass and fill it to the brim, much to Uncle Dick's disgust, who, regardless of self, was an advocate of moderate drinking. Behind the counter, within an arched recess, stood a cupboard, reaching from floor to ceiling. Its lower section stored the demijohns and jugs from which bottles were filled; and the upper was filled with decanters of polished glass, attractive to the eye by reason of their varied coloring. They were arranged on shelves, each of which contained

a full variety of liquors, their quality and value increasing as you ascended from the lower to the top shelf. The price ranged from "thrippence" for New England rum to a shilling a glass for cognac brandy.

In this, or the adjoining reception-room, the Selectmen for many years held their meetings for the transaction of town business. When they met for the purpose of regulating the check-list, a large and sometimes contentious crowd filled the rooms, which were also frequently used as a court-room when some case of more than ordinary public interest was to be tried.

The middle front room was the general reception-room of the village. Here business men, professional men, and politicians from abroad met our citizens, arranged their trades and planned their political campaigns. It was no uncommon thing to meet here such business men as Hamlin Rand, James H. Johnson, the Carletons and Hutchinses, of Bath; the Cummingses, Parkers, and James H. Allen, of Lisbon; the Parkers and Hoskinses, of Lyman; the Websters, Montgomery, and Wood, of Haverhill; Whitchers, of Benton; Olcott, of Hanover; the Sumners, David H. of Claremont and James H. of Dalton; the Clarke, Noyes, Atwoods, and Samuel P. Peavey, of Landaff; Putnam, Parker, and Priest, of Franconia; the Kenneys, Woodburys, and Sinclairs, of Bethlehem; Morris Clark, the Burnses, Carletons, Libbys, and others, of Whitefield; the Weckses, Bracketts, Kent, Joyslin, and Burnside, of Lancaster; and many lumber dealers from Springfield, Hartford, and other cities on the lower Connecticut, who came here to meet the manufacturers from all the region round about. This room, too, served as an office for Reuben B. Dunn, of Waterville, and Asa Gile, of Reidville, Maine, two of the most eminent of the business men of that State, who had large lumber interests in Whitefield. It was also occupied for the same purpose by Robert Morse and John E. Chamberlain while they were building the White Mountains Railroad. To name others, the politicians and professional men who frequented this hostelry, would prolong the list to include all who resided in the two northern counties, and many from beyond their limits.

In the fifties it was for three seasons the home of an eccentric gentleman of Jewish extraction, by the name of Nazro, a former resident of New York. To such as knew him casually, he was a polished gentleman of winning personality and great erudition, who was equally at home in the discussion of current events and grave problems of theology, philosophy, and history. He was

subject to intervals of melancholia, and when in this mood imagined and proclaimed himself the Messiah foretold by prophecy. He held large possessions, which were controlled by a guardian, while his liberal allowance was principally squandered in the purchase of quit-claim deeds to the territory embraced by Mount Washington. On the loftiest summit of this noble mountain he proposed to erect a temple, which was to contain the tabernacle sacred to all sons of Israel, and from this temple he was finally to make his ascension to his heavenly kingdom. When the shadow passed from his mind, he became a delightful companion, and his entertaining company was much sought.

John Gile died in 1851. He had been for more than forty years an important factor in the business progress of the town, few of our citizens having contributed as much to its development. He came to Littleton from Bethlehem in 1809, having purchased the Jonas Nurse tavern on Fitch hill, where he provided entertainment for man and beast until the course of travel was diverted by a change in the highway to the route still in use. Soon after this event he bought, of Oliver Nurse, the property where the Mountain Home House now is, and there made his home during the remaining years of his life.

Mr. Gile was industrious, thrifty, and an excellent judge of the value of real estate and in the course of time his investments made him the largest holder of valuable real estate in town. He owned the grist-mill, the old carding and fulling mill, and built the new mill, now used as a grist-mill by I. C. Richardson. This mill has played an important part in the industrial life of our town. When built it was well equipped with fulling stocks and a set of cards of the most approved pattern then in use. Eventually it passed into the control of Deacon James Hale. Then William J. Bellows and Charles Nurse converted it into a shop for the manufacture of bedsteads. They transferred it to Deacon John Merrill. A few years later it became the property of Josiah and Benjamin W. Kilburn, who used it as a machine shop and foundry; next it was transformed by George H. Tilton and Fred E. Goodall into a factory for making knit underwear; and later it became the property of I. C. Richardson, who turned it into a grist-mill. Mr. Gile also built the Granite and many dwellings in the village, and was the largest subscriber among our residents to the stock of the White Mountains Railroad and while extremely close in matters of personal expenditure, he possessed the sagacity, often denied to men of his habits in regard to financial affairs, to see that liberal contributions to all projects calculated to advance the welfare of

the community were bread cast upon the waters to return, increased many-fold through the enhanced value of his real estate.

In personal appearance Mr. Gile was peculiar, rather under medium height, but strongly built. His form was bowed by the constant burden of self-imposed labor. His dress was always of home manufacture, and usually consisted of trousers that ended midway between knee and ankle; a shirt of hard twisted flannel; a frock, a garment of white and blue frocking, hung from his shoulders in long unruffled folds. He probably at different times owned a horse and wagon. If so, they were not for his personal use. When seen in the village he was there on business, and coming and going he walked barefoot in summer beside a yoke of oxen to which he gave occasional attention with a long goadstick, but usually his head was bent in reflection. It is said that he owned a pair of shoes for use on dress occasions, such as attending meeting and court at Haverhill. When the meeting-house was built at the village he would start for Sunday services with shoes and stockings in his hands and when on the outskirts of the village would stop by the roadside and finish his toilet by putting them on, to be removed at the same place on the return journey. He was a plain, rugged, strong man, both physically and mentally, who found no delight in idleness, and whose pleasures were confined to the acquisition of property and watching its ceaseless growth under the quickening influences of compound interest and village prosperity.

Mr. Gile reared a large family. His eldest son, Aaron, was for some years prominent in business, as a cavalry officer in the militia, and as Deputy Sheriff. His later years were not happy; self-indulgence had dissipated property and created family dissensions, and he was compelled to pay the price Folly is sure to exact from her votaries. Another son, William Brackett, was one of a party of several young men who went from here to New Orleans in the early thirties and he died there in 1837. His son John was educated at New Hampton and Union College, from whence he was graduated in 1839. He studied theology and was ordained as a Presbyterian clergyman at Setauket, Long Island, in November, 1843, and was settled over the society there, where he remained until his death, which occurred by drowning, September 28, 1849. The youngest son, Frye Williams, was in trade here for some years. When the Kansas-Nebraska excitement began, he went to Kansas and became one of the founders of Topeka and lived to become its historian. He was a banker and accumulated a large property. He died in June, 1898. The eldest of the children of John Gile

married John Bowman, and the youngest became the wife of C. C. Abbey, M.D. She died in 1849. Of his grandsons, Gen. G. W. Gile, of Pennsylvania, and Francis A. Eastman, of Chicago, won distinction in their chosen professions; one as a soldier, the other as a journalist.

Two ventures that failed were undertaken in the early fifties. The most important was an effort to secure the creation of a new county by uniting the towns of southern Coos and northern Grafton in a county which was to bear the name of the Revolutionary hero, Stark. A bill for the purpose was introduced into the Legislature at its June session, in 1852, and consideration postponed, for want of notice by publication, to the November session of that year. The purpose was to make the Ammonoosuc valley towns the nucleus of the new county, with Littleton as the county seat. Whitefield, Dalton, and Carroll were favorable to the movement, as were the Grafton towns of Bethlehem, Franconia, Landaff, Lisbon, Bath, and Lyman. In Lancaster and Haverhill there were powerful political influences arrayed against the measure, and its ultimate failure was not unexpected under the circumstances.

The other movement was made by citizens of Bethlehem, resident in Concord Gore, to secure annexation to this town. There were many and important reasons why their request should have been granted by the Legislature. Their business, social, and religious connections were mostly here. A majority of the petitioners resided within a mile and a half of our village, and this was their post-office address, while the post-office and business centre of Bethlehem was more than three miles away. But the Legislature of those days was slow to disturb the integrity of ancient charters, and gave the petitioners leave to continue the political privileges and business inconveniences that their fathers possessed for fifty years.

For seventy years after its settlement farming was the chief occupation of practically all the residents of Littleton. The ministers, doctors, and merchants were engaged in agricultural pursuits, as well as in providing for the spiritual, physical, and material necessities of their fellow citizens. Thus, Priests Goodall and Fairbank, Doctors Burns and Moore, and Major Curtis and Esquire Brackett were successful farmers as well as followers of their professions or of trade.

In all these years there was little change in the products of the farm. Season followed season in unvarying routine of planting and harvesting the same crops; year after year the husbandman disposed of cattle, sheep, swine, and wool, for cash, or in payment

of his annual debt at the store.¹ The transformation from a farming to a manufacturing community began with the building of the Woollen Factory, and was rapidly hastened by the creation of other less important, but beneficial industries during the same decade. The change this wrought greatly promoted the welfare of the farmers. The great cotton and woollen manufacturing companies had created a demand for potato starch, and small mills for its production were erected wherever the farmers could be induced to raise a sufficient supply of potatoes to make the production of this commodity profitable. The first of these mills in this town was built near the Rankins Mills in 1848. In 1850 Aaron Gile converted the old fulling-mill, then standing on the present site of the sash and blind shop, into a starch-mill, and operated it for two seasons. Other mills were built and, for a time, did a prosperous business. Manufacturers, in order to ensure a stock for their mills, entered into contracts with the farmers for the product of given acreage at a price that, with an average crop, ensured a considerable profit. This system resulted in over-production of the manufactured article and consequent loss. The uncertainties attending the business are disclosed by the fact that one season the farmers in this town received thirty cents a bushel for their potatoes and the next year but twelve and a half cents. Under these discouraging circumstances the farmer ceased to grow the crop for the mill, and in a few years none were in operation, though the business was subsequently revived for a brief period. With the farmer it gave place to growing hops for the use of brewers or shipment to foreign countries.

The hop was early transplanted by the first settlers. For years its graceful tendrils ornamented a corner in the garden or a favored nook on the farm. The housewife treasured the vine,

¹ AGRICULTURAL TABLE FROM THE CENSUS OF 1840.

Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Capital Invested.	Stores.	Value of Dairy.	Pounds of Maple Sugar.	Tons of Hay.	Pounds of Wool.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Corn.
3	1	\$19,000	4	\$11,000	10,708	3,010	9,020	38,203	2,269
Bushels of Buckwheat.	Bushels of Rye.	Bushels of Oats.	Bushels of Barley.	Bushels of Wheat.	Swine.	Sheep.	Horses.	Neat Cattle.	
497	510	16,226	237	2,753	960	6,170	381	1,790	

not only for its pendent beauty and culinary and medicinal virtues, but also for its commercial value, as its flower was legal tender at the counter of all old-time merchants. So highly was it esteemed that as early as 1657 its cultivation was encouraged by legislative enactment. But the fostering care of the State failed to stimulate its cultivation, and it was not until about eighty years ago that it was grown in New England for other than domestic uses.

The climate and soil of the Ammonoosuc valley were favorable to its propagation, and in 1850 the farmers had entered upon its cultivation on an extensive scale, but it was not until it had been substituted for the potato as a market crop that it was largely grown in this town. It was an expensive crop to produce, requiring more labor to plant, cultivate, and harvest than other products of the farm, yet, for a number of years it was, perhaps, the most profitable crop ever produced here; certainly it gave employment to more people and put in circulation a larger sum of money than any other. But producer and buyer were too eager to gather a harvest of dollars, and a season's crop that brought twenty-five cents a pound gave the growers a large profit and induced them to increase the acreage devoted to its production, while others embarked in the business until the hop-yard was the most constant object that met the eye in driving through this section. Still, the demand increased, until at one time the producers received sixty cents a pound for the crop delivered at the depot. With this, as with the potato, over-production resulted, and the price gradually decreased until the farmer realized but four cents a pound. This put an end to its production here for market purposes.

At this time the farmer began to give more attention to raising fruit. The orchards set out by the pioneers were perishing of old age, and in renewing them regard was had to the quality of fruit to be produced. May grafts were set, one farmer (Roby Curtis Town) setting two thousand five hundred in 1851 and 1852. Attempts were also made to grow other fruits, and some success was had in raising pears of a hardy variety. But the climate or soil, or both, were not of a character to encourage extensive experiments in horticulture.

The farmers had a grievance of long standing against the local merchants. It seems that the traders had been in the habit of making the price, not only of the goods they sold, but for the produce of the farmer. To remedy this evil, the farmers organized in 1840 a mercantile company on the co-operative plan, to which they gave the cumbersome title of "The Center Village Farmers and

Mechanics Mercantile Company." The articles of agreement, or constitution, of the association contained twenty-eight sections, by which all power was vested in a board, to consist of five directors, who should appoint a person to act as selling agent under their direction. All purchases were made by the board, and it also fixed prices, just as the merchants had done before them. The capital stock of the company was ten thousand dollars, divided into shares of fifty dollars each, but the total number of shares disposed of limited the actual capital to less than half the maximum sum prescribed by the Constitution. Marquis L. Gould was appointed agent of the company at an annual salary of five hundred dollars. Joseph Robins and Amos Hubbard were active members of the board of directors and, with the agent, had general charge of the affairs of the association. It began business at the "Brick Store," and continued in existence less than two years. The glowing anticipations of its projectors were never realized in any particular, the scheme proving an ignominious failure. An assignment was made to Frye W. Gile, who closed up its affairs, leaving nothing to be divided among the stockholders. The stock was purchased by John W. Balch, who went into trade with Mr. Gould as partner, under the firm name of Gould and Balch.

It was during their tenancy that the Brick Store club was formed by a few congenial spirits who were patrons of the firm. Beside the proprietors the members who were constant in attendance at evening sessions were Otis Batchelder, Samson Bullard, Elijah Fitch, Solomon Goodall, Simeon B. Johnson, Dr. Moore, Dr. Burns, while Charles W. Rand, William J. Bellows, John Farr, and some others attended as often as business engagements would permit. The leading spirits were Messrs. Batchelder, Balch, and Fitch, whose practical jokes sometimes led to unpleasant consequences that the humorous suggestions of Dr. Moore or Lawyers Rand and Bellows did not avail to smooth over or heal. Such an instance caused the retirement from the club of "Esquire" Johnson. In those "good old days" snuff, yellow, black, or brown, was an indispensable article in every village store. This merchandise was stored in deep, slender jars of brown crockery that stood some eighteen or twenty inches in height, with an opening at the top sufficiently large to admit the hand. At the "Brick Store" three of these were arranged on a shelf behind the counter where they were convenient of access. The "Esquire" was fond of the yellow article, but preferred that taken from some other man's box, and for this reason never carried it on his person. He happened to take a particular liking for the contents of one of these jars, and as he

been a stage-driver, and this was his first venture as a landlord. While the undertaking was not a success, it served to introduce him to the travelling public in a new capacity, as well as to give him an experience that was of value in his after career. He subsequently presided as landlord of the Eagle Hotel in Concord and the new Fabyan's at the White Mountains and the Lancaster House. He could do many things well, but is remembered as one "who knew how to keep a hotel."

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During a political campaign pranks and "courts" were tabooed and "living issues" alone engaged the attention of members. For some years prior to 1854, the consideration of political questions might be termed discussions, for Dr. Moore, the only Democratic member, was able to present his side of the question with force and incisiveness, but in the days of Kansas and Nebraska he went over to the majority and things were one-sided until Jeremiah Blodgett appeared on the scene.

This store was occupied by George F. Batchelder, a son of Otis, who put in a large stock of hardware; finding the demand insufficient to warrant a continuance in this line, he substituted a stock of groceries and continued in trade until 1857, when he sold to his father, who continued to make the members of the "club" welcome at his fireside.

When Henry L. Thayer came to Littleton he engaged in trade at the store formerly occupied by E. S. Woolson, next west of Thayer's Hotel. He was a hard worker, energetic and persistent, and soon built up a large business. He was not, however, entirely satisfied, and began to plan an entire change. He believed, what every one else doubted, that a hotel was needed that should be more modern in equipment and character than the old-fashioned tavern, and resolved to establish such a hotel in our midst. With him to resolve was to execute. He purchased the lot east of his place of business, removed the building to the present site of the Bel-lows' store, and in 1852 opened The White Mountains House to the public. It was a long time before his hopes were realized, but the end justified his investment, and crowned it with abundant success.

There were many additions to the mercantile establishments of the town in these years. The leading firm, that of Eastman, Tilton, & Co., also underwent many changes of title owing to the growth of its business and additions to its membership. Franklin J. Eastman, who began his mercantile career as a clerk in the store of his brothers, and then became a partner of Robert Harvey, the leading merchant in Barnet, returned to Littleton in 1852, and entered the old firm as a partner. He was very enterprising and one of the best salesmen that ever stood behind a counter. He was exceedingly affable and knew no distinctions among his customers. Henry L. Tilton returned from his venture in California in 1852, and became a member of the firm. When the Depot Store was opened in 1853, Ebenezer and Cyrus Eastman and Franklin Tilton took charge of its business, while the younger members of the company remained at the old store near the Union House.

Another merchant of this period was Fry W. Gile. He began business in a small store that stood at the time on the plot now used as a croquet ground by the proprietor of Thayer's Hotel. Early in 1850, having completed his new block, since owned by the McCoy's, he moved his business there, occupying the store in the west end of the block. He had as a partner for the first year Isaac Merrill, of Haverhill, Mass. This was fitted up with what were then all the modern improvements, and was probably the most convenient and elegant general store in the northern part of the State. Mr. Gile afterwards developed considerable literary ability, and the first manifestations he showed of possessing this talent were the advertisements he sent to the local newspaper. His venture did not prove a financial success, and in 1854 he departed for Kansas, there to rebuild his financial fortunes, and win credit as a historian.

The easterly tenement in this block was soon taken by Royal D. Rounsevel, who opened the first store in town devoted exclusively to the sale of dry-goods and small wares.

XXI.

THE RAILROAD.

THE Concord Railroad reached its northern terminus at the capital of the State in 1842. Building a railroad at that time was far different from what it has since become. Then there were no syndicates of capitalists to finance the enterprise. The funds with which to build and equip the road were secured by subscriptions to the stock by business men, mechanics, and farmers residing in the towns through which the proposed road was to be constructed. The people were skeptical as to the final success of such enterprises. The Concord Railroad, chartered in 1835, was as late as 1840 regarded by many intelligent people as a chimerical project. In February of that year, in a letter published in the "*Patriot*," a friend of the road endeavored to disabuse the popular mind of the then prevalent idea that a railroad from Nashua to Concord could not be operated in winter, owing to frost in the ground. The writer cited the fact that the Boston and Lowell Railroad had been in operation summer and winter for nearly five years, and it was well understood that there was more frost in the ground between Boston and Lowell than between Nashua and Concord, owing to the greater depth of snow in this State. It will scarcely be believed at the present time that such an objection could have been seriously urged sixty years ago. But this was not the least of the many difficulties encountered by the canvasser for subscriptions to the stock of a proposed railroad.

The most serious obstacle encountered by those interested in building railroads was the fact that the constitutional right of the Legislature to empower railroad corporations to condemn land over which it proposed to pass under the right of eminent domain had become a party question in the politics of the State and the dominant party denied the right of the Legislature to confer such power. In 1840¹ a law was enacted prohibiting railroad companies from taking land without paying the owner an agreed price

¹ Session Laws, June Session, 1840, pp. 433-434. Also December Session, 1840, p. 504.

therefor, which was often extortionate. The effect of such a statute is obvious. It effectually checked the progress of railroad construction in the State.

The law of 1840 became at once a vital political issue, and continued such for four years until it threatened the supremacy of the Democratic party. In order to avert the impending disaster, the leaders of that party devised, and in 1844 caused to be enacted by the Legislature, the first general railroad law of the State.¹ This act constituted railroads *quasi*-public corporations, and the grave constitutional questions that had so long agitated the public were removed from the political arena, and great public utilities, such as the Concord Railroad, were rapidly pushed to completion.

Under the new order of things railroad corporations were rapidly chartered. Two of these — the Northern and the Boston, Concord, and Montreal — slowly threaded their tortuous way through Grafton County. The Northern reached Grafton in August, 1847, and before the close of the year was so far completed as to run trains to its northern terminus at West Lebanon.

The Boston, Concord, and Montreal, chartered in 1844,² entered this county and ran its trains to Plymouth in the autumn of 1849. Its construction did not advance rapidly from this point, and its next stopping-place at Warren was not reached until May, 1851. It was completed to Woodsville, May 10, 1853.

In the mean time the residents of the Connecticut valley had not been idle in the work of railroad building. The Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers road, chartered in 1848, surveyed in 1846, was opened to Wells River, November 6, 1848. This brought us within an easy stage ride of railroad connection with Boston, by the way of the Northern road.

The charter of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal contemplated the construction of a railroad "beginning at any point on the westerly bank of the Connecticut river, opposite Haverhill or Littleton in this State, or any town on said river between the towns aforesaid; thence passing in the direction of the Oliverian route, so called, to Plymouth; thence by a route over and in the direction of the valley of the Pemigewasset or Winnipissiogee or Merrimack rivers," to Concord. Among the corporators named in the charter were Cyrus Eastman and William Brackett of this town. The projectors of the road contemplated building to Wells River, there to connect with the Passumpsic; but Littleton in-

¹ Session Laws, 1844, pp. 121-126.

² *Ibid.*, December Session, 1844, pp. 182-186.

fluences, in which Ebenezer Eastman was prominent, secured the insertion of the Littleton limitation in the charter. All sorts of schemes for building railroads were in the air. It was once contemplated to construct a road from Portland "to some point on the Connecticut river between Haverhill and Colebrook."¹ This was the inception of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, now a part of the Grand Trunk; and our townsmen kept this in view, not so much with an expectation of its construction as for its use in procuring possible influence to aid in securing rail connection with the roads designed to reach "a point on the Connecticut river in Haverhill."

Another projected railroad that never had an existence, save on paper, was the "Connecticut River and Montreal Railroad Company," incorporated in January, 1849.² This was to be a connection between the Boston, Concord, and Montreal, and Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroads. Its course was to be along the eastern bank of the Connecticut from Woodsville to Lancaster. The incorporators were residents of the towns through which it was expected to pass. The representatives of Littleton were Richard W. Peabody and Frederick A. Cross. It is a singular coincidence that of the sixteen persons named in the charter as members of the corporation, all of whom were prominent citizens of Grafton and Coos counties, these two alone should survive, sound of body and mind at the advanced age of more than fourscore and ten years.³

The people of this town were more or less interested in all of these roads. The question of railroad connection was constantly agitated from the time of the completion of the Concord road down to the hour when the whistle of the iron horse first reverberated among our hills. The Legislature in December, 1848, incorporated "The White Mountains Railroad." The charter provided that the route of the road should be "from some point on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, in Haverhill, near Woodsville, thence up the valley of the Ammonoosuc river through Haverhill, Bath, Landaff, Lisbon, Littleton, Bethlehem, Whitefield, Dalton, and Lancaster, to some point on the Atlantic and

¹ Charter of the Portland and Connecticut River Railroad. Laws of 1839, p. 470. Moses P. Little was named as one of the corporators in this act; nearly all the others were residents of Lancaster.

² Session Laws of 1849, p. 725.

³ Richard Wales Peabody was born in Littleton, July 7, 1811, and now resides in Chicago. He visited his native town in the summer of 1901, and again in March, 1902, on the occasion of the reopening of the Congregational meeting-house. Frederick A. Cross is now a resident of Waterford, Vt. He was born December 9, 1807, and is still a frequent visitor to this town.

St. Lawrence Railroad in Lancaster.”¹ Among the incorporators resident in Littleton were Ebenezer Eastman, Henry A. Bellows, John Gile, Willard Cobleigh, and Nelson Gile.² The capital stock was fixed at “not less than five hundred shares nor more than ten thousand shares” of the par value of one hundred dollars each.

The first meeting of the charter members of the corporation was held at the Union House in Littleton, September 16, 1848, and a temporary organization effected. A committee was appointed to procure a survey of the route and raise necessary funds to defray the expenses of the committee. Its report is printed in full in the first annual report of the board of directors, issued in 1849. J. S. Gregg, C. E., of Boston, had charge of the survey. The work was begun at Wells River on the 11th of October, and ended at the Colonel White place in Lancaster on the 25th of November, 1848.³ The distance covered by the survey was 88½ miles. The heaviest grade was 47½ feet to the mile, while eight miles were level.

Mr. Gregg's estimate of expense for grading, masonry, and superstructure to Littleton was \$5,000 per mile, and the entire cost of the road, not including equipment, from Wells River to Lancaster was estimated at \$600,000. In no event, according to the report, could it exceed \$800,000.

The expense incurred by the committee in the matter of survey was \$680, including \$200 due Ira Goodall for services and expenses in procuring the charter. This item seems insignificant when compared with charges for similar legislative services in recent years. It should be added that Mr. Goodall and the committee received their pay in the stock of the road.

The directors, at this time, entertained a very optimistic view of the situation. They gave a brief review of the business tributary

¹ It was then expected that this road would be constructed through Lancaster. Its directors, finally, decided to build through Northumberland. The matter was a subject of controversy for a long time, and was finally compromised by the payment of \$20,000 by the railroad company to Lancaster. This fund was subsequently invested in a hotel.

² The others named in the charter were David G. Goodall, Morris Clark, Presby West, Jr., Nahum D. Day, Leonard Johnson, Richard P. Kent, Royal Joyslin, James W. Weeks, William Burns, William D. Spaulding, Thomas Smith, Asa Colby, Thomas Montgomery, John M. Gove, Edward O. Kenney, Greenleaf Cummings, Levi Parker, Daniel Clark, James P. Webster, Jonathan Moulton, Benjamin Paddleford, Andrew S. Woods, Ira Goodall, Samuel Ross, William Lang, Abiel Deming, Enos Wells, and Ira Whitchee.

³ The survey was not completed to Lancaster village at this time owing to the severity of the weather.

to the proposed road, which is of interest at the present time as indicating the many changes that have taken place in the character and amount of business during a half century.

Their first item embraces the vast amount of pine, spruce, and hemlock timber along the route. They then state the manufacturing establishments in the several villages. At Bath there was a woollen factory, several saw-mills, a grist-mill, and machine shop; at Lisbon, saw-mills, a starch-mill, and grist-mill, while Littleton was described as having a larger business than any town in the State north of Lebanon. Among its industries were two woollen factories, two saw-mills, a starch-mill, grist-mill, machine shop, iron foundry, and a scythe factory, using a large quantity of iron and coal. This recapitulation of the business of the Annonisus valley was deemed sufficient to warrant the statement that "the road would pay good dividends from the moment of its completion."

The corporation was organized at a meeting held in this town February 6, 1849. The first board of directors consisted of Ira Goodall and Andrew Salter Woods, of Bath; David G. Goodall, Lisbon; Ebenezer Eastman, Littleton; Morris Clark, Whitefield; Levi Sargent, Manchester; and John Pierce, of Bethlehem. This board organized by electing Ira Goodall president, and William J. Bellows clerk. Mr. Bellows is the only survivor of those who were active in securing the charter, raising funds, and in many other ways doing those things that were necessary to accomplish the difficult but important results for which they were organized.

The organization effected and the minimum amount of stock prescribed by the charter having been subscribed, a meeting of the stockholders was held at Bath in December, 1850, and the directors were "authorized to let the substructure of the road, from the line of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal road to Littleton village and to assess the shares to pay the cash part of the contract, provided that sufficient should, in the best judgment of the directors, be subscribed to do this, so as to leave the corporation free of debt when done."

By virtue of the authority thus vested in the board, the directors in March, 1851, entered into a contract with Messrs. Morse, Chamberlain, & Co. to do the grading, stonework, bridging and laying the superstructure ready for the cars for the sum of \$108,750, one half of this amount to be paid in stock and one half in cash.

At the time the contract was executed, 787 shares of stock had been subscribed for. Of this number eighty-three citizens of this town had taken 270 shares, of whom John Gile was the largest

individual subscriber with 50 shares standing in his name.¹ Ira Goodall, the president of the road, held 50 shares.

The contractors at once entered upon the work of construction, making a beginning in Bath. The senior member of this firm, Robert Morse, was of Rumney. He was an enterprising business man who found his stago interests on the Concord route superseded by the car and iron horse a year before his firm assumed this contract. John E. Chamberlain was the owner of a meadow farm in Newbury, and one of the most prominent men of that town; active, energetic, and far-seeing, he loved business for business' sake, and continued to engage in large enterprises long after he had passed what are generally regarded as the active years of man's life. James L. Hadley, then of Rumney, and later a citizen of this town, was a member of the contracting firm. He was a tall, strong, energetic man, very active in the practical or constructive business of the firm. He was born in Nashua, and about the time the railroad was opened for business came to Littleton. He subsequently removed to Barton, Vt., then the northern terminus of the Passumpsic Railroad, and became agent of that road there. He finally went West, and died at Kansas City in 1895.

In the light of modern methods the construction and equipment of twenty-one miles of railroad through a populous and moderately wealthy valley would not seem a difficult undertaking. But fifty years ago such a work was a hazardous matter, in which all who embarked in the enterprise placed their fortunes in jeopardy. The building of the White Mountains Railroad was a local affair. Its projectors, directors, and stockholders, with a few unimportant exceptions, were residents of the Ammonoosuc valley. They were men of experience, courage, enterprise, and rare devotion to the welfare of the community in which they lived. While they had an abiding faith in the financial success of the road, they knew how great was the risk they assumed when they accepted the responsibility of financing the enterprise, yet they did not flinch nor draw back. With few exceptions the stockholders were not men of wealth, while many of them possessed means so moderate that the loss of the sums subscribed to the stock of the road, would cause them serious embarrassment. These men met the first assessment promptly; when the second became due about twenty-five per cent of the individual holders defaulted, but those holding five or more

¹ The remaining shares were distributed as follows: Lisbon, 120 shares; Bethlehem, 26; Whitefield, 42; Bath, 117; Landaff, 38; Lyman, 6; Franconia, 5; Manchester, 5; all others, 86.

shares met the demand with currency or its equivalent; the third assessment narrowed the circle of those who responded to the board of directors and their immediate friends, and it became apparent that many of the stockholders had assumed obligations which they were unable to liquidate. Then came a period of litigation extending through several years, involving the stockholders and the contractors, the creditors of both, and rival claimants for the possession of the road.

During the legal turmoil the contractors reached a point bordering on financial exhaustion. It became a question whether the work should be abandoned, as it seemed a hopeless task to make any further attempt to save anything from the financial wreck. Mr. Morse, however, concluded that a continuance until they reached the end of the little rope left, could not leave them in a worse position and might possibly improve the situation. This view was acquiesced in by his associates and the struggle was continued with successful results.

The burden of the contractors was shared by the directors. During the struggle several members resigned from the board, some through fear of possible financial entanglements and others because of the many discouragements attending a discharge of the duties of the position. John Pierce retired in 1850 and was succeeded by Ezra C. Hutchins, of Bath. Judge Woods and Levi Sargent retired in 1851 and Samuel P. Peavey, of Landaff, and George B. Redington were elected to the positions thus vacated.

Through all the storm and stress of these troublous times Ira Goodall and Ebenezer Eastman never faltered nor looked back. They kept with steadfast purpose the course resolved upon at the beginning of the enterprise. To this cause they devoted their time and their great ability, and for it made sacrifices of health and fortune.

Ira Goodall, the youngest son of the Rev. David Goodall, was born at Halifax, Vt., in 1788, and came to Littleton with his parents in 1796. His education was acquired at the school in district number three supplemented by the instruction of his father in some of the higher branches not taught in the district school. On attaining his majority he entered the office of Moses P. Payson, then among the leaders of the Bar in this section. He was admitted to the Bar in 1814 and began the practice of his profession at Bath. His business was large from the start and in a few years equalled, if it did not exceed that of any other practitioner in the State. For nearly half a century he ranked among the leaders of the Bar. For many years in the early part of the century, land

titles in Lisbon, Landaff and later those in Concord Gore, that part of Bethlehem adjoining Littleton, were in litigation owing to conflicting grants by the Royal Governor. In this class of cases Mr. Goodall was one of the leading counsel and bore the brunt of the legal battle for his clients, and generally his contention was indorsed by court and jury. He was employed in nearly every case of importance in his judicial district for many years.

Andrew Salter Woods and Alonzo P. Carpenter, each of whom was subsequently Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, were among those who at different times were students in his office and subsequently members of his law firm.

In his practice he accumulated a large fortune, which was to a considerable extent invested in mills and other property which was calculated to promote the prosperity of his town.

Mr. Goodall possessed an indomitable will, untiring energy, and a knowledge of human nature that was seldom at fault. His faculty of acquiring knowledge was such that his mind was a storehouse of all sorts of information and it was regarded as among his weaknesses that in addressing the jury he did not always confine himself to the law and the facts in the case under consideration, but found it easy, if not necessary, to amplify his argument with statements, illustrations and analogies drawn from his abundant stores of miscellaneous information. This was doubtless an inherited characteristic, as his father's sermons were apt to be embellished in a similar manner. While this method would seem calculated to confuse rather than to convince the jury, there was evident method in the practice. By these digressions he secured the attention of the twelve men, and before he closed had managed to fix in their minds all the points he regarded as essential for them to consider in order to return a verdict for his client. He was tireless in the preparation of a case for presentation to court or jury, making a minute investigation not only of the law and the facts, but of the history, habits, and personal characteristics of the panel from which his jury was to be selected and also of the witnesses who were to appear against him. None of these matters were neglected or postponed for consideration in the court room. It is probable that no member of the bar of this county ever excelled him as a winner of verdicts.

When Mr. Goodall embarked in the railroad enterprise he brought to the task all his vast resources of experience, knowledge of the law, and wealth, the accumulations of a lifetime of restless industry. These were his contribution to the creation of this public utility, and the end, for him, was a tragedy, — for health of

mind and body, as well as fortune, were sacrificed in the consummation of this work. On his retirement he lingered for a time amid the scenes of his former activity, and in 1856 removed to Beloit, Wis., where he continued to reside with his son until his death, which occurred on the 3d of March, 1868, at the advanced age of eighty years.

In the board of directors the member who was most closely identified with Mr. Goodall and shared with him the responsibility of the management of the financial affairs of the corporation was Ebenezer Eastman. These men almost alone carried the burden from the beginning to the time of the death of Mr. Eastman in August, 1853. They pledged their estates to secure funds to keep the contractors at work, and when the final crash came the large estate of one was lost in the ruins, while that of the other was involved in litigation with the road, and according to the brief of counsel for the estate,¹ the suit of the corporation was an attempt to take "the last pittance that withholds a helpless widow and two orphan children from absolute want and poverty."

Ebenezer Eastman was born in Danville, Vt., June 15, 1804. He received a common school education, and early in life entered the shop of Samuel Parker to learn the trade of watchmaker and jeweller. Having mastered this trade he purchased the business of his instructor and continued it with success until 1838, when, with Henry Mattocks, also of Danville, he acquired the interest of Ethan Colby in the firm of Colby and Eastman, then in business at the "old yellow store." The new firm assumed the style of Eastman, Mattocks, & Co., the late Col. Cyrus Eastman being the senior partner. During the next fifteen years he was largely identified with the business interests of this section and a prominent factor in the development of the town.

Mr. Eastman's business capacity was of the first order. It was said by one noted in the business world for his great sagacity² that "Ebenezer Eastman was the best business man with whom he had ever come in contact." He was not, perhaps, the equal of William Brackett in the mastery of detail, nor of his brother Cyrus in the execution of matured plans. In fact these matters seldom engaged his attention. But in breadth of conception, in the capacity to plan a great and complicated business enterprise and guide it through a devious course to a successful conclusion, he had no predecessor and has had no successor among our business men. With sound judgment he combined an extensive knowledge of

¹ *White Mountains Railroad v. Eastman*, 84 N. H. Reports, p. 129.

² E. J. M. Hale.

human nature, and an instinct for management that enabled him to deal with all classes on more than equal terms.

In personal appearance Mr. Eastman was slight, straight, and dignified, somewhat clerical in appearance and dress. His head was massive and crowned with a mass of black hair brushed back from the forehead and hanging nearly to the shoulders. The eyes were black, full, and penetrating, and the forehead broad, high and slightly retreating. He was a silent man much given to reflection, and when the mood was upon him passed hours apparently unmindful of the busy scenes transpiring about him. When the problem engaging his attention was solved to his satisfaction he would attend to the wants of customers, or join the company about the store in the winter months and discuss with them the political issues of the hour. Here, as in business, his penetrating logical mind enabled him to discern the important features of the political campaign and explain them with convincing clearness. Like all the members of the family, he was a democrat, not merely in a party sense, though he was all the term implies in that respect, but in the broader meaning of the term. He was plain, matter-of-fact, undemonstrative, unassuming. To him a person was a man or thing; which of these he might be, depended entirely upon his character, and in no way upon his possessions or surroundings.

The trials and anxieties through which he passed during 1852 and the spring and early summer of the following year weakened his constitution. The labor imposed upon him at this time was such as few men could long endure. All his possessions were pledged to the cause to which his efforts were devoted, and while that work was unfinished his energies responded to every demand made upon them. He was present on the occasion of the arrival of the first passenger train, and joined with his townsmen in an informal celebration of that event. He was not well at the time, and complained to a friend of illness. A few days later he was prostrated. The progress of the disease was watched by our citizens with grave concern, and when it was learned that a fatal termination was to be anticipated, a pall of gloom settled over the community and rested there for many months. He closed his earthly journey on the 26th of August, 1853, at the age of forty-nine years.

Owing to his connection with the railroad, his estate was much involved and litigation followed. On a final settlement his heirs received but a small remnant of the possessions he held when he joined with Ira Goodall to build the White Mountains Railroad. Had he lived to direct affairs, doubtless he would have received the



EBENEZER EASTMAN.

benefits of his far-reaching plans. But this was not to be. He planted, and the community gathered the harvest.

Morris Clarke, of Whitefield, was another director who sacrificed much to insure the building of the road. He was a lumber manufacturer, an intelligent and prominent man. There were large interests in his town to be benefited by the construction of the road, yet Mr. Clarke was about the only citizen to take any considerable interest in its building. When the crash came, Mr. Clarke removed to the West and began business life anew among strange surroundings.

The work of constructing the road progressed according to the terms of the contract. Construction trains were run to Bath in the spring of 1853 and to Lisbon in the early summer of that year.¹ Cars conveying passengers were run to Lisbon before the opening of the road to Littleton, but they were not regular in the sense of being scheduled or run on a time-table. The first train to this town was run on Monday, August 1, 1853. At that time a station was nearly completed on the site of the present freight depot, but this could not be reached by the train for the reason that the cut along the margin of the Brackett meadow had not been filled, and the train discharged its passengers at a point in the rear of the tenement on South Street, belonging to the estate of the late Col. Cyrus Eastman. This train had not been advertised, but the day before its arrival, the construction crew had laid the iron to the great curve below Bridge Street, and Mr. Hadley announced that the first "regular" passenger train would arrive on the following day.

Before noon the iron was laid to the end of the completed grading, the road-bed cleared of its accumulated rubbish, and a set of stairs, made of shingle blocks, built up the steep bank bordering Colonel Eastman's field. South Street was then known as Pierce and King Street, and only extended to the present residence of Hon. W. H. Mitchell. A lane, christened E Street, led from the west end of Pierce and King Street to the tenement near the temporary terminus of the railroad, and was used as a way to and from the track.

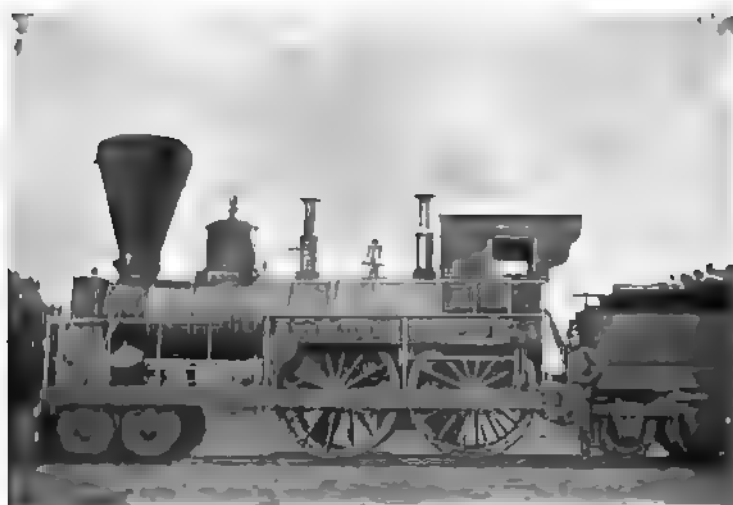
A large concourse of people thronged the hill above the track and the meadow below to welcome the iron horse. Many of them had never seen a railroad train, and when the "Reindeer," under full headway, rounded the curve into view, spitting fire and smoke,

¹ The first passenger train was run to Lisbon, July 1, 1853. The first merchandise sent over the road was billed to Wells & Young, merchants, at Sugar Hill, on the 21st of June, 1853.

they sent up a shout of joy that mingled strangely with the shrill whistle of the locomotive, and for a few moments it seemed that pandemonium was let loose in the valley. This train consisted of an engine, the "Reindeer," a combination car for baggage, express, and mail, and a passenger coach. All but the engine, which had been leased by the contractors for construction purposes, were borrowed for the trip from connecting roads. Mr. Leavitt, of Meredith, was conductor, and Peter Dunklee of the iron train, was at his post as engineer. The train had been made up at Woodsville, where it received the passengers, baggage, mail, and express, and at Wells River additions were made to this freight, and when it started up the valley of the Ammonoosuc it was heavily loaded, and the "Reindeer" had hard work to "make time" on the trip. She was a small machine designed for freight traffic. This equipment was used but a few times. When the cut was filled and regular trains ran to the completed depot, the directors leased sufficient rolling stock of the lower roads to furnish an equipment.

When in full operation, the service consisted of one passenger and one freight train making a round trip from this station to Wells River each day, except Sunday. The passenger left at 9.15 o'clock A. M., and on the return trip arrived at five in the afternoon. The same locomotive and train crew for some months did double service, operating both trains, being transferred from the passenger service to that of the freight at Woodsville. The freight left Woodsville as soon after the arrival of the passenger train at that station as it could be made up, and the return trip was made in time to take out the north-bound passenger train, about four o'clock in the afternoon. The trainmen consisted of James M. Hadley, conductor; Henry A. Cummings, engineer; Walter Farnham, fireman; and Levi Ward Cobleigh, baggage-master and brakeman. This double-service arrangement was not of long duration. The rough, unballasted condition of the road and the capacity of the engine were such that it was found quite impossible to fulfil the conditions prescribed in the published time-table, and an additional set of trainmen was put in service. Richard Wiggin was the first regular freight conductor, and he was soon succeeded by Isaac Edwin Abbott, a son of Capt. Isaac. He had for some years been in company with his brother, Charles Henry, in freighting from Concord, and subsequently keeping pace with the progress of the railroad as it advanced in this direction from that terminus to this town.

After the first year, at the close of summer travel, there was but one train each way during the winter season, and that a mixed



FIRST LOCOMOTIVE RUN INTO LITTLETON.
White Mountains Railroad (now B. & M.).



FIRST RAILROAD DEPOT.

train. This condition lasted until the road passed into the possession of the Montreal Railroad. The conditions that prevailed at such times can be known only to those who have travelled on a mixed passenger and freight train as they were then operated. The freight was of the first consequence and the passengers of secondary importance, and it mattered little whether they made their connections with the lower roads if the freight pulled through.

The road had much difficulty in procuring locomotives, its credit not being of the best. It hired first from one road and then from another. All the lower roads were interested in having this line operated, and each seems to have shared in the risk by furnishing an engine for a few months. Under this arrangement the "Granite," the first locomotive in regular service, was loaned by the Boston, Concord, and Montreal; the "Boy" by the Passumpsic, the "Hillsborough" by the Northern, the "Lamoille" by the Vermont Central, and the "Chicopee" by the Connecticut River Railroad. After the lease of the road to the Boston, Concord, and Montreal the "Rumford" was in service here for a long time. None of these were powerful machines; the "Boy," in particular, was small and barely adequate to move the trains.

In the fifties there were many changes in the operating force of the road. Brooks L. Palmer and Silas Kingman served respectively as engineer and fireman for several years, until Mr. Palmer, attracted by a large salary, went to Cuba, where he fell a victim to yellow fever, and Mr. Kingman became a soldier in the war for the preservation of the Union. They were succeeded by Isaac R. Sanborn, as engineer, and James H. Smalley, as fireman, who served many years. When the road was merged in the Boston, Concord, and Montreal, Mr. Sanborn went to the Concord road and Mr. Smalley returned to his trade of harness-making, and is still in business in this town. Two old stage men who were conductors from the opening of the road from Concord to Woodsville, running daily in opposite directions, Seth Greenleaf and John Sidney Russ, transferred their northern stopping-place from Wells River to this town, and with eminent fairness divided their patronage, the former going to Cobleigh's Hotel¹ and the latter to Thayer's Tavern,² where they became fixtures for a full quarter of a century. These men were well known and counted among their friends the entire travelling public through this section of the State. They were widely different in form and character; Green-

¹ Union House.

² This hotel will be remembered as Thayer's Tavern. At that time Mr. Thayer had not made his reputation, and it was known as the White Mountains House, its original name.

leaf was rotund, jolly, fond of a practical joke, generous to a fault, smiling upon every one, and in politics, first a Whig and then a Republican.

A characteristic incident is related concerning him. One day, while sitting on the piazza of the Union House, a man passed, carrying on his back a freshly filled straw tick. Mr. Greenleaf saw an opportunity to perpetrate a practical joke. He drew a match-safe from his pocket, lighted it as he approached the burden-bearer and set fire to the protruding straw ; in a moment the tick was a mass of flame and was hastily thrown to the ground where it was soon dust and ashes. The former owner gazed at the ruins in doleful amazement, when Mr. Greenleaf took a roll of bills from his pocket, selected a five-dollar note, which he handed to the loser of the tick, who was more confounded than before and it was some time before he took in the situation.

Russ was slim, sedate, reticent, practical, both in business and in his charities, close in his dealings and a life-long Democrat in his political opinions. In the course of time their official duties extended from Concord to Littleton. Growing old in the service of the corporation, they gradually withdrew. Mr. Greenleaf was the first to retire. He purchased the Judge Bellows¹ place of J. W. Hale, remodelled and improved it and made it his residence for several years. He died in September, 1880. Mr. Russ resided at Concord, where he died in 1880. Other conductors who at one time resided here were George W. Eastman, who subsequently moved to Plymouth ; W. M. Rollins ; Edward P. Fisher, who was killed by falling between the cars near Amoskeag Station in 1869 or 1870 ; and John W. Wardwell, who has since been superintendent of the Cleveland and Canton Railroad, and resides in Cleveland, Ohio. Among the employees who were of Littleton were John Cleveland (son of Moses), who was killed near Lowell, Mass., while endeavoring to pass from the baggage car to the engine. He was on the tender when his head came in contact with an overhead bridge on a street crossing and he received injuries which terminated his life before the train reached Boston.

In those days civil service was an unknown quantity in this country. The doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils" was accepted by all classes and parties as a sound political maxim and was rigidly enforced whenever there chanced to be a change of administration. Under this rule, among the positions in the gift of the party in power that were much sought by men who were prominent as party workers, none was perhaps considered more desirable than that of route agent in the mail service. The duties were

¹ Now the residence of C. F. Eastman.

not burdensome and the salary was sufficient to add to the attractiveness of the office. When the White Mountains Railroad was opened to travel, the mail route extended from Concord to Wells River by the way of Plymouth, and James F. Langdon, of Plymouth, and George W. Hoyt,¹ of Concord, were route agents, or postal clerks. Both were personal friends of President Pierce and received their appointment from him. Before the close of 1858 the Post Office Department issued an order making Littleton the northern termination of this route, and directed Messrs. Langdon and Hoyt to extend their trips over this railroad. The election of President Buchanan, though of the same party, brought to the front new men and influences, and there were several candidates for these positions. The successful men were Jeremiah Blodgett, of Wentworth, and Col. T. A. Barker, of Westmoreland. Colonel Barker soon received permission to change routes with J. T. Clough, then of Canterbury, who was an agent on the route from Boston to St. Albans, Vt. Mr. Blodgett was a man of note in the politics of the State for many years. He had been Deputy Sheriff, a representative in the Legislature, a member of the governor's council, and had held other offices. He possessed vast general information and had the political history of the country well arranged in his capacious memory, and was seldom averse to bringing it into use — never, we believe, unless upon an occasion when an opportunity offered to discuss, instead, some phase of religious doctrine. To him a discussion of these questions with an intelligent, well-informed opponent was an unalloyed delight. On his first official trip he sought congenial company among his political foes by asking admission to membership in the Brick Store Club. To this circle he was welcomed and given the chair of honor, where he could rest his feet upon the hearth and tip back at an angle of forty-five degrees, his favorite attitude. Political questions were the absorbing theme of the hour, and here they were discussed with ardor. A man who “took the other side” was something of a novelty in the club. The change was interesting for a time, but “Uncle Jerry” was too strenuous and so given to suggesting propositions in discussion that Dr. Moore thought should “be looked up,” that political argument became too laborious and was soon tabooed on the evenings when Mr. Blodgett was present. Theology proved an agreeable substitute, as there was a more equal division of sentiment among the members. That Mr. Blodgett gained the respect and friendship of all the members, in spite of his political opinions, is shown by the fact that when, in the course of events, the Repub-

¹ The father of the playwright, Charles H. Hoyt.

licans came into power, and "Uncle Jerry" gave way to Jesse Mann, a unanimous protest went out from the club. This action was most likely the first expression in this town in behalf of civil service reform. Since then many changes have taken place in this branch of the postal service. William Harvey Greenleaf succeeded Jedediah T. Clough, and he and Mr. Mann have been followed by Harvey P. Ross, George W. Little, Gen. J. M. Clough, Chauncey H. Greene, Major Samuel G. Goodwin, C. L. Morrison, Warren C. Merrill, and others. The extension of the railroad to Lancaster lengthened the route to that point and Littleton ceased to be its northern terminus. The service is now covered by the civil service rules, and this important branch of the public business is no longer regarded as the legitimate spoil of the party worker.

The location of the depot became a public question. The majority favored the Bowman meadow site. It furnished larger and more convenient yard room for the accommodation of the lumber manufacturers, and would save the town the expense of rebuilding the bridge, a potent consideration with many. On the other hand, the land damage would be greater and would require the railroad to build and maintain an expensive bridge over the Ammonoosuc River.¹ Other considerations likely to have had weight in determining the location were the fact that the firm with which Ebenezer Eastman was connected desired land on which to build a depot-store,² and that John Bowman always placed a high value

¹ The amount of land damage, paid by the corporation to owners of land in Littleton was not large. The record is as follows:—

Philip H. Paddleford	\$ 19.00
Adams Moore	17.00
George Gile	63.00
Alexander McIntire	60.00
Warren McIntire	60.00
Washington Williams, of Portsmouth, or Warren McIntire, title in dispute	6.00
Washington Williams	44.00
Nelson Gile	31.00
Timothy Gile	176.00
Rev. Drury Fairbank	40.00
Luther A. Parker	71.00
Salmon Hoskins	30.00
E. J. M. Hale	2.00
Joseph Warren Hale	2.00
William Brackett	600.00
William Burns	170.00
Cyrus Eastman	85.00
Charles W. Brackett	85.00
Total	<u>\$1605.00</u>

² Col. C. Eastman had at this time purchased the Depot Store site of Dr. Burns.

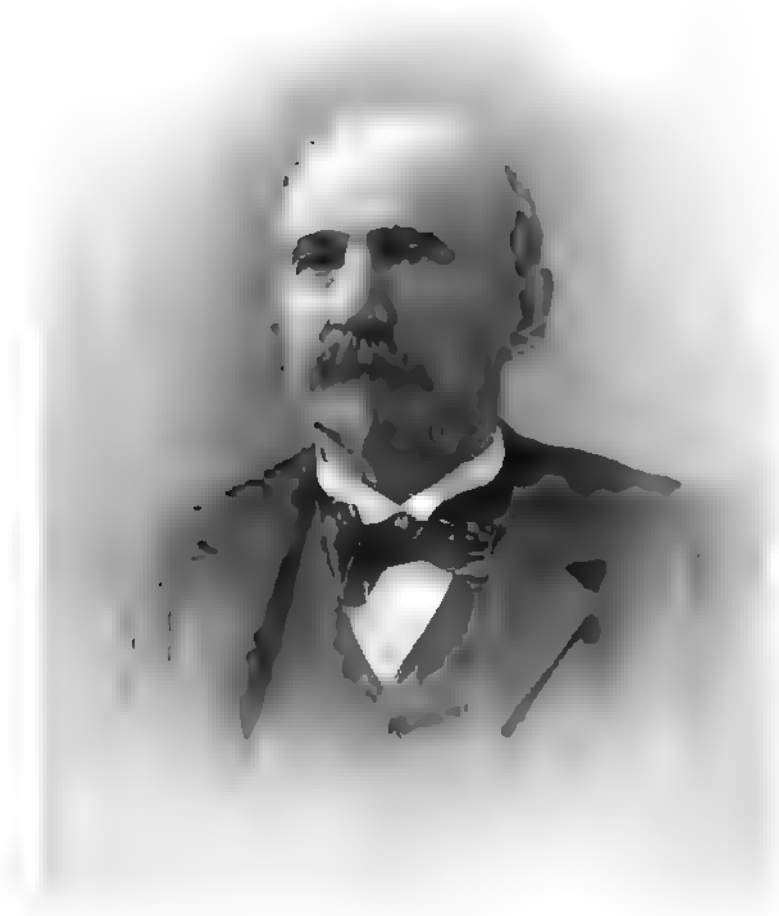
upon the meadow, and was a man who disliked to part with his real estate. In the end, the present site of the freight depot was chosen, and the freight yard was west of the street where the passenger station now is. A large building was erected, exceedingly plain in design and rendered more unattractive by a dingy coat of dark-brown paint, which time and smoke from the locomotive soon turned to a sooty black on each end. The upper story served as a tenement, while the lower was used for traffic purposes. In the westerly end were waiting-rooms, furnished with a few benches and two or three chairs. These rooms were divided by a ticket-office and a hall from which a stairway led to the tenement above. Trains passed through the structure on its southerly side. There were reasons for such an unsightly building in the first instance, as the corporation was bankrupt for several years, but when it emerged from this condition under the control of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal road, this town became the most important station on the line, in respect to the volume of business transacted and the amount of receipts from both passenger and freight traffic. Under these circumstances it was little less than an outrage on this community to impose such a building on the public for fifteen years. This town received little consideration at the hands of the Lyon-Dodge management until action was necessary for legislative purposes. Then they listened to the demand of their patrons and erected the present creditable station.

The first station agent was Robert H. Nelson, who served in that capacity but little more than a year, when he removed to Chicago, where he engaged in the lumber business, in which he prospered. He died in 1862. His successor, as agent, was John A. Harriman, of Dalton, who held the position until April, 1856, when he retired to become the local agent of the United States and Canada Express Company. At that time the contractors, under the immediate direction of J. E. Chamberlain, were operating the road, and Mr. Chamberlain made his son, Horace Elliott Chamberlain, station agent, and in 1859 added to his duties those of General Freight and Ticket Agent of the corporation. This was the beginning of a notable railroad career. Horace E. Chamberlain was born in Newbury, Vt., November 30, 1834. He was educated at the Seminary in his native town, and came to Littleton in April, 1856, where he was stationed until 1864, when he assumed the duties of station agent of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, at Burlington, Vt. In 1865 he was promoted to the position of General Freight Agent of that road. When the court ended the contest for the possession of the Concord Railroad by

abrogating the lease of that road to the Northern Railroad and restoring it to the custody of its directors, Mr. Chamberlain, upon the recommendation of Harry Bingham, was appointed Superintendent of the Concord Railroad in the summer of 1871. When his corporation absorbed the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, he became General Traffic Manager of the new combination and held that position two years. In 1893 he was appointed Superintendent of the Concord Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad. He resigned this position in 1899, and retired from business after a service of forty-three years. Mr. Chamberlain was distinguished among railroad men for singleness of purpose, industry, and devotion to duty. The positions he held brought him into contact with all sorts of persons and were surrounded with temptations that might have led a weak or ambitious man to sacrifice the interests of the corporation to win personal popularity or public station. The blandishments incident to the position never seemed to reach him, or if they did, never affected his official action. He held the position as a trust to be administered in the interest of the stockholders and not for his personal advantage. He was a man of few words, and in business went direct to the matter under consideration. He early learned how to say "No" at the proper time, and never relinquished the habit. With all his regard for the interests of the road, he fully recognised the *quasi*-public character of the corporation he directed, and gave the people such accommodations that reasonable men seldom had just cause for complaint. He was a charter member of Burns Lodge A. F. & A. M., was its first Senior Warden and second Worshipful Master, and is the only survivor of the small group who were instrumental in establishing the lodge.

When Mr. Chamberlain departed for a wider field he was succeeded here by John E. Dimick, who had for several years been the agent of the Passumpsic Railroad at Wells River. He was an efficient and popular railroad official, and in 1871, when Mr. Chamberlain assumed the management of the Concord road, Mr. Dimick went to Portsmouth as agent at that station. At present he has charge of all matters there as agent of the Boston and Maine road. He has been somewhat prominent in politics since his removal to Portsmouth, and has been a representative in the Legislature, and is at present a member of the Board of Police Commissioners of that city.

Alden Quimby, who had been connected with the station as local baggage-master from 1856 to 1871, was Mr. Dimick's successor as agent, in which capacity he continued until his death in 1886. He



HORACE E. CHAMBERLAIN.

was an obliging man, much liked by the patrons of the road as well as by his superiors, as is shown by his long term of service of thirty years. John C. Eastman, who had been station agent at the Twin Mountains, was transferred to this station during the last illness of Mr. Quimby, and remained until 1890, when he assumed charge of the business of the road at Lancaster, and Frank Eugene Wadleigh succeeded him here. In 1899 Mr. Wadleigh went to Laconia as ticket agent, and Mr. Eastman returned and resumed the duties of the position which he now holds.

A trio of young railroad men who ran on the same train and became members of Burns Lodge at the same time were Edward F. Mann, William A. Huskins, and William Harvey Greenleaf. The first was a baggage-master at one time and then conductor, the second an express messenger, and the third mail agent. Railroad men are necessarily, to some extent, birds of passage, and while Mr. Mann never had a voting residence here, this was practically his home for some years. He was an active, intelligent man, who won friends and held them by his genial and kindly personality. He passed successively through all the grades in his line of service from brakeman to that of general superintendent of the Concord and Montreal Railroad. He was prominent in political affairs, and represented Benton in the Legislature two terms, and was twice elected to the State Senate from the Twelfth District. In 1888 he was the candidate of his party for member of Congress, and shared the fate of his associates in defeat, but received several hundred votes in excess of the next highest candidate on his party ticket. He was democratic in intercourse with his associates, direct and manly in business, and devoted with unquestioned loyalty to his corporation as well as to the political principles he espoused. During the last years of his life he suffered greatly from an incurable malady, but continued to discharge the duties of his position until within a few weeks of his death, which occurred at Concord, on the 19th of August, 1892. His friends numbered the wide circle of his acquaintanceship, and as he won them without effort he held them by the firm and shining qualities of his manhood. William A. Huskins resided here several years, and was interested in many things calculated to advance the public welfare. He was prominent in Masonic circles as well as in politics, and served as moderator for nine successive years. William H. Greenleaf made his home at Nashua, and after leaving the road engaged in trade for a time. He has represented his ward in the Legislature several terms.¹

¹ The list of railroad men during the period when Littleton was the terminus includes, among those not before mentioned, the following:—

Fifty years have passed since the first railroad train made its sinuous way through this valley to our village,— years big with the results of material advancement and the development of wondrous inventions that have caused many of the marvels of ancient fiction to shrink into insignificance. The growth of railroad communication has at least kept pace with the progress of the years, and the contrasts it affords are in many ways as striking as were the transitions from the stage coach to the early railroad trains. At first the cars were small, hung on springs that served but slightly to ease the jolts caused by an ill-ballasted roadbed, and the frequent application and release of the brakes always disturbed the passengers, and sometimes caused their involuntary removal from their seats. The interior, in summer, was usually filled with a cloud of dust that entered through unscreened windows. In winter it was heated by an unsightly wood stove placed near the centre of the car. This method kept the passengers near the stove in perspiration, while those in the vicinity of the doors required overcoats and wraps to make them comfortable.

The litigation that involved the road in disaster during the first seven years of its operation compelled frequent changes in rolling stock and consequent inconvenience to the travelling public. In the autumn of 1856 the contractors were in possession with their credit exhausted. The road from which their equipment of locomotive and cars had been leased made a demand for their return, and for a short time it looked as though the management would be compelled to suspend the running of trains. But they proved equal to the occasion, and for a trifling sum purchased an old passenger car and transformed a short freight car with one set of trucks into a combination baggage, mail, and express car. This car was without platforms, and the brakes had to be operated from its roof. A partition separated the baggage room from the mail compartment, the interior furnishing of which consisted of a bench

Conductors: H. E. Sanborn, David Ferguson, Charles James, O. M. Hines, G. W. Little and Thomas Robie.

Baggage Masters: Asa Sinclair, J. C. Holmes, E. B. Mann, Charles H. Simpson and George V. Moulton. Mr. Moulton became conductor soon after the extension of the road to Lancaster.

Engineers: John L. Davis, Hiram Judkins, Geo. C. Eaton, Charles Green, J. Wesley Lyon, William Clement and C. M. Burleigh.

Firemen: Henry Simpson, James K. Hatch, William Moore and William Martin.

Express Messengers: Lewis Baxter, Harvey P. Ross, Daniel Green, John Church, John W. Wardwell, Jonathan M. Stevens and Robert Dewey, Jr., William A. Stowell, now general manager of the Montpelier and Wells River Railroad, was for a few months connected with this service here. See address by Hon. John M. Mitchell, "Littleton Centennial," pp. 259-275.

for the distribution of the mail, and a half-dozen boxes for its reception. The doors were hung on a track or slide such as were then in use on all freight cars. Ingress or egress from this room while the train was in motion was impossible, while to remain imperilled the health of the agent. The baggage-master fared better, as he rode in the passenger car and did the braking. One corner of this improvised combination car was reserved for the use of the express company. This arrangement did not continue long, as the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad came to the relief of the management, and the road soon after this passed into the hands of trustees who operated it until a sale was consummated to the bondholders.

In sharp contrast to the present luxurious mode of railroad travel, especially that of railroad officials, were the surroundings attending the first visit of Commodore Vanderbilt to the White Mountains, in 1855 or 1856. With a party consisting of some twenty persons, including his wife and daughters and son-in-law, Horace E. Clark, and William D. Bishop, of the New Haven road, he left New York and passed the night at Springfield. The following morning the journey was resumed. They dined at the lunch counter conducted by Asa T. Barron at White River Junction, and when the party reached Wells River, a change was made to the train destined for Littleton, which stood on a side track next to the river. When the train was under way the party was divided and distributed from one end of the car to the other, and the old commodore, ruddy-faced, gray-haired, and gray-whiskered, with a light-colored top coat on his arm, and a trip pass in his hand, accompanied the conductor through the car, pointing out the members of his party who were entitled to transportation on his paper. All were covered with dust and otherwise travel-stained. As the train swung into the Ammonoosuc valley, the party became exceedingly enthusiastic over the landscape disclosed from the car windows. Mr. Vanderbilt was then regarded as the second wealthiest man in this country, the owner, or manager, of railroad and steamship lines of immense value, yet he shared all the countless discomforts that then attended railway travel. In these luxurious days, when a superintendent of division goes abroad, he rides in his private car, surrounded with lavish comforts that would have moved the commodore, with his ideas of economy and responsibility to stockholders, to vigorous exclamations, in violation of the third commandment.

This condition of affairs could not, in the nature of things, long endure. The lower roads and the travelling public had a common

interest in desiring improved railroad facilities to the Mountains, and in 1859 the Boston, Concord, and Montreal acquired the road by lease for a period of one year, and at its expiration the lease was renewed at an increased rental,¹ for a term of five years. Under the new order the equipment was, in every way, much improved, and the same train men, excepting engineer and fireman, made the trip between Concord and Littleton. Yet it was many years before through trains were run over the route from Boston. A transfer of passengers, baggage, express, and mail was made at Wells River, and it was not until the roads were consolidated that this nuisance was abated and the same cars ran from termini at Boston and Lancaster, and at Fabyans during the season of mountain travel.

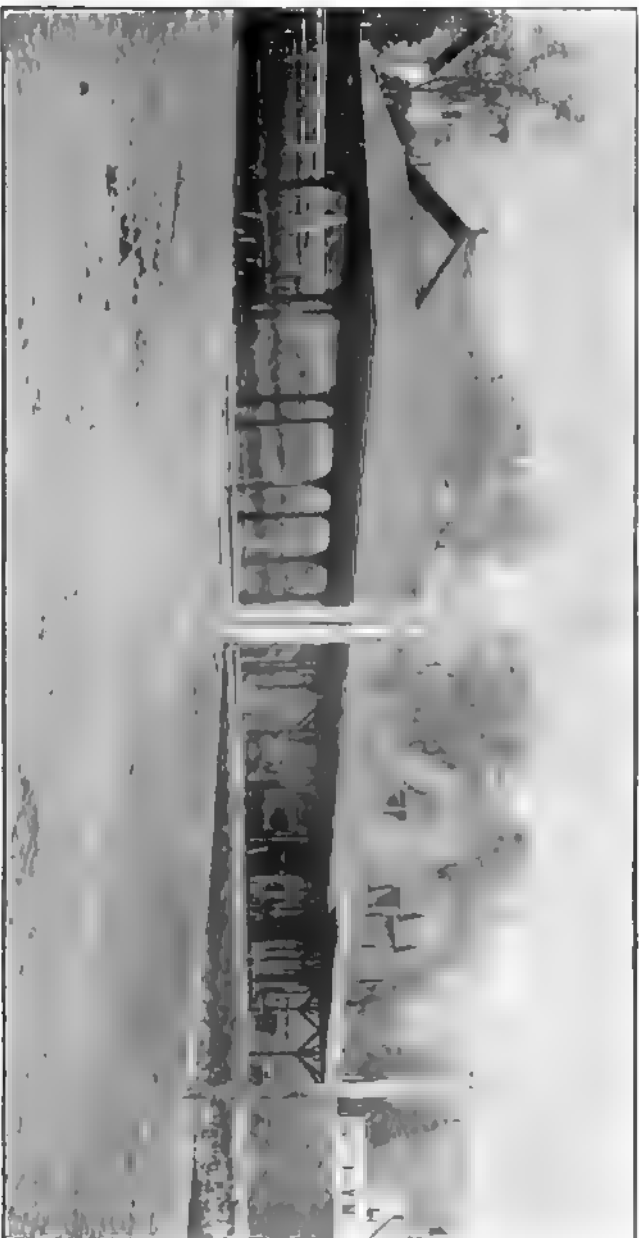
For the first twenty-five years of the existence of the road litigation seems to have been the normal condition prevailing among the stockholders, the contractors, and trustees or agents of the corporation.

In 1853 the corporation issued bonds to the amount of \$180,000 secured by a mortgage on all its property to Ira Goodall, and Daniel Patterson of Bath, and Stephen Kendrick of Franklin, as trustees. This action was necessary to provide iron for the road, as well as to partially relieve the directors of the many burdens they had assumed during its building. These bonds were largely held by Benjamin T. Reed of Boston, E. J. M. Hale of Haverhill, Mass., and George Minot of Concord, who acted as counsel for others, all representing \$160,000 of the total issue. These parties applied to the Legislature in June, 1857, for the passage of an act authorizing the sale of the road, as provided in the mortgage, and for authority to organize a new corporation by the purchasers. An act was passed, and in July, 1858, the court authorized the sale which was held at Bath on the 23rd of November, 1858, and George Minot, acting for himself and Messrs. Reed and Hale, purchased it for the sum of \$24,000, and these associates in 1859 organized as the White Mountains (N. H.) Railroad, and the following year made the lease to the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad.

The old corporation maintained its organization under the leadership of George B. Redington and Charles W. Rand, and in August, 1868, filed a bill in equity in which they asked that the sale by the trustees to Mr. Minot be set aside,² their principal

¹ The rental under the first lease was \$10,000, and under the renewal, \$12,500 per annum.

² They had laid a foundation for the action in 1866 by the publication of the following notice in the "People's Journal" of that year:—



BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD STATION, 1898.

reason being that the sale was made through fraud by Mr. Kendrick, one of the trustees, acting in collusion with the purchasers. This contention was finally sustained by the court, and all matters growing out of this proceeding were settled through the intervention of John E. Lyon, president of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, by the payment of a considerable sum to the plaintiffs in discharge of their claim and judgment.¹ Other residents of Littleton who served on the board of directors in the different corporations under which the road was operated were Charles W. Rand, Nelson Gile, Franklin J. Eastman, Cephas Brackett, and Cyrus Eastman.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Whereas the Stockholders of the White Mountain Railroad at their annual meeting holden on the first day of February, 1863, voted that the Corporation put at the disposal of the Directors, the bonds and six hundred shares of the preferred Stock and the earnings of the road to secure them for the liabilities they had already or might incur in raising the money to complete the road.

And whereas the undersigned while legally acting as Directors of said Corporation and relying upon said vote as their security, became liable as sureties in their individual capacity for said Corporation by signing and endorsing notes for the same to a large amount, to wit, the sum of \$135,000, to assist them in raising money to complete the road and to pay their notes at maturity, all of which notes are now due and outstanding against the undersigned.

Therefore they do hereby protest against the sale of the said White Mountain Railroad, or any disposition of any of the rights, properties, or franchise of the said Corporation, and especially of the said bonds, preferred Stock, or earnings of the road, whereby their security shall be at all impaired, and they hereby give notice that they hold the said lien upon said property, and that they do not and shall not relinquish the same until they are fully indemnified and saved harmless from said liabilities.

GEO. B. REDINGTON.
C. W. RAND.

¹ The reported cases are *White Mountains Railroad v. Eastman*, 84 N. H. 125-147; *Bay State Iron Co. v. White Mountains Railroad*, 40 N. H. 57-60; *Rand v. White Mountains Railroad*, 40 N. H. 79-87; *Sinclair v. Reddington*, 56 N. H. 146-152; *Same v. Same*, 58 N. H. 364-366.

XXII.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

1840-1860.

THE score of years beginning with 1840 opened amid the excitement of a spectacular presidential campaign, such as the country had not before witnessed, and closed on the eve of the most stupendous and costly war of modern times. The first event bore little or no relation to the closing scene, but each intervening year contributed its share of incidents and events which led to the final catastrophe. The great drama was enacted on a vast national stage, but each community had its part in the play and formulated and gave expression to the popular sentiment which urged politicians and statesmen forward in the path of destiny.

The anti-slavery movement was in its earliest infancy in 1835, and confined within a narrow circle. The American Anti-Slavery Society was formed at Philadelphia in December, 1833, and the New Hampshire branch organized in 1834. Garrison had founded the "Liberator" in 1832, and the first number of the "Herald of Freedom" was issued by Albe Cady and others at Concord in 1835. Local anti-slavery societies were organized in several of the larger towns of the State in 1835 and 1836 and one was established here early in 1837. That it was among the first in the field is shown by the fact that it was numbered 6 in the list of subordinate societies founded under the auspices of the State organization. Its full membership is not known with certainty, but among the names borne on its roll were those of Edmund Carleton, Nat Allen, Erasmus Brown, Richard Peabody, Enoch Hazeltine, Mrs. Mary Kilburn Carleton, Mrs. Almyra Lumer Allen, and Mrs. Annie Brown. Doubtless there were a few others, but, if so, tradition has failed to transmit their names.

The institution of the society at that time was doubtless due to the zeal for the cause entertained by Mrs. Carleton. She had been a teacher in the primary department of Concord Academy and while residing there, had boarded at the same house with persons connected with the "Herald of Freedom," and shared their intense

hatred of the institution of slavery. She married Mr. Carleton in November, 1836, and came to Littleton soon after. She was a woman of courage and tenacity, and a tireless worker in this cause until its final triumph.

It does not appear that there were many additions to the membership of the society in subsequent years. Frederick and Charles Hazeltine, Anson and Wesley Alexander. William Denison Hurlbutt and Amos Rowell are the only persons now recalled as having joined during the period extending from 1844 to 1850. But its lack in numbers was made up in activity, though its members were not united in respect to methods and in some of the minor details for prosecuting the work. Allen and Brown believed in the doctrine of non-resistance and lived up to its principles. Carleton, Peabody, and most of the others held that every available means should be used to bring about the liberation of the slaves. They were not sticklers for the established order of things either in regard to customs, laws, or constitutions. If these were wrong according to their code of ethics, they should be amended, repealed, or even destroyed, if they stood in the way of the consummation of their supreme purpose. They took an active interest in politics and eventually held the balance of power between the Whigs and the Democrats, and did not scruple to bargain with one or the other in order to secure the election of a representative of their faith to the General Court. They did not care about minor offices, but sometimes insisted upon having a representative on the board of selectmen in order to gratify the personal ambition of one of their number.

Meetings of the local society were held at stated intervals, at which Messrs. Carleton, Allen, and Brown were frequent speakers. At a meeting held on Washington's birthday in 1839, to which the public were invited, the Rev. W. D. Wilson delivered the principal address.¹ This meeting was largely attended, and passed off without incident.

As early as 1839, the central organization began a systematic canvass to advance its objects and to increase its membership. Into each county of the State it sent speakers, who were always forcible and often eloquent advocates of their cause. The first meeting held in Littleton, under its auspices, was in the autumn of 1840, when John R. French² and Rev. John W. Lewis, a colored man and

¹ This address is preserved in pamphlet form, and a copy is in the Littleton Public Library. Mr. Wilson afterwards became an Episcopalian and eminent as a writer, educator, and theologian.

² Afterward Sergeant-at-arms of the U. S. Senate.

a minister of the Free Baptist denomination, were advertised in the "Herald of Freedom" to address a meeting here. Mr. Lewis was ill and unable to keep his engagement and Parker Pillsbury was called to supply the vacancy. Fortunately Mr. Pillsbury has left an account of this visit which he prepared for this publication.¹ He writes, after stating the reason for his substitution, as follows : —

"Arriving at Littleton, we were cordially welcomed by some of the very best of the working people, among [whom], as I remember, were Mr. Enoch Hazelton, a cunning worker in wood, cabinet and other manufacturing; Erastus Brown, a Shoe Maker, and Nat Allen, Harness Maker, . . . as well as Mr. Carleton, the lawyer of the town."²

"Our meetings in the village were well attended, and awakened interest on the slavery problem not known or felt there before. Rumors of our lectures and discussions reached away over the hills and down into the Connecticut River Valley, where, at that time, dwelt Mr. Richard Peabody and his excellent wife, daughter of Rev. Mr. Goodall, formerly a well known clergyman in that part of the country. And Mr. and Mrs. Peabody were well and widely known as of the best of the people. They were patrons of the 'Herald of Freedom,' and invited us to come and hold a meeting in their remote part of the town as soon as our work was done at the village. Which invitation we gladly accepted.

"Between the village and the Connecticut Valley, where the Peabodys lived, was a School House,³ and an afternoon meeting was appointed there which we could attend on our way, and there we first met Mr. Peabody, he having ridden over on horse back to hear us and to escort us to his handsome home and farm. Several of the villagers had accompanied us to the meeting, among them the always faithful Erastus Brown and Nat Allen; but most of the audience were from the Peabody side of the town, and had not heard nor seen us before.

"The house was filled when we entered, and we went at once to our work. Both Mr. French and myself made address of a half hour, or more, each. When we closed we invited discussion, as was our unailing custom, but none seemed inclined to speak. Soon a fine appearing and pleasant-voiced man, of ripe age, rose, and addressing his 'fellow citizens,' said they perhaps would like to know the names of those who had so ably and well addressed them. This proved to be Mr. Richard Peabody himself. He had read the 'Herald of Freedom,' and was familiar with the names of both Lewis and French (the latter then

¹ Mr. Pillsbury was invited to prepare the narrative of the anti-slavery movement in this town and generously communicated so much of it as came within his personal knowledge. His contributions are designated in the notes accompanying the chapter.

² Henry A. Bellows and Calvin Amisworth, Jr., were in active practice at that time, and Mr. Carleton was but one of three lawyers in the town.

³ In the Fitch district.

scarcely one-and-twenty), though he had never seen either of them before. So, turning to French, he said, 'This, I take it, is our young brother, John R. French,' and then, approaching me, said, 'And this, I presume, is our brother Lewis.' French and I saw the mistake coming so soon as Mr. Peabody began the formality of introduction, for we had no reason to suppose he had heard that Mr. Lewis had failed to appear. But, with a silent wink, we decided to let the matter stand as our friend had left it. It was sunset when we left the schoolhouse. Mr. Peabody mounted his horse and hurried us away to his home, probably two or three miles. Darkness had fully come when we arrived, and calling the boys to take our horses, we went into the house and pleasant parlor, where a bright open fire burned, and were introduced to Mrs. Peabody, again as 'Brother French and Brother Lewis.' Nothing need ever exceed the kindness and politeness of Mrs. Peabody, nor the generous, home-like hospitality of her husband and family. At the tea-table, my young comrade French had pretty hard work to hold a sober face, as the 'Brother Lewis' was so frequently and so kindly spoken every time my cup or plate needed replenishing, as the supper courses were served. But he did, and so did I, till we were nearly ready to leave the table. Then I explained, telling them of the unfortunate illness of Brother Lewis, compelling our executive committee to procure a substitute, and that the choice fell on me as coming nearest to the pattern of him who had disappointed them of any they could find; but that I was no more than the Parker Pillsbury who had conducted the 'Herald' while the Editor, Mr. Rogers, had been on a tour abroad.

"The surprise of our excellent friends was indeed very great. The fact was, as we were then told, I was the first colored person probably ever seen in Littleton. No one remembered any other. And some had come a considerable distance to the school house meeting, mainly to look on a colored man. I think Mr. Peabody said he had never seen a black man. At any rate, he said, as he looked at me in the school house, he thought he did not see much color; 'for, as you sat down there in the seat with Nat Allen, I could not see but Nat was about as black as you.' The word Negro in those days was generally pronounced with two gg's, so intense was the prejudice against the African complexion (Colorphobia, our Editor Rogers named it). And I think Mrs. Peabody feared I would take offence at finding myself twice introduced as a 'nigger,' and stared at and addressed at table and elsewhere as one; and heard as one at the School house meeting. But she was easily relieved of any embarrassment on such account. An outspoken abolitionist in those days was almost everywhere hated by saint and sinner, as badly as the most hated Ethiopian whose flesh ever broiled under the red-hot branding-iron of the slave trader, or slave holder.

"But perhaps too much may be said on so trifling an incident. That was my first anti-slavery campaign in the 'Granite State,' and

stranger things than this were to happen to me in the next twenty years.

"Just what resulted from this visit to Littleton I do not remember, only that we made several friends, who to the end never failed us, obtained a number of subscribers to the 'Herald of Freedom,' and a contribution in money besides."

Mr. Pillsbury continues:—

"Just one year afterward, autumn of 1841, Littleton was honored, and felt itself honored, with a visit from William Lloyd Garrison, accompanied by Editor Nathaniel Peabody Rogers. An Anti-Slavery Convention was called, which, from the account given of it by Mr. Rogers in the 'Herald' of October 8, 1841, must have been one of deep interest. 'A goodly attendance of the people,' he said, 'was at the Convention. The flower and intelligence of the village were there. . . . Col. Jonathan P. Miller from Montpelier was present, Mr. Marsh from Danville, and Dr. John Dewey from Guildhall, Vt., also; and all of them took active and interesting part in the meetings. . . . Edmund Carleton was chosen President, and a brother from the other side of the Connecticut was Secretary. . . . Rev. Thomas Parnell Beach, from Campton, prayed at the opening of the Convention, not by appointment of the President, but of his own accord. We hope he prayed in fact as well as form, — a thing, we fear, not often done in public.' . . . The resolutions passed were, one declaring abolitionists had abundant reason to thank God and take courage, in view of the past, and another, that slavery was not a Southern but a national institution, and one for which the North was eminently answerable; and that here was the place, this the very people, and now the time when, among whom, and where, to agitate the Anti-Slavery question and overthrow the slave system.

"Commenting on the proceedings, Mr. Rogers added: 'Garrison let out his giant moral strength in full swing on the resolutions. It was exalting and refreshing to hear him. We rejoiced that some of our Woodstock, Vt., friends were there to hear him. . . . Two of the respectable citizens of Littleton were manly enough, and unacquainted enough with the Anti-Slavery question, to venture into the arena of discussion against Garrison. They were Maj. George Little and J. N. Bellows, Esqr., an instructor in the village. They were of course quickly discomfited. It is no disparagement to them; nor do we mention it in any trifling feeling. They ought to be Abolitionists, and we publicly tell them so. And if they appeared awkwardly in the hands of Garrison, it is only what the first pro-slavery talent in the country would do, were it honest enough and manly enough to venture the trial. The Law champions and the Divinity champions would be mere fuel for the fire in the hands of the despised and abhorred Garrison.' . . . Able and interesting speeches were made by Brothers Beach and Ezekiel Rogers. Beach

was calm, quiet, and argumentative, — not so animated as we expected from a captive who had so recently ‘burst his cerements’ and escaped his thralldom. Perhaps he remembered his clerical brethren yet in bondage, and their blind, stumbling, ditch-going followers. . . . Ezekiel Rogers was original, humorous, and forcible, as he is wont to be. He gave it to us in true cordwainer style. . . . The Rev. Mr. Worcester, Congregational minister, did not show his head at the convention. He was at home and well enough to attend, for we saw him at work in his shirtsleeves about his yard, as we passed his elegant dwelling. It would have compromised his clerical dignity to meet with Brother Garrison. . . . Garrison lectured in the evening to a full auditory, and we mistake if he did not make a deep and lasting impression.

“So much for the convention of 1841, as reported in his paper by Mr. Rogers. And this may be the time and place to say that Littleton had now begun to make itself heard and felt in the Anti-Slavery cause. Besides the names already mentioned there, Mr. Quimby had become a frequent and able writer for the ‘Herald.’ Then there were Frederic Hazleton and Frye W. Gile, two bright, active, noble young men, — quite young, — and a Mr. Freeman Palmer, who made and presented me a whaleboned, ribbed umbrella, which I still have in use, though now almost five and forty years old: and, with its new cover, good for as many more. At the same time, the generous and ever-faithful Allen fitted my little white Tunbridge with a nice, new harness, which outlasted her by many years. And Frederic Hazleton, not to be outdone, made and sent us down all the way to Concord, at his own expense, a handsome set of chairs, of which our little rented cottage at that time, I fear, was very much in need.

“But I will hasten to another incident of high importance in that same autumn, 1841. Mr. Edmund Carleton, one of the village lawyers, was also a member of the Congregational Church. And so great was the Anti-Slavery feeling awakened among the people of the place, that he believed the time had fully come for the church and minister to begin to bear public and vital testimony against the great national as well as personal sin and crime of chattel slavery.”

The leaders of the crusade against slavery had from the first endeavored to enlist the ministers of the several religious bodies in their cause, but with indifferent success. The churches were inclined to conservatism in dealing with the question of slavery. The Congregationalists, with rare exceptions, followed the lines laid down by the New Hampshire General Association at Frances-town in August, 1841. This meeting adopted an address “To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and to Christians generally in the Southern Section of this Country.” This document is couched in terms of Christian fellowship that, at this distance, seem calculated to ensure far differ-

ent treatment than that which it received at the hands of the Abolitionists, who denounced it in severe terms in their journals and from the platform. The document sets forth in general terms the sinfulness of slavery; admits the joint responsibility of New England, England, and the South for the establishment of the institution, and bringing upon that section "this great curse;" and pleads that duty and interest unite to urge upon them the emancipation of their slaves, as such action would "promote their temporal weal and religious prosperity."

This brief paraphrase of the contents of the message of the New Hampshire Congregational clergymen to their brethren in the South, is sufficient to indicate its character. To us it seems that they uttered words of soberness and truth, calculated to preserve religious unity in their denomination. Such in fact was the result of their work at the time. The ultra-Abolitionists, however, were not satisfied with this position and a few within the church endeavored to force the issue of non-fellowship with slave-holders, and were successful in some instances.

The Congregational was the organized religious body in Littleton, and of its membership Edmund Carleton and wife were the only persons who were connected with the Anti-Slavery Society. In 1841 they united in requesting a meeting of the church to be held on Wednesday, October 13, to determine what action the church would take on the subject of slavery. The church at that time had a membership of about one hundred. So far as the affirmative side of its proposed action is concerned, the proceedings of this meeting have been preserved in detail, in communications to the "Herald of Freedom" and the "Congregational Journal" by Mr. Carleton, and the position of the majority has been stated by Rev. Leonard Worcester, then a resident of Littleton, the father of two pastors of the Congregational church in this town, who wrote over the pen-name of "Cephas," and by John Farr, who was the leader of the conservative element in the church. Their letters antedate the events narrated by Mr. Carleton by nearly two years, yet furnish a complete statement of the position held by a large majority of the church membership in this town, in regard to the dominant question of the time. Mr. Carleton's account of the meeting he was instrumental in calling follows:—

"On the day appointed the church assembled to the number of about twelve or fourteen members, six of whom, including the pastor, were males. After the opening of the meeting with prayer, I introduced the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That slavery is contrary to the natural and inalienable

rights of man, contrary to the spirit and precepts of the gospel, essentially destructive of all social order and domestic ties, ruinous to moral virtue, debasing and brutal in its tendency, and thus in its nature pre-eminently sinful in the sight of God.

“*Resolved*, That it is the duty of professed Christians and of religious bodies to separate themselves from all wickedness, and by precept, example, influence, and worldly substance, to do all they can to purify the church and the world from sin.

“*Resolved*, That in view of the foregoing resolution it becomes the duty of this church to withhold Christian fellowship from slaveholders, and from churches and religious bodies which continue to fellowship slaveholders.

“*Resolved*, That while the members of this church earnestly desire the spread of the gospel amongst the heathen in foreign lands and the aborigines of this country, we feel it equally if not more important, that our enslaved brethren in this country have the full enjoyment of the light of the gospel.

“*Resolved*, therefore, That we ought to exert ourselves to bring about a moral revolution that shall prepare the way for them thus to enjoy its light.

“The members present were so few in number that it was determined, by general consent, to take no specific action on the resolutions, but to adjourn to another day, after first having some conversation which might elicit the grand feeling of the members present relative to the resolutions. The male members only took part in the conversation. Some of the members thought the subject an improper one to bring before the church, tending to produce alienation of feeling; and it was generally conceded that the same view of the subject had caused many to stay away from the meeting.

“The principles embraced in the resolutions were in general concurred in except the third; although all were not ready to admit the full extent of the first, contending that a man might bear the relation of master to slaves without sinning. Slaveholding by Southern men was not thought a sufficient bar from the communion, and the opinion found support that it would not be wrong to invite a Southern slaveholding minister to officiate in the desk.

“Much congratulation was expressed that the subject had been and could be freely talked over without falling into bitter altercation; one at least of the few present stating that through fear of bitterness even he should not have attended, had he not been persuaded to by another. After prayer the meeting adjourned to Wednesday, the 10th day of November, 1841, at which time it was hoped Mr. Worcester, the pastor, would be able to obtain the address of the last General Association of New Hampshire to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church and to Christians generally in the South, or at least by correspondence with the Rev. Mr. Barstow, of Keene, such account

of its contents as might be of service at the adjourned meeting, it being understood that the address met with the general approbation of the association.

"The church held its communion of Sunday afternoon next preceding the 10th of November, and there was a pretty full attendance. Towards the close of the services, when the pastor gave out the appointments for the week ensuing, mention was made by him of the church meeting adjourned to Wednesday of that week, and he expressed a desire for a general attendance.

"At the adjourned meeting the number of members present was not large, probably about equal the number present at an ordinary church meeting. The pastor informed the meeting that he had corresponded with Mr. Barstow, and that the address of the General Association was published. It was read from the 'Congregational Journal' of October 29th.

"I then advocated the resolutions at some length, and endeavored to show the fallacy of the opinion advanced at the previous meeting, viz., that a man might be sinless in sustaining the relation of master to slaves. I urged that that position is all that slaveholders desire to justify the system of slavery; that it does in fact sanction the principle and system of slavery; that it sanctions the holding men as property, which is wholly different from the restraint exercised over minors and insane; that the desire to benefit the slave by bestowing bounty, or charity, or support upon him, cannot justify a position which thus sanctions a system entirely subversive of the inalienable rights of man, — rights which a man cannot alienate from himself so as to affect his posterity; — that bounty and support can be conferred upon a man after his freedom as well as before. I also presented the admirable letter of Charles Simmons in answer to the question, 'What Scripture authority have the abolitionists for alleging that slavery is intrinsically sinful?' (published in the 'Liberator' of December 25, 1840), and read from it extracts and the positions proved by Mr. Simmons, and referred to the Scripture authorities adduced in the letter. In further support of the resolutions, and also in illustration of the view of slavery which the most exemplary churches and Christians are now taking, and, in proof of the necessity of church action on the subject, I cited the inimitable Remonstrance from the Congregational Union of Scotland to their fellow Christians in America ('Liberator,' Nov. 13, 1840), and read a large portion of it; read the Baptist testimony from London and vicinity ('Liberator,' Nov. 20, 1840); referred to the action of great numbers of religious bodies in Europe and America, condemning slavery and withdrawing fellowship from slaveholders; and spoke of the connection and influence of the Southern church with the North, and the want of religious tone at the North, illustrating by the fact of Northern church members going South and becoming slaveholders, as was the case with members of the church in Haverhill, N. H., who

were said to have been dismissed from the church without a letter of dismission being asked for, and even after labor commenced by another member with at least one of them, on account of his having become a slaveholder, while, in view of the disinterested community, the only possible object of the dismission (not excommunication) was to avoid agitating in the church the subject of those members being slaveholders. I urged the unreasonableness of hoping for revivals of religion, so long as the church should cherish such iniquity in her bosom plainly visible to the beholding world around, while every Christian must find a chill pervade his aspirations on approaching the throne of grace, when sensible of a neglect of duty towards any of his race. I urged the necessity of taking such ground as would show the Southern church her true position and carry admonition fully and plainly home to her. And finally, I urged the immense strength which Christianity and benevolent operations would derive from extending liberty and religious instruction to the slaves of this country, who could at once be brought to an acquaintance with the Word of Life and to a participation in the efforts for the good of others, while it requires great labor and length of time to approach the heathen in foreign lands.

"Being restricted in time for speaking by vote of the church, I could proceed no further. The pastor suggested that before acting on the resolutions, it might be well for him to read a declaration of sentiments which he had received from Mr. Barstow, and some resolutions which he (Mr. Worcester) had drawn up in connection with it, and thereupon he read the following resolutions:

"Resolved. That in view of the misapprehension extensively prevailing at the South, and also at the North, with reference to slavery, we deem it expedient that churches should distinctly express their sentiments upon this subject.

"Resolved, That we do heartily approve of and adopt as our own the following declaration of sentiments:

"We consider the voluntary enslaving of one part of the human race by another as a gross violation of the most precious and sacred rights of human nature; as utterly inconsistent with the law of God, which requires us to love our neighbor as ourselves; and as totally irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the gospel of Christ, which requires that all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them. Slavery creates a paradox in the moral system; it exhibits rational, accountable, and immortal beings in such circumstances as scarcely to leave them the power of moral action. It exhibits them as dependent on the will of others whether they shall receive religious instruction; whether they shall know and worship the true God; whether they shall enjoy the ordinances of the gospel; whether they shall perform the duties and cherish the endearments of husbands and wives, parents and children, neighbors and friends;

whether they shall preserve their chastity and purity, or regard the dictates of humanity. Such are some of the consequences of slavery, — consequences not imaginary, but which connect themselves with its very existence. The evils to which the slave is always exposed often take place in fact, and in their very worst forms. And when all of them do not take place — as we rejoice to say that in many instances they do not — through the influences of humanity on the minds of masters, still the slave is deprived of his natural rights, degraded as a human being, and exposed to the danger of passing into the hands of a master who may inflict upon him all the hardships and injuries which inhumanity and avarice may suggest.

“From this view of the consequences resulting from the practice into which Christian people have most inconsistently fallen of enslaving a portion of their brethren of mankind — for ‘God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth’ — it is manifestly the duty of all Christians who enjoy the light of the present day, when the inconsistency of slavery both with the dictates of humanity and religion has been demonstrated, to use their honest, earnest, and unwearied endeavors to correct the errors of former generations, and as speedily as possible to efface this blot on our holy religion, and to obtain the complete abolition of slavery throughout christendom, and, if possible, throughout the world. (See Min. of Gen. Assembly of Pres. Church, in the year 1818).

“*Resolved* also, That we fully approve of the letter addressed by the General Association of New Hampshire at its meeting at Frankestown, in August, 1841, to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and to Christians generally at the South. (See Cong. Jour., Oct. 29, 1841.)

“It was then moved by the Rev. Mr. Fairbank, former pastor of the church, and voted by the church, that we waive the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. Carleton and take up those offered by Mr. Worcester.

“The two first, with the declaration of sentiments, were passed almost unanimously and without the least discussion, I merely observing that I could not vote for them on the ground of their not going far enough. The third also passed with the like unanimity and without discussion.

“I then offered the following resolution :

“*Resolved*, That, in view of the foregoing resolutions and declaration of sentiments, it becomes the duty of this church to withhold Christian fellowship from slaveholders and from churches and religious bodies which continue to fellowship slaveholders, as the most ready means of correcting ‘the errors of former generations’ and of the present times.

“In support of this resolution I urged the necessity of the church separating itself from all that is sinful; I urged that the declaration of sentiments just passed pointed out much which is enormously sinful, as resulting from slavery, and yet that, unless we withdraw fellowship,

we must receive those to communion who are guilty of the vilest things resulting from slavery — even those who have gone from the North and become slaveholders in the worst sense of the term while possessing full light on the subject — so long as they remain in regular standing in their respective churches. I urged that so long as such are not debarred fellowship, they are not rebuked for their sin, and the church must be looked upon as conniving at slavery, and thus she is doing herself great injury; that lookers-on, whether scoffers or friends, will view her conduct in that light and charge her with hypocrisy, and that the church should give heed to charges made even by scoffers, if true, or she will not be entitled to the character of purity. I urged that, though the adoption of the resolution would exclude those who had not been so well enlightened upon the subject as others, yet it was no valid objection; for it would put them to a consideration of their true standing, and on their abandoning their evil course they would be received. I contended that though some inconvenience might result from a separation from those religious bodies which continue to fellowship slaveholders, yet that if a good example were set by this church, others would soon follow, and association could then be held with those bodies; that the common objection, that the church might seem to say to others, ‘Stand thou afar off, for we are holier than thou,’ was a fallacious one, applicable alike to all moral reform whatever, and even to the faithful preaching of the gospel.

“The resolution was then rejected with almost the same unanimity with which the others passed. It was then voted, on my motion, that the doings of the meeting be published in the ‘*Congregational Journal*’ and in the ‘*Herald of Freedom*.’

“I have been thus particular for two purposes.

“First, to show the difficulties, and reluctance, and lack of personal independence under which churches in general labor in approaching the subject of slavery. All ministers would not have met the introduction of the subject into the church with the same liberality that Mr. Worcester did. And I verily believe that if he had opposed it, there would not have been in attendance at either meeting half so many members as attended the first meeting. And yet I have reason to believe that he felt disagreeably when he found the subject was to be introduced. In the prayers offered by many ministers and church members, peace, concord, harmony, and union in the church appear to have attached to them an importance paramount to that of the church being led in the way of truth and righteousness and brought to a clear perception and faithful discharge of her duty.

“Second, to show the encouragement which churches have to introduce and candidly consider the subject. The church in Littleton, with all its backwardness and apprehension, has found by experience that the subject can be introduced and freely and plainly discussed without creating animosity.

"The church has indeed, in my opinion, come far short of its duty, and yet it has done something. It is true that she has, to say the least, placed herself in a most awkward position, — a position the very awkwardness of which, if nothing else, it is hoped, will bring her to a further consideration of her duty. She has said, in her declaration of sentiments, that, under 'the light of the present day,' 'the inconsistency of slavery both with the dictates of humanity and religion has been demonstrated;' that slavery 'exhibits rational, accountable, and immortal beings in such circumstances as scarcely to leave them the power of moral action;' that 'it exhibits them as dependent on the will of others whether they shall receive religious instruction; whether they shall know and worship the true God; whether they shall enjoy the ordinances of the gospel;' and that these, with other horrible consequences of slavery, 'connect themselves with its very existence.' And yet she resolves, in view of that declaration, that she may continue Christian fellowship with slaveholders; yes, with slaveholders without distinction, — as well with the minister, who enjoys 'the light of the present day,' and yet holds, multiplies, and deals in human beings reduced to the base condition of property, as with the most humane but unenlightened youth who has just come to his inheritance of blood and sinews. She in effect says to her pastor, that — agreeably to the courtesy practiced among ministers, of inviting their brethren in the ministry to preach for them whenever such may happen to be their guests — he should invite to his desk to preach to his people the most fiendish slaveholder, clothed with sacerdotal license, who may chance to call on him.

"She in effect says that no slaveholder from the South, in passing through our Northern territory, should, by exclusion from the table of the Lord, be stung with remorse at his wicked practices and brought to reflect upon and see in its true light his holding man as property, as beast; but should be allowed to pass along unrelucted, invited from Sabbath to Sabbath to commune with professing Christians, well pleased, as he moves off the next morning, at the coincidence in the views and feelings of Northern Christians with those of his own on this great subject. She in effect says that members of Northern churches may go to the South and become negro drivers, — that is, those whose business is to buy slaves and drive them to the Southern market for sale, — and after all this, come to the North and sit down in Christian communion with those church members who know all the facts in the case. May she see, repent, and forsake.

"The length of this article as disclosure, as revelation, is not disproportionate to its breadth and importance. And this church and its minister were quite as favorable to the anti-slavery cause at that period as the average of the churches at the North. But see how they treated their brother Carleton, who in the very truest of Christian faith and love had called their attention to what he believed their duty and his own, on the foulest abomination that ever blackened the character

of any people or nation, in all the Christian ages. Mark how they disposed of his few brief resolutions, offered as a testimony against that system of cruelty which was destined to overwhelm the whole land in streams of tears and blood, and wrinkle the fair face of the South with half a million premature graves and desolate evermore unnumbered Northern homes! Mr. Carleton's resolutions asked only that his minister and the church should 'withhold Christian fellowship from slaveholders and from churches and religious bodies that continue to fellowship slaveholders.'"¹

The language adopted by Mr. Carleton was unusually mild compared with that which his fellow Abolitionists were accustomed to use in connection with the same subject matter. He held firmly, however, to the position he had assumed, and returned to the attack more than once, but without avail. The question was not to be settled until the chains of the bondman were melted in the fires of civil war, when the last vestige of slavery and the contentions in relation to it were buried in a common grave.

The attitude of the church is stated indirectly in a letter written by Rev. Leonard Worcester, and published in the "Christian Panoply" of January 10, 1840. He begins with a reference to the American Colonization Society and the work it had accomplished, giving it his unreserved indorsement and support, and continues:

"In making this avowal, however, I also claim for myself that I hold the institution of slavery in utter abhorrence, as an outrage upon the rights of man and a violation of the law of love; and that I do as sincerely and ardently desire its utter abolition, in our country and throughout the world, as can your good neighbor of the 'Herald of Freedom' himself, or any of his anti-slavery friends. I claim, moreover, that I do as honestly and sincerely believe that the colonization enterprise holds out a fair prospect of incalculable good to the colored population of our country, both bond and free, and of incalculable good to the long cruelly abused continent of Africa, as any of our anti-slavery friends can believe that great good is to result to the slave population, from the enterprise in which they are engaged. I believe that the colony of Liberia, founded by the American Colonization Society, has attained to a degree of prosperity to which scarcely any colony in our own country did ever attain in an equal length of time; and that this colony, and other adjacent colonies, founded by kindred societies, present an asylum where the wretchedly depressed and degraded, though *nominally free*, colored population of our country, and slaves also, whom their masters may be induced to set at liberty, may find a refuge from those evils to which they have hitherto been subjected

¹ Comment of Parker Pillsbury.

in this country, and where they may come to the enjoyment of those precious privileges, civil and religious, which we ourselves so highly prize, but which they have never yet enjoyed, and which it seems scarcely possible that they ever can enjoy, remaining here. I believe that these colonies are probably destined to have a mighty influence in causing the horrible and most iniquitous African slave trade to cease. And I do verily believe that, by them 'a great and effectual door is opened' for the reintroduction of the glorious light and all the invaluable blessings of the gospel of the grace of God into that dark continent, which has been for so many centuries the very 'region and shadow of death.' To all which I must add, that I do as honestly and sincerely believe that the means employed by our ultra anti-slavery friends are very far from being well calculated to effect their great object, if their object is the *quiet* and *peaceable* abolition of slavery, as any of them do or can believe that such are 'the only means' by which this object can be effected.

"Now, in respect to all these things, it is obvious that there is a very wide difference in opinion between me, and all who hold with me, and the editor of the 'Herald of Freedom,' and all who hold with him. On the one side, or on the other, too, it is manifest there must be a very considerable mistake or error in judgment. I do not tarry a moment to show on which side the mistake is, because, in relation to my present object, this is of no consequence. Just as, when Paul was writing to the Romans concerning their difference in opinion in respect to days and meats, it was of no consequence with him, in respect to his object, to show them on which side the mistake was. A difference of opinion existed. Of course one party or the other was under a mistake, or erred in judgment. And Paul would just have them understand that, wherever the mistake or error might be, it was no just cause for any breach of Christian fellowship, or interruption of Christian harmony. So, in the case under consideration. A difference in opinion exists. On one side, or on the other, there is mistake, or error in judgment. And now one very important question is, whether this mistake or error, be it where it may, is really a just cause for a breach of Christian fellowship, or an interruption of Christian harmony, in the churches or between the professed ministers of our Lord Jesus Christ. Can it justify either of the parties in stigmatizing the other party with opprobrious and hateful names; or in passing, in respect to them, denunciatory resolutions, calculated to withdraw from them Christian confidence, and thus diminish, if not utterly destroy, their usefulness in the Church of Christ and in the world? In few words, is it impossible for one to be under such a mistake, or in such an error, and yet be one whom Christ receives and owns as a disciple indeed? For myself, I freely own that I 'have not so learned Christ.' On the contrary, it seems to me the case is precisely one in view of which Paul would say, just as he did say to those who differed in opinion concerning days and meats,

'Receive ye one another, as Christ also received us, to the glory of God;' and in view of which Christ himself would say, to any who should manifest a disposition to pursue an opposite course, just as he did say to his disciples, James and John, when they would have called fire from heaven to consume some Samaritans who did not receive him, 'Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of.' Yes, it seems to me to be precisely one case, in which it must become 'each in lowliness of mind, to esteem other better than themselves;' to 'let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamor, and evil-speaking be put away, with all malice;' and to 'be kind one to another, tenderhearted;' 'forbearing one another,' and 'forgiving one another;' and to 'follow after the things which make for peace.' Such, therefore, is the spirit, and such the course, which I would affectionately and earnestly urge upon my brethren, who agree with me, carefully and constantly to exemplify. I hope, too, it will not be thought very assuming or unbecoming in one who has attained to several more than his threescore years and ten, and who has been employed more than forty of these years in efforts to induce and promote this very spirit, if he kindly recommends it to the editor of the '*Herald of Freedom*' and his ultra anti-slavery friends, seriously to consider whether something like such a spirit and such a course would not be quite as much in accordance with the precepts of the gospel, appear quite as lovely, and be, on the whole, quite as likely to benefit the poor slave, as are such hard names, and hard speeches, and hard resolutions as so often find a place in their proceedings and in their publications, — as such resolutions, for one example, as some which were recently discussed, and some of them passed, at Bos-cawen. These anti-slavery friends are not slow to perceive, and justly to condemn, all mobs and riots, in which a vile rabble bespatter with mud, or pelt with rotten eggs, or brickbats, or clubs, the objects of their spite. For themselves, they would do no such thing to those who honestly dissent from some of their opinions, or conscientiously stand aloof from some of their measures. Ordinarily, however, such is the character of those who engage in such scandalous outrages, that they can only bedaub the garments or do some injury to the persons or the property of those whom they wickedly assail. The reputation, the good name, of the injured individuals remains unharmed; in some instances it may be even benefited. But in those evil times upon which we have fallen it is worth being kept in remembrance, that 'a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold.' Hence, a renowned poet has well said: —

" 'Who steals my purse steals trash . . .
 But he who filches from me my *good name*
 Robs me of that which not enriches *him*,
 But makes *me* poor indeed.'

" But that such hard names and hard speeches, and especially resolutions, as have been alluded to, have a *tendency*, and are even *designed*,

to '*flch*,' or at least, certainly to *take away*, from many 'whose praise is in the gospel throughout all the churches,' around them all the 'good name' and all the 'loving favor' they have ever been able to acquire, I think must be manifest to every candid and impartial observer of these things, and can hardly be denied by those by whom they have been enacted. How it is possible, then, for such things to be done, in any accordance with this fundamental law of our holy religion, 'As ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them likewise,' or with many other injunctions of scripture, any more than would be the bespattering of the same individuals with mud, or pelting them with rotten eggs or other offensive missiles — I had almost said, than is the great sin of slaveholding itself — it certainly does not seem easy to perceive. Far be it from me that I should do anything like rendering 'evil for evil, or railing for railing.' But while I would carefully put all such things far from me, I trust I may, without any just cause of offence, just remind our beloved friends that the sowing of 'discord among brethren' is found among the things which are 'an abomination to the Lord,' and that 'Michael the archangel, when contending with the devil, he disputed about the body of Moses,' though he 'durst not bring against him a railing accusation,' yet did allow himself just to say, evidently with divine approbation, 'The Lord rebuke thee.'"

The contribution of John Farr to this phase of our political history was largely an expression of personal opinion in regard to the question, and a protest against the methods adopted by the Abolitionists rather than an attempt to discuss its social, ethical, or political bearings. His communication was addressed to N. P. Rogers, editor of the "*Herald of Freedom*," who, for some reason, declined its publication. It was then printed in the "*Christian Panoply*," January 17, 1840. In the outset he declares that —

"It was not agreeable to his feelings to complain of the indiscretion, or what may seem errors in principle or action, of those who are engaged in the great and righteous cause of Anti-Slavery, in endeavoring to break the yoke of the oppressor and letting the oppressed go free, in raising from all the misery and degradation to which they have been reduced by the accursed system of American slavery, three millions of our fellow-countrymen, to all the privileges which we enjoy — social, civil, literary, and religious — or do what may seem to put back or thwart in any measure the immediate abolition of slavery. . . .

"It was from such feelings and motives that he had hitherto refrained from condemning, as it to him seemed to deserve, the course adopted by many of the accredited organs of Anti-Slavery societies, agents, lecturers, and others, in regard to those ministers of the Gospel who do not see eye to eye with them, or place their names to the constitu-

tion of an abolition society, and endorse all their (to them at least) wild schemes for the improvement of the African race.

“Very far would it be from him to sustain a pro-slavery pulpit, or the advocate of slavery in any form; for he could not believe that minister to be influenced by the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and by his command to do unto others as we would that others should do unto us, that could in this age of the world exert his influence knowingly and purposely to sustain so gross a violation of the whole tenor and spirit of the Gospel as the whole structure of slavery presents. So far as his acquaintance extended . . . he had no more reason to doubt the piety of heart, purity of purpose, and philanthropy of those ministers who have not yet seen it to be their duty to unite with us, than the most zealous in the ranks of Abolition; and it was with extreme pain that he heard such men sneered at, as a time-serving and hypocritical priesthood, and comparing them to the Pharisees of our Saviour’s time; in seeing the organ of our State society endeavoring to make them appear odious and as the ministers of Satan rather than the ministers of God; thereby destroying their usefulness, and in effect (though not in purpose) destroying the great bulwark of our civil and religious liberty, and the strong lever whereby we may hope to remove this gross stain upon our national character.

“He had been led to these remarks at that time by reading in the last number of the ‘Herald of Freedom’ a Resolution, presented by John R. French, at an Anti-Slavery meeting in Concord, and the remarks of the ‘Herald of Freedom’ upon the same, — which it seemed to him, however it may appear at first, amounts to no more nor less than saying that every man who sustains by his money or presence any minister who does not agree with us (the Abolitionists) as to the best mode of abolishing slavery, was guilty of the daring crime of slaveholding; against such an un-Christian and injudicious policy he entered his solemn protest, and declared that he should, both by precept and example do what he could to condemn it: and, in conclusion, earnestly entreated his Christian friends to beware, lest in their zeal to destroy the hydra-monster, slavery, they destroy the CHURCH, *and with it the last hope of the down-trodden slave.*”

Such were the respective positions of the radical and conservative factions in the Congregational denomination, as stated by leading participants in the controversy, in regard to the all-absorbing question of slavery. The issue between them was one of method rather than aim.

“There are two other facts in Littleton Anti-Slavery history,” writes Mr. Pillsbury, “worthy of consideration. Not much work appears to have been done there until the next autumn (1842).¹ Then I went

¹ Mr. Pillsbury was in error. The members of the society had been constantly active in the prosecution of their work. They had increased the local subscription

there accompanied by my wife, she to visit our friends there, I to give a short course of Anti-Slavery lectures.

"We arrived on Saturday night. The only meeting house in town at that time was the Congregational. Two or three Unitarians of some wealth aided in building of the house with pledge given that they should have use of it an occasional Sunday, at the shortest notice given. Mountain travel was then little to what it is now; but sometimes Saturday afternoon did, at wide intervals, bring a Unitarian clergyman into the village. And such were the opportunities the holders of that faith wished especially to secure.

"I had not at that time abandoned the pulpit. So it was proposed that I should preach a part of the day, and lecture in the evening on slavery, with consent of Mr. Worcester. It so chanced that we could not see Mr. Worcester till Sunday morning. Meantime, my friend Allen saw the Unitarians, and they were desirous to have the house all day for my use. I am very certain they had not had it for a whole year. On Sunday morning Mr. Allen and myself called on Mr. Worcester. I was introduced, but Mr. Allen proposed the business, by asking in most respectful manner if Mr. Worcester would be willing to accept my services a part of the day as preacher, and then allow me to deliver an Anti-Slavery address in the evening. To which peremptory negative was given, in tone and temper as unlike the question as possible. No argument, no persuasion, availed anything. I spoke a word in behalf of my mission and cause. Which perhaps made things worse. The father of Mr. Worcester, an aged minister of the same faith, was present, and pleaded against me. Which was not needed, as the son was determined, and had already so declared as his finality, No.

"Mr. Allen rose as if to leave, but turning to Mr. Worcester he very gently said, 'I am very sorry for your decision, as it compels me to say that I am instructed by the Unitarian Trustees to say to you that they shall ask the house to-day, for the day and evening.' I need not speak of what followed. Only this, when the conversation between the others ceased, I told Mr. Worcester I was truly sorry for his disappointment, reaching as it must to his people as well, who had already begun to assemble for morning service. But, I said, you shall have the morning as though I were not in town. I shall attend, but only as one of your congregation; and all I ask is, that you will be so kind as to give notice that I shall occupy the desk in the afternoon and evening, and then your people can remain, or return to their homes."

"From that time Anti-Slavery found footing in Littleton beyond any other town in all the mountain district of the Granite State. The 'Herald of Freedom' had more subscribers there than Conway, Haverhill, or Lancaster. And I am very sure more than they all three together.

list to both the "Liberator" and "Herald of Freedom," and kept up the agitation in every way possible, considering their limited means. The controversial statements on pp. 368-375 are sufficient to establish the fact that the contest was increasing rather than abating in earnestness.



WILLIAM B. DENISON.



HON. NATHANIEL RIX.



NAT. ALLEN.



GUY S. RIX.



ERASTUS BROWN.

"Littleton had its martyrs, too. And that will one day be more to its praise than now. Even now, almost everybody wishes to be known as having been a radical Abolitionist, or at least a son, or grandson of the best of us.

"The names of Allen and Brown are so identified with Littleton Anti-Slavery history, as to deserve farther notice. The clergy everywhere, with very few exceptions, closed every door, over which they had control, against all radical, effective Anti-Slavery truth. Some could rebuke slavery in words; but to break sacramental fellowship with slaveholders and their Northern accomplices, was not in all their thought. A thousand times they denounce slavery as 'the sum of all villainies.' But to declare persistent slave-breeders and slaveholders the sum of all villains, they dared not, or did not do. They opposed and often instigated others to oppose our most earnest and eloquent lectures from being heard in their parishes or towns. Many, many times mobs were traced to ministerial influence.

"When such wrong had been long suffered, a few brave spirits, women and men, adopted the plan of entering religious meetings, on Sundays, as well as at other times, and respectfully and solemnly attempting to speak some words in behalf of the enslaved. As might have been expected, they were generally put down; and in numerous instances were dragged violently out, arrested, tried, and imprisoned 'for disturbing religious worship.' Among these offenders were Nat Allen and Erastus Brown. Allen was native of Littleton, born in 1807, married in 1834, and died in Lowell, Mass., in 1873. Both men were well known and much respected by everybody in town; plain, honest, industrious, temperate; as husbands, fathers, neighbors, townsmen, in every way above reproach, and both were practical Non-resistants in their opinions of peace and war, and all they asked of a church and minister that could close their eyes and ears against what seemed to them the most reasonable demand of Mr. Carleton was, that they might speak a few words to a religious assembly in behalf of our million of slaves. But, instead of hearing them, the minister and some prominent church members had them dragged to court as criminals and sentenced and sent to the county jail. Mr. Carleton tendered his professional services in their behalf, and the sympathies of the people were deeply awakened for them and their families. How could it have been otherwise? They were well known and highly respected. They had done, were always glad and ready to do, neighborly kindnesses, and not one could say they had ever done a neighbor wrong; and none doubted the sincerity of their Anti-Slavery convictions; and they only endeavored to 'remember them that were in bonds as bound with them.'

"A few short excerpts from their letters written from the jail will show the temper and spirit with which they suffered persecution. In my first letter from Allen he wrote thus: 'We were brought to jail at the instigation of the Congregational minister, Mr. Worcester, and his

church, he having publicly admonished his people that "this speaking must be stopped." But I do not complain. I am far better off than the slaves for whom we plead. I am happy here, and think I may be in whatever situation my persecutors may place me. We were arrested on the 16th of August. Our trial was truly interesting; some of our citizens spoke very feelingly in our behalf. The Littleton people, outside the church, even a portion of the aristocracy, think it was the most disgraceful prosecution ever enacted in the town. My wife and children feel badly to have me here, but the church probably believe it will be "for the glory of God." I trust it will result in good. And I forgive and pray God to forgive the church and all who sent me here. . . . If we even had but some clean straw and a block of wood for our heads it would add very much to our comfort. But I will find no fault. I was never more happy in mind than at present. Tell our friends, especially those whom our absence most affects, that our situation here is rather pleasant than otherwise.'

"To Mrs. Allen he wrote: 'True, our situation, filthy and overrun with vermin as we are, is more tolerable than I expected. So give yourself no uneasiness nor anxiety on my account. I am comfortable and contented. More than that, I am unusually happy, and believe I shall so continue, however long I may remain here.'

"One letter of Mr. Brown, of considerable length, published at the time and read with profound interest, treated of the jail and other prisoners more than of himself and companion, Allen. 'There has been great reform in prisons since, bad as many of them are to-day. He said: 'We are now in a cell with a young man who tells us he has been confined more than a year charged with theft. He declares he is innocent, and I believe him. He has been in this cell four months, and, bad as it is, he says it is heaven compared with the loathsome den underneath, where he lingered eight months, and was only removed on account of his declining health. It is sad to hear the low murmuring sound of human voices . . . coming up through a hole in the huge barred door, or grated window as if in supplication from the lower world. . . . I regret our confinement here, not so much for ourselves as on account of the inconvenience, anxiety, and privation it causes our families who need our presence and assistance, and the remorse it must yet cause our accusers and those who stood by when they sent us here. . . . Walking my cell in silence, I am led to exclaim: Is this, then, the religion of Jesus Christ? Is this the doctrine of Him who came to teach forgiveness and the love of enemies? Is this what He meant by undoing the heavy burden, opening the prison doors and letting the oppressed go free? . . . Each morning I rise from my pallet of straw, or rather of chaff and vermin, with the very kindest feelings towards my persecutors and unabated zeal in behalf of the slaves. . . . — ERASTUS BROWN.'

"But, gentlemen, my communication may have grown too long.

And yet I have studied brevity and conciseness as well as plain, simple truth in every utterance. And these short extracts of voices from the prison will surely be pardoned both for the sake of the writers and for what they wrote. Here good was done for the sake of good and not for any earthly reward. Here was patient endurance, silent suffering, cruel persecution, only for righteousness' sake. No bounty was previously proffered, no salary nor wages given, nor asked, no pension promised nor ever paid. And all was done, all suffered in silence, unattended with any 'of the pomp and circumstance of glorious war,' as the world counts glory on 'battle fields of confused noise, and garments rolled in blood.'

"What Littleton did politically for Anti-Slavery I do not know. Of its war record I am not informed. None who know its present people will doubt that it achieved honorable distinction.

"My own testimony is to what I saw and knew, and part of which I was."

The Allen-Brown episode has been a matter of controversy from the time of its occurrence to the present. It was one of those incidents, seemingly of little importance in themselves, but so unusual and so connected with great events, and casting such a powerful light on the temper of the times in which they are enacted as to become household tales to be transmitted from generation to generation. The facts in this case are simple and easily understood, but have been so perverted by friend or foe that they are buried under a mass of conjecture and imputed motives until the real is hardly discernible amid the mass of fiction.

An effort was made a few years since by Judge Batchellor to ascertain the facts in the Allen-Brown affair from living witnesses of the scene, and the result was stated by him in a communication to a local paper.¹ His findings were that:—

"Allen and Brown claimed the right to interject their own discourses on the subject of slavery and non-resistance at any point in the regular church service when the minister was not actually speaking or some part of the oral exercises was not in actual progress. Such occasions would be the usual pause after the reading of scripture, the reading or rendering of hymns or the offering of prayer. The minister in charge of the service, Rev. Isaac R. Worcester, requested them to desist from this conduct and they refused to regard his authority, the rights of the congregation or the proprieties of the place. No amount of persuasion or prohibition availed with them. They were persistent in this line of procedure and forced those who desired to have the privileges of an orderly and uninterrupted service to protect themselves. Upon request of Rev. Drury Fairbank, the former pastor, who was then a member of

¹ "Littleton Courier" of May 22, 1866.

the congregation, that these men should be ejected from the church unless they would desist from their disorderly conduct, and when it became apparent that nothing else would prevail, several persons — one of them, at least, a deacon — removed them, Mr. Allen first and then Mr. Brown, one of the twain having taken the floor and continued the discourse as the other was being ejected. No violence or indignity was offered them, and no unnecessary force was employed. In accordance with their doctrines of non-resistance each fell limp upon the floor, as he was taken in charge by the 'bearers,' and in that condition was carried out."

Subsequently, complaint was made against them for disturbing a religious meeting, a warrant was issued, they were arrested and arraigned before a justice of the peace. After an impartial hearing, at which they were defended by an able counsellor who was in full sympathy with their cause, and who presumably availed himself of every defence known to the law, they were adjudged guilty and sentenced to pay a fine or to be imprisoned in the county jail. They preferred the latter alternative and were duly committed.

Some recent writers, notably Parker Pillsbury, have undertaken a defence of Allen and Brown upon legal as well as altruistic and ethical grounds. Whatever may be said in their behalf in the last-named respects, they certainly cannot successfully plead the law of the land in their behalf. The Congregationalists were in legal possession of the meeting-house, and were conducting religious services according to their established formulary. The Bill of Rights and statute law of the State guaranteed that they should enjoy this privilege without molestation.¹

¹ Article 5 of the Bill of Rights is as follows: —

"Every individual has a natural and unalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience and reason; and no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person or estate, for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience, or for his religious profession, sentiments, persuasion, provided he doth not disturb the public peace or disturb others in their religious worship." Public Statutes, p. 21.

The statute, at that time, was as follows: —

"And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall wilfully interrupt or disturb any meeting assembled for the purpose of religious worship, by making a noise, or by rude or indecent behaviour . . . he or they, on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, shall pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars nor less than one dollar." N. H. Laws, edition of 1830, p. 830, sec. 3."

In the edition of 1842 this law was made more specific, probably on account of the disturbance here and in some other towns, and was recast as follows: —

"If any person shall disturb any religious meeting by speaking in the same, so as to interrupt or prevent the stated and orderly proceedings and exercises of such meeting, or shall make such disturbance while the people are assembling or leaving their place of worship, and shall not desist therefrom when requested, he may be removed from such meeting, or place of worship, by any individual." Revised Statutes, chap. 118.

The proceedings against these men had little effect on the current of events. There were no renewals of attempts to force their views upon an unwilling audience, but a vigorous agitation of the slavery question was continued. In the summer of 1844, notice was given in the "*Herald of Freedom*" that Frederick Douglass and the Hutchinson family would hold a meeting of speech and song in this village on Sunday, August 11. It seems that Douglass failed to appear, but the Hutchinsons held a meeting, such as they alone could conduct, of eloquent, forceful speech and inspiring song. This was probably the last of the public meetings held here under the auspices of the State Anti-Slavery Society. The Hutchinson family came several times subsequently, but while their entertainments contained much in the way of anti-slavery teaching, they consisted of songs, and a small admission fee was charged. The local society in these years was not increasing its membership. It sustained a severe loss in the removal from town of Allen and Brown, — one leaving in 1844, the other the following year.

Every great movement for the advancement of mankind, especially that of the poor and lowly, has had its Allens and Browns to sound an alarm, to awaken dormant consciences, to quicken in the masses that latent sense of justice which slumbers under the soothing influences of prosperity, but when aroused to action levels the artificial barriers of society, destroys parties and dynasties, and clears the stifling, selfish political atmosphere just as the hurricane sweeps down mighty forests, and leaves time and nature to heal the wounds it has inflicted and hide the scars that disfigure its pathway. It is seldom that any cause has received a more unselfish support than these men gave to anti-slavery. They were mechanics, dependent upon their daily labor for the maintenance of their families. Yet they gave time and money and sacrificed the good opinion, friendship, and patronage of their neighbors, to advocate the emancipation of thousands of human beings they had never seen, of whom they only cared to know that they wore the chains of slavery. Their conception of life and duty may have been narrow, and the methods they adopted to accomplish their object chimerical, yet few men have more closely lived up to Carlyle's first essential of duty to "Do the duty which lies nearest to thee, which thou knowest to be a duty" than did these men who left our town discouraged, perhaps, but not broken, for they cherished an unflinching trust that in the end the cause for which they contended would be triumphant.

An important feature of those days, in its practical aspects, was

the underground railroad for conveying passengers from slavery to freedom. It was a large system threading the natural routes as well as many byways between Mason and Dixon's line, and the land beyond the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. Edmund Carleton was the local agent and his dwelling-house at Apthorp the station. The regular route was from Plymouth through the Franconia Notch. Another line was up the Connecticut River to Derby Line and Canada, but many a person came this way from Haverhill in order to more effectually avoid pursuit. Travel was by night only and on moonless nights at that. Often the frightened runaway was required to remain for days at Mr. Carleton's before it was considered prudent to continue the journey. Near as they were to a haven of safety, they were not regarded as beyond the danger line until the last station was reached and only a night's ride to Canada remained. Could the walls of the old house on the hill by the river speak, what tales they might tell of hairbreadth escapes, romantic situations, and midnight arrivals and departures of fugitives who were nearing the promised land.

The Mexican war, the annexation of Texas, and the various schemes contrived or projected for the acquisition of Cuba, all, it was claimed, in the interest of the slave power, alarmed many conservative people at the North and led to the formation of the Free Soil party. The new party drew its members from both the older ones, and absorbed all but the ultra-radical element among the Abolitionists. The passage of the Compromise measure of 1850 stayed the storm for a brief period, but the Kansas-Nebraska legislation of 1854 let the winds loose with redoubled fury, and the sin of slavery was swept away before the storm abated.



CARLETON HOUSE, APTHOPE.

A Station on the Underground Railroad.

XXIII.

POLITICAL ANNALS.

1840-1860.

WHILE the small abolition element had been active and had gained its secondary object in calling the attention of the people to the cause they advocated, both great parties were pursuing the even tenor of their way. The continuous twelve years of power possessed by the Democrats were at last ended, and the Whigs, triumphant under Harrison, were in full enjoyment of the fruits of their signal victory.

The local campaign of 1840 had been marked by few of the extravagant features so common in the Central and Western States. The canvass was spirited, of the sturdy fashion of New England; there was very little speech-making, and that little by a few local leaders. Henry A. Bellows spoke for the Whigs, and Dr. Moore, George Little, and Calvin Ainsworth, Jr., for the Democrats. The coon and log cabin appeared only in story and song. The tariff, bank, sub-treasury, internal improvements, and northwestern boundary were subjects of serious discussion. Retrenchment in public expenditures, and the lavish display of gold spoons and other foreign household utensils and adornments by President Van Buren at the White House were not neglected by a people bred in the simple ways of the fathers. The campaign ended, the spoils of the victory were disposed of at the earliest possible moment by substituting Guy Ely for Simeon B. Johnson in the office of postmaster. This done, the farmers and mechanics, the lawyers and doctors and the clergymen, who had passed sleepless nights and the wakeful hours of day in misery contemplating the possibility of Van Buren's re-election, were entirely satisfied that no great harm could come to them while they were permitted to receive their mail from the hands of Esquire Ely rather than from those of Esquire Johnson.

Not so satisfied, however, was the Esquire, who had been deprived of the honors and emoluments incident to the high privi-

lege of knowing with whom his neighbors were conducting a correspondence. He knew that he had served the people faithfully and well, and having acquired a taste, if not a habit, for this sort of service, he again looked to the public to gratify his desires in this respect. For some reason he entertained a doubt whether this knowledge was so general that the voters would turn to him unbidden and thrust the position upon his willing shoulders. Accordingly, he made his wishes in the matter known to George Little, and it was not long before the neglect of Littleton by the dominant party was a theme of general conversation. It was recalled that the town had had a corporate existence for more than seventy-five years, that its citizens had borne the highest character for honor and ability, and the only recognition she had received during all these years were the positions of Councillor and Register of Deeds, bestowed upon Nathaniel Rix, Jr., in the thirties. It was time for something more substantial in the way of honors. Political sentiment just then centred about Esquire Johnson on account of his removal from office by the Whigs, and Mr. Little suggested that he was the proper person to present as a candidate for the senatorial nomination. The convention assembled at "Franconia Iron Works," in February, 1841. It was not a full convention, but among the delegates were several men who attained distinction in a wider field, while others were noted in subsequent years for activity in local politics. Among such delegates were John S. Wells and Col. Ephraim Cross, of Lancaster; Dr. Hiram Morgan, Jonathan B. Rowell,¹ and Gen. Samuel P. Adams, of Haverhill; Daniel Clark and Orin Bronson, of Landaff; John Caswell,² of Lyman; E. O. Kenney, of Bethlehem; and Dr. Adams Moore, Franklin J. Eastman, Quintus Cook, and Stephen C. Gibbs, of Littleton. Forty-three ballots were cast for a candidate for Senator, of which Johnson received thirty-one and was nominated. The result at the election in March was: Hiram Duncan, 1749 votes, and Johnson, 3714, or nearly 2000 majority.

When Mr. Johnson entered upon his senatorial duties, his party was somewhat divided in regard to the extent of the power to be conferred on railroad and banking corporations by the Legislature. Isaac Hill, for a quarter of a century the leader of the Democratic party, and who during that period possessed a more autocratic power than has been exercised by any other political leader in

¹ He was of Littleton, 1804 to 1881. Son of Jonathan and father of Jonathan Harry, Representative in Congress several terms from the Bloomington, Ill., district.

² Son of Capt. Nathaniel Caswell, the pioneer.



SIMEON BEAN JOHNSON.

the history of the State, was interested in, and a director of, the Concord Railroad, then building, and desired the widest legislative latitude in regard to the right to take the land of private owners for the use of his railroad. The legislative leaders, including Albert Baker, the brilliant Representative from Hillsborough, Caleb and Jeremiah Blodgett in the House, Pickering in the Senate, and many others as well as the great mass of the party, were opposed to granting railroad corporations the right to take land under the power of eminent domain. They also favored the passage of laws establishing the personal liability of stockholders in corporations for the debts of such corporations.

It was under such conditions that Mr. Johnson entered upon the most important of his numerous political positions. He was not a man of fixed principles nor of firmness of character. He was intelligent, complacent, active, and anxious to please or oblige all with whom he associated socially or politically. A type of a class, not uncommon, who have achieved a fair amount of success in their business vocations, but who are without special training or natural qualifications for meritorious public service, who seek political honors for the little brief authority conferred, and who retire to private life with regret, without having satisfied their ambition or conferred lasting benefits on their constituents. Such men usually become easy victims to the wiles of designing persons who are seeking special privileges from the law-making power. Senator Johnson's legislative career was not an exception to the rule. He naturally regarded Governor Hill as the foremost Democratic leader of the State, and was easily persuaded by him to vote against the House bill passed by the votes of his party in that body, over the solid vote of Whig opposition.

The defeat of the House bill precipitated a crisis in the Democratic party. Senators who had voted against that measure were assailed with bitterness by the party press throughout the State. Nowhere was the feeling against the action of the majority in the Senate deeper than in this district. A campaign was at once inaugurated to defeat Johnson for renomination, and when the caucuses were held nearly all passed resolutions condemning his action and appointed delegates who would vote against him.¹

¹ The temper of these primaries is, perhaps, best shown by the action of the caucus held in Bath. The resolutions adopted were drafted by Harry Hibbard, and indicate the character of those passed in nearly all the towns in the district; they were as follows:

"RESOLVED: That Railroads, Banks and other corporations, they being established with a view to the advantage of individual members thereof, and the stock and profits of the same being private and sole property of the stockholders:

Even the Littleton delegation, consisting of Caleb Parker, Elisha Burnham, Nathaniel Bishop, and Timothy A. Green, were opposed to their townsman.

The senatorial convention convened at Obleigh's Inn Feb. 8, 1842, with a full delegation, and refused to renominate Johnson, but bestowed the honor upon Simeon Warner, of Whitefield. The followers of Isaac Hill were not idle. They placed an independent, or right of way, ticket in nomination with John H. White, of Lancaster, for governor and Simeon B. Johnson for Senator in this district. Mr. Johnson received 469 votes.¹ The situation remained unchanged during the campaign of 1848. It was conducted with the same candidates and with a like result.

The subsequent political career of Mr. Johnson was sinuous in the extreme. He became a member of the Liberty, afterward the Free-soil, party when it was formed, and in the bargain which resulted in the coalition of that party and the Whigs in 1846 and 1847, he was elected Representative with Col. Salmon H. Rowell as colleague. He accepted the compromise measures of 1850 as a settlement of the questions involved, and voted for Franklin Pierce in 1852. Events finally forced him into the Republican party, and there he found rest for twelve years. At the election in 1868 he was once more within the folds of the Democratic party, and there remained with varying degrees of contentment for the remaining two years of his life.

Notwithstanding his unstable political tendencies, he was much respected for probity and kindness. He was a good magistrate, and served the public many years in that capacity as well as an adviser in probate matters. At a time when banking facilities were not what they now are, he was a money-lender, — not an extortioner, but one of those useful small capitalists who were content with the legal rate of interest, with a modest fee added for drawing the mortgage or such other papers as might be necessary to secure the investment. The Esquire was identified with the political and financial affairs of the town for forty years, and while he was regarded by many of his townsmen as over-ambitious for

“RESOLVED: That the idea that because these corporations are, or may be said, to be of public utility, they are public institutions and to be treated as such, is against all established law and common sense; that such doctrine, if adopted, would be productive of evils the most pernicious and incalculable, leaving no security for private property or private rights, and under such a doctrine any corporation or individual might of right take for their own use, without the consent of the owner, the property of any individual at their own caprice.”

¹ The vote of the Senatorial District was as follows: Simeon B. Johnson, 469; Horace Duncan, Whig, 707; Simeon Warner, 2,847.



RICHARD W. PEABODY.

public office, a fair estimate of his services, in point of value to the community, would assign him a place above rather than below that of the average public functionary in the sphere within which he moved.

There were a number of incidents calculated to disturb the political monotony of the time, aside from those connected with the anti-slavery movement and Mr. Johnson's political fortunes. The Whigs were in a majority, when united, and could cast more than two hundred votes when required to bring out their full strength, while the Democrats could hardly muster one hundred and seventy. The building and putting in operation of the Woollen Factory had so far increased the number of voters and ratable polls that in 1840 the town was entitled to send two Representatives to the Legislature.¹ Ezra Parker, a prosperous farmer and exceptionally intelligent citizen residing at West Littleton, and George W. Ely, scythe manufacturer and son of the old Esquire, were chosen to the position. Capt. Cyrus Eastman was the only Democratic candidate, and was voted for against each of the successful candidates. He must have made an active canvass, as Mr. Parker's majority was but seventeen. In 1841 Major Aaron Brackett and Richard W. Peabody represented the town. Mr. Peabody was the first native-born son of Littleton to represent her in the Legislature. He was re-elected the following year and nominated for a third term in 1844. The result of this nomination was a factional quarrel. In the party were many members who desired the honor, then regarded as of greater importance than at present; and this class, together with their friends, were dissatisfied with the action of the majority in bestowing upon Mr. Peabody the unusual distinction of a third nomination, and made an arrangement with the Democrats that resulted in the defeat of Mr. Peabody by Charles Kellogg, the candidate of the Democrats. This contest survived through another election, and in 1845 two Democrats, Capt. Elisha Burnham and Mr. Kellogg, were successful. The defeated candidates were Col. Salmon H. Rowell and George C. Ewing, the last being an unfamiliar name to the present generation. Mr. Ewing was a carriage-maker, and engaged in that business in this town in 1841. He was enterprising in public matters. He joined the lyceum, or debating club, and was soon recognized as one of its most attractive speakers. His friends

¹ Representation in the Legislature was based on the number of ratable polls. One hundred and fifty ratable polls entitled a town to one Representative; four hundred and fifty to two; and so on, three hundred ratable polls being the mean increasing number for every additional member. *Constitution of New Hampshire*, Part Second, Art. 9.

thought his light should not be hid under the local bushel, and his nomination for this office operated to increase further the dissensions among the Whigs, many of whom considered that its honors should be conferred on older residents, even if their other claims were not so meritorious. This faction united with the malcontents of the previous year, and their efforts were successful beyond their anticipations or wishes; for when the successive ballots were taken and their result made known, it was found that not only had Mr. Ewing gone down in defeat, but all the other candidates of the party had shared his fate. Mr. Ewing was no longer a factor in local politics, as soon after these events he removed from town.

These dissensions among the Whigs promoted the growth of the anti-slavery, or Liberty party. The political conditions in the State were such that a very large majority of these anti-slavery partisans had originally been members of the Democratic party; but here all but Simeon B. Johnson had formerly acted with the Whigs. Probably the same general rule governed the migration of these accessions where the compelling power of principle had not been the controlling motive. Under our form of government, the majority has to bear the burden of all sins of omission and commission in the administration of affairs; hence there is a constant falling away of the discontented from its mass. Then, too, the selfish and disappointed politicians always constitute a large element in the ruling party, but it is a timid element and seldom moves from its moorings except under cover of some great popular revolution. Here were, in embryo, the forces, the patriotic, the discontented, and the selfish, that were soon to marshal under a common banner and wrest power from an ancient party which was regarded by its leaders as invincible. The convergent forces that wrought the change had their origin in every northern hamlet, and the same conditions from which they sprang prevailed in each, modified only by their environment.

While, as we have seen, the anti-slavery sentiment in Littleton was early manifested and always active and vigilant, it did not find expression in the ballot-box until the presidential election of 1844, when four votes were cast for the electoral ticket placed in nomination by the Liberty party in the State. It is probable that those who would naturally be expected to vote this ticket at the elections held in this State between 1840 and 1844, refrained from doing so for the reason that the Liberty party had not taken sufficiently advanced ground to satisfy the radical views of the followers of William Lloyd Garrison, who constituted the anti-slavery element in this town at that time. Edmund Carleton's name ap-

peared on the ticket of the Liberty party as a candidate for Councilor in 1842, but did not receive a vote for that office in this town. Nor was he satisfied with the platform of the party at the presidential election of 1844, and would not give it the endorsement of his vote, but made up a ticket for electors which bore the names of Daniel Hoit, John R. French, John W. Hutchinson, Joshua Woodward, Benjamin B. Cummings, and Samuel E. Cows, all, like himself, extremists in the cause. At the annual meeting in March, 1845, Mr. Carleton was the Liberty party candidate for State Senator, and, released from the restraints incident to a presidential election and the inevitable loosening of party ties among the defeated, that party cast 29 votes for its State ticket, and the Democrats once more polled a majority over both the old and new antagonists.

The contest of the following year was interesting in many respects, not only in the town but in the State. The disaffection engendered in the ranks of the Democracy some years previously, by the disagreement as to the privileges to be granted to railroad corporations, had left many stragglers on the field, and most of these, after devious wanderings, finally strayed into the anti-slavery camp. Daniel Hoit had been the candidate of this party for governor for five successive elections. At the first, in 1841, he received 1274 votes; at the last, in 1845, 5786, — an increase that probably correctly indicates the progress of the discontent arising from many sources, but principally from the aggressions of the slave power and the threatened war with Mexico, which, it was claimed, was to be waged solely in the interests of the South.

The campaign of 1846 in the State opened under encouraging conditions for the opposition. The Democrats had barely escaped defeat the preceding year. With a plurality of nearly eight thousand, their majority was but eighty-seven over the combined opposition, and their representation in the Legislature was largely reduced. The anti-slavery party now presented a strong gubernatorial candidate in the person of Nathaniel S. Berry,¹ who had been a prominent and popular leader in the Democratic party. When Isaac Hill was contemplating his railroad campaign in 1842, he endeavored to persuade Mr. Berry to accept a nomination for governor. While sympathizing to some extent with the movement, he was not prepared for so radical a step as this proposition contemplated, and he continued to act with his old

¹ Nathaniel S. Berry, then of Hebron, was a tanner, having learned that trade with Peter Bonney in this town.

political associates until the admission of Texas into the Union as a slave State. His candidacy was well calculated to accomplish the object for which it was designed,—that of drawing votes from the dominant party. There were many Democrats willing to break with their party on the single issue of “no more slave territory,” who would not put to hazard all else for which they had contended in many political conflicts by voting for a candidate of Whig antecedents. The extension of slavery had not then become the only political issue and these men still clung to the old faith, and for that reason it was easy for them to vote for Mr. Berry, who held with them on every question of the past as well as the more important ones of the present and future.

The plan of campaign of the opposition in 1846 was to divide their votes for governor and unite them for the election of State senators and representatives to the Legislature,—a wise arrangement skilfully executed.¹ There was no election of governor by the people, and the opposition had control of the Legislature and elected Anthony Colby Whig governor, and John P. Hale to the United States Senate.

It does not appear that it was a difficult matter for the opposition in this town to carry out their part of this programme. Simeon B. Johnson was an eminently practical man, and at that time knew what he wanted. With N. S. Berry, John H. White, and other pro-railroad Democrats, he was in full political fellowship with the anti-slavery party, and he proposed and, as the representative of his faction, arranged the deal for a coalition with the Whigs. During these negotiations the Squire did not fail to impress upon the Whigs the fact the selection of any representative from the ranks of the anti-slavery men other than himself would be equivalent to the election of two Whigs, as he was the only member of that party who had formerly been a Democrat. His Whig confrères agreed that this would be the only fair arrangement, and promised their undivided support. The anti-slavery men were divided when they came to make a selection; a considerable majority pronounced in favor of Jonathan Lovejoy, while the minority were nearly equally divided between Squire Johnson and William D. Hurlbert. Lovejoy and Hurlbert had, several times, manifested a strong desire to represent the town, but such objections as they had on this occasion to being set aside “for the benefit of an old hunker” were overcome by the assurance that

¹ At this election the vote for governor was: Scattering, 568; Nathaniel S. Berry, Liberty, 10,379; Anthony Colby, Whig, 17,707; Jared W. Williams, Democrat, 26,740.

they should receive their reward in due time. The Whigs gave the share of the spoil to which they were entitled to Col. Salmon H. Rowell, an intelligent, high-minded farmer then residing at the West End. The result of the canvass was the election of Messrs. Rowell and Johnson by a vote of 189 to 137 given to Major Elisha Burnham and 116 to Allen Day, the Democratic candidates. It was the custom then, as long after, to elect representatives and selectmen by voting for each officer on a separate ballot, and after the first trial of strength the defeated party would fail to bring its full strength to the polls, which accounts for the falling off in the vote for Mr. Day, who was really a strong candidate.¹

The campaign of the following year was fiercely contested. The defeat of 1846 spurred the Democrats to great efforts to regain lost ground, while the combined opposition were no less determined to keep what they had gained in that contest. The result in the State was the election of Governor Williams with a majority for his party in both branches of the Legislature. In this town there was but slight change other than an increased vote. The Representatives of the previous year were re-elected, and during the next three years the only apparent change in the political atmosphere, after the close of the Mexican war and the election of General Taylor to the Presidency, was a gradual subsidence of the aggressive character of the methods of the Garrisonian abolitionists in the prosecution of their work, and a tendency on their part to unite with the more practical Free-soilers for the erection of barriers against the further advance of slavery on American soil.

The Liberty party at its convention held at Buffalo in 1848 formally adopted the name of Free-soil, and was so known until it was swallowed up in the Republican upheaval of 1856. The largest vote it cast in this town was 38, given to John P. Hale, in 1846, for member of Congress. As its normal strength was not above 28, the increased vote on this occasion was probably a thank-offering on the part of a few Whigs in consideration of the aid they had received in defeating the Democrats.

The coalition was successfully maintained through the elections in 1848 and 1849, when Jonathan Lovejoy and John Mason Charlton were the beneficiaries of the contracting parties through an election to the Legislature. The campaign of 1848 was closely contested by the Democratic candidates, Willard Cobleigh and Guy Carleton Rowell, and a large vote polled. On the test vote the

¹ The relative strength of the three parties is shown by the vote for governor. Anthony Colby received 164 votes, Jared W. Williams 128, and N. S. Berry 84. The Congressional vote was: Whigs, 162; Democrats, 126; Liberty-ticket, 38.

coalition cast 216 votes and the Democrats 190. The union of the opposition at this election embraced the entire State; the Whigs, having no candidate for governor, cast their ballots for Nathaniel S. Berry, the Freesoil nominee.¹ The vote for governor was: Berry, 217; Williams, 198.

The election of 1849 ended for a time, or until the grand coalition of 1856, the fusion of Whigs and Freesoilers. In the last-named party of that year were two factions, each with a candidate for Representative, and so closely divided that they had not been able to unite when the caucuses of the old parties assembled for the nomination of candidates. The Whigs were bound by promises made at the time of the first nomination of Squire Johnson, and renewed when they accepted Jonathan Lovejoy as a candidate at the solicitation of the Freesoilers, to reward William Dennison Hurlbert for services rendered when Mr. Lovejoy had served the allotted terms. In accordance with the demands of this agreement, and probably with a view of bringing the necessary pressure to bear on the Freesoilers, they nominated Marquis L. Goold and Mr. Hurlbert as their candidates for Representatives. The Democrats, that they might be in a position to avail themselves of the errors of their opponents, nominated Allen Day, and left the other positions to be filled as circumstances might require. The result was that they formed a coalition with the Freesoilers, who favored Levi F. Ranlet, and he and Mr. Day were elected. Delegates were also chosen to the Constitutional Convention of 1850 at this time, and the honors fell to Ebenezer Eastman and Marquis L. Goold, a position accepted by Mr. Goold in lieu of the coveted election to the Legislature which had been denied him by the trading tendencies of his fellow-citizens. The demoralization of the Whigs after Mr. Day's election is evinced by the fact that while Mr. Ranlet received 182 votes, Mr. Hurlbert had but 109, and 48 other persons, mostly Whigs, were voted for.

Events in the nation during 1850, especially the enactment of the series of laws known as the compromise measures, tended to allay for a time the strife that had been gathering force for years in regard to the institution of slavery. The statesmen of both great parties urged these measures as a final solution of a dangerous question, and the people, with rare exceptions, accepted their advice. The seer alone refused to believe that a question of such import could be thus disposed of, and regarded the matter as postponed, not settled; to his vision it was clear that no final

¹ The vote of the State for governor at this election was: Scattering, 408; Nathaniel S. Berry, 28,829; Jared W. Williams, 32,245.



MARQUIS L. GOULD.

adjustment could be reached until all States, all institutions, and all laws were brought into harmony with the enduring principles of the great declaration upon which our government was founded. Statesmen might regard that declaration as a "glittering generality," as the original compromise between the contending forces of self and principle, but the plain men and women of the land felt that it was a vital force that could not be disregarded with safety to the State. So the Carletons, Hazeltines, and Alexanders in this secluded corner of a great nation, and their associates throughout the country, kept the faith and waited for the hour to strike that was to witness the consummation of their hope.

The local effect of these measures was to bring Whigs and Democrats into something like friendly relations, and to remove both further from the Freesoilers and destroy the balance of power held by that small aggregation, by a union of the principal antagonists. As a result of this union the time-servers that had attached themselves to the Freesoil party in the expectation of gathering some of the local honors and emoluments, fell by the wayside to join the procession of victors as it marched by, and for several elections the Freesoil party mustered at the polls not more than sixteen votes.

This union of Whigs and Democrats in 1851 resulted in the election of Allen Day and Capt. Isaac Abbott to the General Court. This was the Captain's last public service, save that he acted as moderator on two or three subsequent occasions. During his active career in business and politics he was almost constantly in office, and probably held a larger number of official positions than any other resident of the town.

In old times, when the militia was regarded as the safeguard of the State, and its honors were bestowed for merit and were eagerly sought by persons interested in public affairs, and when a captain's commission was more highly esteemed than is that of a brigadier-general at the present day, Isaac Abbott passed from the ranks to the position of Captain and was regarded as a model officer.

In political life he held all the offices his neighbors could bestow, and was successively prudential school committee, fireward, highway surveyor, moderator, selectman, five times Representative to the Legislature, member on committees for building bridges and other public duties, deputy sheriff, and several times the candidate of his party for Senator and Councillor, — honors that could not be ratified by an election, as his party was in a minority. A strong partisan, his opponents never intimated that he had failed to discharge these public functions with fidelity and ability.

Originally a Federalist, when that party ceased to exist he became a Whig, then a "Native American," and finally a Republican. His dislike for the Democratic party was so strong and abiding that during all the mutations of the various organizations by which that party was at different times opposed, the Captain never had the least trouble in ascertaining his political bearings, as his uppermost desire was to whip the Democrats, and he took the most direct course to accomplish that object. It was somewhat difficult to arrange the details, on the occasion of his last election to the Legislature, owing to the strength of his prejudice against his old opponents. At first he objected to permitting them to vote for him; yielding this point, he refused to be considered their candidate, and the matter was finally arranged by each party placing a single candidate in nomination. The Captain became the nominee of the Whigs, and Mr. Day of the Democrats.

Captain Abbott was engaged in the manufacture of lumber for quite half a century. First at Charlestown for two or three years, then at the Fitzgerald mill at South Littleton for more than twenty years, when, with William Brackett, he was interested in building the mill on Saranac Street, below the Woollen Factory. He also operated, for a time, the Gale or Stevens mill near the Wing Road in Bethlehem. He was methodical in his business habits, not over-ambitious to accumulate wealth, but desirous of keeping in advance of the demands likely to be made upon his purse; and in this he was successful. His children removed to Lancaster or to neighboring towns, where they engaged in business. The elder daughter became the wife of John Lindsey, and the younger married Wallace Lindsey, both long and favorably known in hotel and stage circles throughout the State. His son Benjamin L. was a hotel-keeper in Coos County and at Auburn, Maine. Another son, Charles Henry, was engaged in the same business at Bethlehem. The eldest son, Isaac Edwin, was nearly all his life a resident of this town, but about the time of the close of the war he purchased a farm in Lancaster, and there the Captain joined him when he retired from business in 1869, and passed his remaining years, surrounded by his children and free from business cares and political strife. He died in 1882, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. The old Captain was a stout hater, a firm friend, and an honest man.

The harmony inaugurated in 1851 was of brief duration. The approaching presidential contest of 1852 served to awaken the slumbering animosities of former years, and neither party desired to continue the alliance.

The Whig caucus placed in nomination Francis Hodgman and Horace S. Goss. The former was the village jeweller, apothecary, and barber, a man much respected. It was said of him that during his long business career he never made an enemy. Mr. Goss was a farmer living on the river road at the West End. Like his associate on the ticket, he had no enemies and many friends.

It was at this election that the name of Harry Bingham first appears as a candidate. He had, on several previous occasions, received a few scattering votes, but had not until now been put forward as the candidate of his party. At the time he was thirty-one years of age, abounding in mental and physical vigor and the possession of those aggressive qualities that rendered him the idol of all stubborn Democratic partisans. This characteristic quality rendered his chance of an election at that time a hopeless venture. In the practice of his profession he had alienated a number of prominent Democrats, among them Dr. Moore, and these men refused to support his candidacy and voted for John Sargent, who was at that time a popular schoolmaster. The differences among Democrats brought out the full strength of the Whigs.

Interest in the contest centred entirely in the election of Representatives. James H. Angier, Democrat, was elected moderator with slight opposition, and in return many Democrats cast their votes for Major Aaron Brackett, Whig, for town clerk, and he was elected. Mr. Angier came here with his brother Joel in 1850, to become landlord of the "Granite." After the failure of that enterprise James H. was appointed deputy sheriff. They remained here but a few years. Subsequently Joel became mayor of Titusville, Penn., at a time when that oleaginous city was drawing thousands of flush investors and adventurers from all parts of the country. The deputy sheriff went to the Western Reserve, and when General Garfield became President, he made Mr. Angier postmaster of his home office at Mentor.

When the old meeting-house was no longer devoted to religious purposes, but was given over to use for town meetings, the pews in the body of the house were removed, leaving a considerable space for standing-room only. The large square pews along the walls and in the gallery remained to furnish seats for the aged and infirm. Many of the pews on the main floor were used by hucksters for the display and sale of such necessities as cider, pies, cakes, and other food with which to feed the multitude. This standing space was usually crowded with an eager tumultu-

ous throng during the balloting and transaction of town business. The house had been the scene of many a hotly contested election, but this occasion in 1852 surpassed all previous records in the volume of sound sent forth from hundreds of throats as the result of each ballot was announced. Nor were the intervening hours entirely devoted to the quiet discussion of affairs of state, by small groups scattered throughout the house. The distributors of ballots were not modest in their method of calling the attention of citizens to the fact that they should vote for Francis Hodgman or Harry Bingham for Representative, and their shouts mingled with the shrill call of vendors announcing the superior quality of their cider and gingerbread, often made the scene a miniature pandemonium.

The ballot for Representative occupied much time, and efforts were put forth to bring every voter to the polls. When the contest ended, Francis Hodgman had received 183 votes; Harry Bingham, 111; John Sargent, 48; and 10 were cast for eight different persons, mostly by Democrats. The result of the vote for a second Representative was the election of Horace S. Goss, who received 168 votes to 111 cast for Vine Kinne, 13 for Harry Bingham, and 14 for all others.

The chaotic condition of local politics is shown by the many changes that took place in the years extending from 1848 to 1856. First there was the coalition of Whigs and Freesoilers in 1849; of Democrats and Freesoilers in 1850; of Whigs and Democrats in 1851; the victory of the Whigs in March, 1852; of the Democrats in November of that year and in 1853 and 1854, and of the Americans, or Know-Nothings, in 1855, and of the Democrats again the following year.

The contest of March, 1852, was the last organized effort put forth by the Whigs in this town. The result of the presidential election of that year disheartened and disorganized that party, and in March, 1853, it was in the throes of dissolution. It presented the same candidates as in the previous year, but its action was merely perfunctory. They were hopelessly divided, and with a reversal of victor and vanquished the election was but a repetition of that which preceded it. The Democratic candidates were Alexander McIntire and Curtis L. Albee. Mr. McIntire received 184 votes, Mr. Hodgman 114, Joseph Shute, bolting Whig, 43, and Edmund Carleton, 17, Freesoil. The ballot for a second Representative gave Mr. Goss 98, L. F. Ranlet, 15, and 40 votes were scattered among fourteen persons.

In 1854, under the excitement aroused by the Kansas-Nebraska

bill, then pending in Congress, the opposition united and made a feeble show of resistance to the Democrats. Their representative candidates were Philip H. Paddleford and William J. Higgins. The former was a millwright, with shops at South Littleton, and the latter a tavern-keeper, at the old Williams stand. The Democratic candidates, McIntire and Albee, each received 202 votes, Mr. Paddleford 162, Mr. Higgins 128, and Wesley Alexander, Freesoil, 87. This last vote was made up of anti-slavery men who were not satisfied with the position of Mr. Higgins on that question.

This closes the period in which Democrats and Whigs contended for the mastery, and in which the Freesoil party had its rise. A new generation had come upon the stage since the birth of the Whig party, and the men who stood by its cradle were rapidly passing from the scenes of activity. General Rankin, the father of the local organization, and Henry A. Bellows, its mentor, had removed from town,—the General, in 1846, to Ohio, to make his home with his daughter; and Mr. Bellows, in 1850, to a larger and perhaps more congenial professional field at Concord. Captain Abbott, Josiah Kilburn, and George B. Redington were about all who were left of the band of men who a score of years before had led the Whigs in many a successful contest. The Captain was not now active, and the real direction of the party devolved upon Charles W. Rand, Mr. Josiah Kilburn, and Henry C. Redington. Mr. Kilburn was the strategist of his party then and for a long time afterward. He was a strong man, always seemingly engrossed in business affairs. Never engaging in political discussion, he was in fact a consummate politician without appearing in the least to be interested in the game being played by those around him. He was the master spirit who conceived every important political movement of his party in the local field during many years.

An incident that lent picturesqueness as well as demoralization to the politics of the time, was the advent of a secret political organization popularly termed the Know-nothings, but which was officially styled "The Supreme Order of the Star-spangled Banner," the members of which were bound together by oaths administered amidst surroundings of the most gruesome and solemn character. The primary object of the society was to thwart the alleged plans of the Papists to secure control of the government of the country. To accomplish this, it proposed to prohibit all foreign-born residents from the benefits of citizenship until the period of their residence covered twenty-one years and to render them ineligible to hold office in State or nation.

The party thus organized first attracted general attention in the spring of 1854 by carrying the municipal elections in several of the large cities of the country. But the full force and strength of the organization was not known until after the State elections in the autumn. All the States from Maine to Virginia and as far west as Indiana were carried by this party. It met its first defeat, and the beginning of the end, when Henry A. Wise was elected governor in the memorable contest in Virginia. The life of the order was brief, but full of mystery, excitement, and incidents dramatic and often tragic.

Its career in Littleton partook of all its characteristic elements save that of tragedy. The first charter for a lodge fell under the control of men who were more anxious to subserve the purposes of the Democratic party than they were fearful of the destruction of our free institutions through the machinations of the Roman Hierarchy. This lodge had its headquarters at the village, and its membership was composed largely of zealous Democrats who obtained the charter from the Supreme State Authority that they might thereby prevent the establishment of a lodge by the opposition party who would use it to their detriment. These precautions, however, were without avail. Those who were naturally in sympathy with the political purposes of the movement soon discovered the object of the men who directed the fortunes of the village organization, and upon solicitation obtained a charter for a lodge at the west end of the town. The new organization was presided over by John Pettingell, Sr., a deposed minister of the Free Baptist denomination, a man of considerable native ability but of irregular habits, which, while they unfitted him for the work of his chosen profession detracted nothing from his ability to discharge the work he was called upon to do in the new lodge. He was a large man, of dignified bearing, and possessed a deep powerful voice which must have rolled forth the terrible injunctions of the oaths he administered in a most impressive manner. This organization was largely controlled by a coterie of old Whigs, men of character, business ability, and practical experience, who, when they engaged in politics, threw all their ability and political acumen into the work at hand. Josiah Kilburn, Henry C. Redington, Curtis O. Bowman, and their numerous lieutenants were astute energetic leaders who left nothing undone calculated to win the victory for their party. The contest between the rival organizations was brief, but exceedingly acrimonious and even vindictive in character. Persons who claimed to be gentlemen and who were entitled to the name under ordinary circumstances, in those

strenuous days of political strife did not hesitate to apply to each other such epithets as "Dough-faces, Rum-swizzlers, Negro-catchers, Roman Catholics at large," and in return heard themselves styled "Nigger-lovers, Hindoos, Perjurers, and Stool-pigeons." Not content with burdening their common conversation with these opprobrious epithets, they wove them into doggerel songs and sang them to tunes of "Yankee Doodle," "Susanna," and other airs in vogue at the time.¹ Meetings were held at Buck's Tavern, and political interest soon centred there. These assemblages were always boisterous, and sometimes riotous, as they were attended by the over-zealous members of the opposing parties, and interruption of the speakers was the rule and in more than one instance resulted in such confusion that the meetings were adjourned hastily before the business which called them together had been transacted. This scurrilous campaign ended in a victory for the Know-nothings by a majority of twelve votes. Earlier in the year they had enrolled among the members a majority of fifty of the legal voters of the town, but various influences caused many withdrawals, though earnest efforts were made to retain the advantage they gained when their purposes were not as well understood as they were at a later time. The candidates of the oath-bound party were Marquis L. Goold, for town clerk, Philip

¹ The character of these songs is indicated by the following extracts selected from the most popular. The first is from the repertoire of the lodge which held its meetings in Buck's Tavern, and was dedicated to Harry and George A. Bingham :

"Come Bogus, come, come one and all
From the hills and village, O,
We 'll go to Buck's, applaud the Patn,
And then we 'll have a slam O."

Chorus: "Yankee Doodle came to town
With Sammy in a glee,
And caught the Bingham's by the ears
And threw them in the sea."

Another consisted of eleven stanzas, the last of which was :

"And now farewell this mighty swell
Who wish to work the niggers
For Bishop Hughes has got the 'Blues'
And Douglass has the giggers!"

The only specimen of the genius of the Democratic bard that has been preserved contains this verse :

"The Democrats were laughing loud,
The Fillmore men were glum ;
The old line Whigs are wide awake,
And old Ralph Metcalf's mum,
While parson Beecher howls and rants
And seeks the storm to ride,
And loudly cries with Speaker Banks,
'Oh! let the Union slide.'"

H. Paddleford and Horace Buck for Representatives, Wesley Alexander, Stephen Carter, and Roby C. Towne, for selectmen. The candidates named by the Democrats were George S. Woolson for town clerk, John Sargent and Nathan Kinne, Jr., for Representatives.

The union of Whigs and Know-nothings was complete for all the candidates on their ticket except for Governor. There were seventy-three Whigs who could not vote for Ralph Metcalf, but gave their votes to James Bell. The result of the Know-nothing fiasco was the formation of the Republican party by the fusion of men who had abandoned both Whig and Democratic parties, and as is usual in such transition periods the interest in political matters was intense, and was fostered by polemic writings in the newspapers of the period. The character of these papers differed widely from those of the present day. They were made up largely of political matter, State and national, with some foreign news and brief references to important domestic events. Seldom was mention made of domestic occurrences other than those of a political character; gossip concerning the movements of persons, their good or ill fortune, public or private improvements or the need of them. At this time there were but two weekly newspapers published in Grafton County, the "Granite State Whig" at Lebanon, and the "Democratic Republican" at Haverhill. Only two daily papers¹ found their way into Littleton, "The Boston Atlas," the New England organ of the Whig party, to which a club composed of Francis Hodgman, Truman Stevens, and Samson Bullard subscribed; and the "Boston Post," to which exponent of Democratic principles E. S. Woolson was the sole subscriber in this town. The political conditions here were such that it seemed a fair field for the establishment of a newspaper which would advocate the Democratic cause. Francis A. Eastman, a son of Rev. Stephen A. Eastman, a Methodist clergyman, and Lovina H. (Gile) Eastman, having learned the printing art on the "Granite State Whig," at Lebanon, and on the "Caledonian," at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and desiring to possess a field of his own, returned to his native town and secured the valuable assistance of Harry Bingham, Ebenezer and Cyrus Eastman, and other prominent Democrats, and established the "Annnoosuc Reporter," the first newspaper of Littleton.

In the spring and early summer of 1852 Mr. Eastman traversed afoot this and adjoining towns, secured a satisfactory subscription list, and equipped an office in the second story of the building

¹ The average circulation of daily newspapers is now (1902) 355.

Ammonoosuc Reporter.

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NUMBER 1.

AMMONOOSUC REPORTER.

The Ammonoosuc Reporter is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays, at the office of the Publisher, in the town of Littleton, N. H. The price is five cents per copy, in advance, and ten cents per copy, if sent by mail. The subscription price is \$2.50 per annum, in advance, and \$3.00 per annum, if sent by mail. The office is located in the town of Littleton, N. H., and the printer is J. W. Smith.

Job Printing

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then recently erected by Hiram B. Smith for a tin-shop,¹ and on the 24th of July, 1852, sent forth a small paper of four pages, twenty-two by thirty-two inches to the page. Typographically it was a handsome sheet, clean and legible. In his salutatory he said: —

“The publication of this paper is commenced, not to encroach upon any other in the state, nor with other than kindly feelings towards all, but simply because the interests of this section of the state seem to demand it, — not merely for the advantage of a particular party or interest, but more especially as a universal business medium. . . . In politics we are Democratic; waiving personal preferences and prejudices to the popular will and for the public security; demanding of our public agents a strict construction of, and prompt obedience to, the constitution of thirty-one sovereign states; against appropriating the public funds to sectional and private purposes, whether appealed to by specious pretexts of internal improvements, or the more frank and honest avowals of speculators; in favor of a tariff that bears equally upon all branches of industry, and against a tariff for the *protection* of monopoly and aristocracy.”

And on these lines the paper was conducted while under his control. Mr. Eastman was but twenty years of age when he engaged in this venture. Notwithstanding his youth, he speedily won a prominent position among the newspaper fraternity, attained influence in the councils of his party then dominant in the State, and was appointed *aide de camp* on the staff of Governor Baker in 1854, with the rank of colonel. As an editorial writer he was elegant, persuasive, and sometimes eloquent, and his appeals were rather to the intelligence than to the passions of his readers. After conducting this paper successfully for two years, he achieved such a reputation that his services were sought by publishers of papers exerting a wider influence, and he disposed of the “Reporter” to Bass & Churchill in 1854, and became for a time assistant editor of the “New Hampshire Patriot,” and afterward filled a similar position on the “Vermont Patriot,” then conducted by Charles G. Eastman at Montpelier, until 1857, when he went West and was employed on the “Daily News” of Milwaukee, Wis. There his work attracted the attention of Stephen A. Douglas, who induced him to go to Chicago and accept a position on the editorial staff of the “Chicago Times,” then the leading Democratic journal of the West. In 1861, with others, he established the “Morning Post,” in the columns of which he advocated the war measures of Lincoln’s administration

¹ Now Lynch and Richardson Block.

with great ability. Regarding the suppression of the Rebellion as the vital issue of the time, and the Republican party as the instrumentality through which the Union was to be preserved, he became a member of that party, and gave to it not only the considerable influence of his paper, but all the energy and ability he possessed, and soon became prominent in its councils. Upon the passage of the Internal Revenue Act, he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Northern District of Chicago. When General Grant became President, the first appointment made by him in the Postal Department was that of Francis A. Eastman to be Postmaster of Chicago. He was also a member of the commission appointed to build the State Prison at Joliet, Ill. Aside from these appointive offices he was elected a member of the Illinois House of Representatives from a Chicago district, and for four years was a member of the State Senate. Mr. Eastman has since been connected with important journals in New York and California, and is still engaged in successful editorial work in connection with the press of Chicago. His family residence is at Los Angeles, Cal.

Under the management of Bass & Churchill in 1855, the "Ammonoosuc Reporter" became the "White Mountain Banner," which was conducted with vigor until 1859, when its publication was discontinued and its subscription list transferred to the "New Hampshire Patriot." Mr. Bass remained in Littleton for several years, conducting a job printing business and serving as town clerk in 1861, 1862, and 1863. In 1866 he removed to Plymouth, where he now resides. Mr. Churchill, who was a practical printer, came here from Vermont and remained only a few months.

From the first appearance of the "Ammonoosuc Reporter," the Whigs were ceaseless in their efforts to establish a newspaper to advocate the principles of their party. The result of the presidential election of 1852 disorganized that party and rendered their attempts futile. But the turn in the fortunes of political parties, which soon followed, caused a renewal of their efforts, and in the spring of 1855 sufficient capital was secured to induce Henry W. Rowell, a Vermont journalist, to undertake the publication of "The People's Journal." The first number was issued June 6 of that year. This paper was slightly larger than its rival, but presented the same general appearance and characteristics. Mr. Rowell was a son of Dr. Richard Rowell, and acquired his education in Waterford, his native town, and also at the Seminary in Newbury, Vt. He learned the printer's trade with L. J. McIndoe, who was a publisher of newspapers at New-

bury and Windsor, Vt. Shortly before coming here Mr. Rowell was editor of one of these papers, "The Aurora of the Valley." He had also for some time been one of the Vermont correspondents of Garrison's "Liberator," and seems to have been in accord with many of the distinctive principles of that paper.

In his first editorial he makes this announcement of his purposes and principles. He first declares his independence of all party cliques and politicians,—

"his purpose to present matter containing sound and wholesome doctrines, whether it be found in the creed of one party or another. . . . At the present time there is not, in our judgment, a question of public policy more protuberant before the people than that of American Slavery. . . . We believe that the slave power has for many years controlled the affairs of the nation, and it is high time to check the onward strides of this monster, and establish freedom more generally.

"We believe that American principles should rule America, and hence the foreigner who lands upon our shores with ideas and principles inimical to our government, is not fit to hold places of responsibility and trust until he has become thoroughly Americanized, which to some extent may be brought about by a change in our naturalization laws, which we shall accordingly favor. We shall wage no war against Catholics as a religious denomination. Let them enjoy the full sunshine of their idolatry and superstition, but their workings against our political institutions while under the power and control of the foreign potentate, with a view of perpetuating their own despotic power, we shall strenuously oppose at all times."

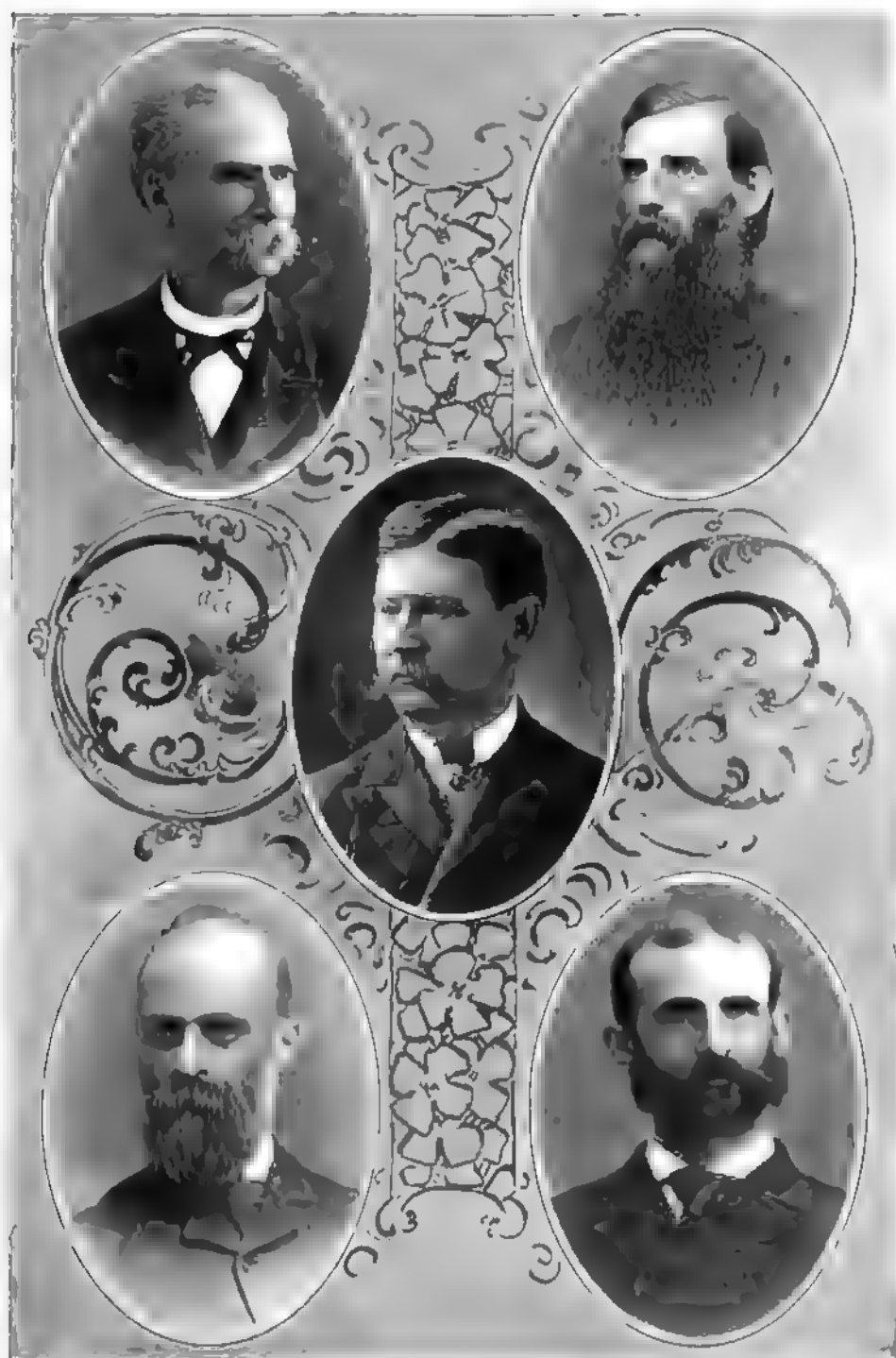
After promising to furnish his readers with the most reliable local news and general intelligence, and inviting his patrons to favor him with political correspondence, he closes with a declaration of his purpose to make a paper which the people of Grafton and Coos Counties cannot afford to be without. To these declarations he adhered during the five years in which he controlled the paper. For some time he gave about equal space to the subjects of slavery and the "foreigner," but as in the course of events the former increased in importance the fear of the Pope gradually faded away, and he gave his whole attention to slavery as the dominant political question of the hour. The local news of the paper was confined to political matter, in accordance with the prevailing practice of country papers.

Mr. Rowell was a direct, forceful writer, and judicious in the selection of his themes, always keeping on a level with the understanding of his readers. His paper was conducted in such a manner as to render it useful to his party and a credit to the town.

In November, 1860, he disposed of his interest to William Davis. Mr. Rowell was active in politics aside from his newspaper work. He was elected Treasurer of Grafton County in 1858, and re-elected in 1859. He was a member of Governor Goodwin's military staff in 1860-1861 with the rank of Colonel. At the outbreak of the war he was appointed recruiting officer for the towns in the Ammonoosuc valley. In 1862 he removed to Washington upon receiving an appointment in the Interior Department, and subsequently removed to Rockford, Ill., of which city he was clerk. In 1879 he established the "Daily Herald" at Decatur, Ill., and in 1881 was clerk of the General Assembly of Illinois, and the same year was appointed disbursing clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington. He was rotated in the time of the first Cleveland administration, and was later made clerk of the Senate Committee of which Senator Cullom was chairman. In the Presidential campaign of 1896 he supported Mr. Bryan. He died in 1899 at Brightwood, a suburb of Washington.

These papers were established as party organs, and as such received a party support. They were undoubtedly useful in perfecting party organization and keeping up party enthusiasm. But before the expiration of this period Boston and New York weekly journals, particularly the "New York Tribune," "The Day Book," "Boston Statesman," and "Weekly Atlas," had secured a large circulation here and exercised a wide influence. The circulation of the "Tribune" was not confined to the followers of the party whose principles it advocated, but numbered many Democrats among its subscribers. It was a large eight-page paper, that devoted considerable space to agricultural matters, and was furnished to subscribers for a dollar a year. The last two considerations were mainly instrumental in increasing its circulation in this section, especially among Democrats. Greeley's force and logic gradually made an impression, and were instrumental in influencing some to change their party associations. Several farmers with large families, who were Democrats by inclination and inheritance, were among this number, and with their boys became ardent Republicans.

Allusion has previously been made to the fact that political meetings addressed by noted speakers from abroad was not a common method of campaigning in olden times, but the awakening of the people caused by the Know-nothing episode and the Kansas-Nebraska legislation introduced them, and they have since been regarded as a necessary adjunct to a properly conducted campaign.



HENRY W. ROWELL.

HENRY H. METCALF.

FRANCIS A. EASTMAN.

EDITORS.

EDWIN A. CHARLTON.

ARTHUR W. EMERSON.

Such meetings were frequently held in the Vermont towns of Waterford, Concord, and Lunenburg. It often happened that some of the speakers as well as a considerable share of the audience came from this side of the Connecticut River. During his Congressional campaigns Harry Hibbard canvassed his district pretty thoroughly. He made it a point to hold a meeting in this town. When he had closed his Congressional career, and when his vote in favor of the Kansas-Nebraska bill had become a subject of frequent and bitter attack, he addressed a meeting here in defence of his position and vote on that question. Like all his intellectual efforts, his argument on this occasion was a masterpiece of forensic eloquence and forceful reasoning. His friends considered the answer to his critics complete and unanswerable. There was, however, among his large audience a young man of peculiar and unattractive appearance from Bethlehem who thought otherwise, and he proclaimed his purpose to reply to Mr. Hibbard's speech, which he did in the same hall soon after. The hall on this occasion was filled to its utmost capacity, and Simeon Bolles surprised all present by the ability with which he analyzed and met the arguments of the veteran advocate. It seems, like the historical speech of William Gerard Hamilton, to have been the product of an intellectual fire that was not rekindled. Mr. Bolles afterward became a minister of the Free Baptist denomination, but never again approached in originality, vigor, or eloquence the speech he delivered on this occasion.¹

In 1856 the Know-nothing excitement had subsided, and questions relating to the extension of slavery into the Territories became the principal political issue. Governor Metcalf was opposed for re-election by John S. Wells, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Wells made a canvass of the State, and was the first and for a long time the only candidate for that position to address a public meeting in this town.² This meeting was held in Granite Hall, which was filled with a large audience, and was addressed by Mr. Wells and Walter Harriman, both eloquent speakers. In the evening of the same day the supporters of Governor Metcalf filled the hall with another large and enthusiastic audience, while William H. Gove, of Weare, ignoring the Roman Catholic, discussed the question of slavery. The same party held another

¹ He was the author of a brief but interesting history of Bethlehem. This booklet was printed by Eli B. Wallace, Woodsville, N. H., in 1888.

² Messrs. Harriman and Sinclair were the only others. They held one of their joint debates here in 1867.

very large meeting on March 5, in which Judge Thomas Russel and John L. Swift, of Boston, two of the most celebrated stump speakers in New England, set forth the question of the hour. The presidential campaign that followed was eminently a campaign of political oratory, and among Republicans enthusiasm was wrought to the highest pitch. On September 12 they held a mass meeting of the voters of the Fifth Councillor District, which brought together the largest audience ever assembled in this town,—some eight or ten thousand being present. Nearly every town in the district was represented with a numerous delegation. The meeting was held in the Bonney lot, lying between the school-house in District Fifteen and the head of Meadow Street, where speaking was heard from two stands. As delegation after delegation arrived, it was met at the depot by the marshal, and, led by the Concord and Laconia brass bands, marched to the grounds. Banners and flags inscribed with mottoes decorated the procession; the streets were lined with an equally enthusiastic multitude who cheered the procession on its way. At the place of meeting Captain Abbott called the crowd to order, and Jacob Benton, of Lancaster, was chosen presiding officer. Prayer was offered by the Rev. E. Irvin Carpenter. The meeting was addressed by the president of the day, by Hon. B. W. Bonney, of New York (the grounds on which the meeting was held were a portion of his paternal inheritance), Hon. Joel Eastman of Conway, Professor Bailey of Yale College, C. Woodman and S. P. Hanscom of Boston, Henry A. Bellows, and Congressmen Oragin, Rollins, and Tappan. A spectacular incident of the day was the presentation to the audience of a young colored girl recently purchased from slavery by Charles Sumner. Whether or not these meetings made any converts to the cause is a matter of doubt, but it is certain that they served to confirm the wavering and to arouse the party to great enthusiasm.

The political situation in March, 1856, was indeed chaotic. It is true that the clouds that lowered when the storm of Know-nothingism swept over the North were lifting, but party lines were broken, and disorganized multitudes were endeavoring to get together under the same captain and a common party name. Local leaders seem to have been at a loss for a party designation; there was no trouble about principles and issues,—all were agreed as to these,—but there had been no convention or other authoritative promulgation of a name under which the masses who were enlisted under the banner of “No more slave territory” could muster. In the preliminary campaign the “People’s Journal” called

the opponents of the National Administration, the People's Party, and the State ticket printed at the head of its columns was the People's Ticket. The caucus held in January elected Col. L. A. Russell, Col. S. H. Rowell, Edmund Carleton, and Josiah Kilburn delegates to the State Convention of the People's Party to be holden in Concord for the nomination of candidates for governor and railroad commissioner. When the caucuses were held in March for the nomination of town officers, the call was directed to "The Republicans of Littleton." In Franconia the call was broader, and was addressed "To all opponents of the National Administration." The Know-nothings were discredited, but in Lisbon they had the courage of their convictions, and requested "the members of the American Party" to meet in caucus. The National Convention held at Philadelphia which nominated Frémont for the Presidency formally christened the aggregation which made him a candidate "The Republican Party."

The remarkable change that had been wrought in a few years is shown by the vote of this year (1856). The Whigs had lost their position as the dominant party of the town, and at this election cast only 14 votes for their candidate for governor. The Free-soilers, whose principles had been espoused by the supporters of Governor Metcalf now cast 195 votes, but met defeat, as the Democrats elected their entire ticket by an average plurality of nearly 50 votes. John Sargent, and Nathan Kinne, a prosperous farmer near the Monroe Line, were elected Representatives, receiving 242 and 232 votes respectively. Their opponents were Philip H. Paddleford and Abijah Allen, Jr., and received, the the former 205 and the latter 159 votes.

The Democrats were intrenched in their position, and were not dislodged until 1858, when Wesley Alexander and Samuel Taylor Morse, Republican candidates for Representatives, defeated Calvin F. Cate and John C. Quimby, their Democratic opponents, by a majority of 23. The Democrats in 1857 re-elected Mr. Sargent and Mr. Kinne Representatives, James J. Barrot Town Clerk, and Allen Day, Calvin J. Wallace, and Luther B. Towne, Selectmen. When the duty of appointing a deputy-sheriff for Littleton arose, the position was conferred on Ora O. Kelsea, of Lisbon, a young politician, enterprising and skilful. The leading Republicans in the county believed that Littleton could be made a Republican town, and in their anxiety to achieve this result deemed it wise to select Mr. Kelsea for this position. But, as the sequel shows, the importation of a Lisbon man for deputy-sheriff did more harm than good to their cause. In 1859 and 1860 the Democratic

candidates for Representatives, Messrs. Cate and Quimby, were elected, their opponents in the latter year being Henry W. Rowell and Alden Moffett, both strong men. It was many years before the Republicans were successful in securing a majority here.

Largely in the State and wholly in the town, campaigning previous to 1844 had been conducted by personal effort. There had been no attempt at organization. The campaign club and executive committee were unknown, or at least untried, political machinery. The first attempt at organization of this kind was formed during the presidential campaign of 1844 by the Whigs, and was christened the Clay Club. The original records of the association are brief, and contain the preamble, the constitution, and proceedings¹ of only two meetings. The constitution provides for the following officers: a President, fifteen Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and Executive Committee of three members. Franklin Tilton was elected President, William J. Bellows Secretary, and Henry A. Bellows, Truman Stevens, and Josiah Kilburn appointed a committee to select the fifteen gentlemen who were to serve as Vice-Presidents, evidently a work requiring some care. It will be observed that no provision is made for Treasurer, and we may therefore safely infer that in that campaign money was not regarded as of any importance as a "vote-getter." The trifling sum required for "legitimate expenses" was quickly collected by passing around the hat at one of the meetings of the club. These meetings were held in Brackett's Hall.

The Democrats first availed themselves of the use of the campaign club in 1852. Their organization was known as the Granite Club. Franklin J. Eastman was its presiding officer, and George S.

¹ The preamble to the constitution of this club declares what were to be the purposes of the organization and some of the methods by which they were to be attained. As it differs materially from those with which the present generation is familiar, it is given in full:—

"We the undersigned, inhabitants of Littleton and Whigs to all intents and purposes, feeling a deep interest in the advancement of the great principles of the Whig party and believing that this can be done in no way more readily than by united effort, do hereby form ourselves into a club for that purpose. And while we keep this great object in view, we shall not forget to assemble ourselves together as often as may be to discuss the important political questions of the day, to communicate to each other in a frank and cordial manner any information tending to promote our common object, to awaken, if possible, the fickle and wavering to enthusiastic and determined action, and to render pleasant as well as useful by introducing a few sweeteners of political strife in the shape of Whig songs, which contributed so much to the enjoyment and served to swell the triumph of the Whigs in 1840. Moreover, heartily concurring in the late nomination of the Hon. Henry Clay as a candidate for the next President and the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen as Vice-President, we pledge ourselves to give them our cordial support."

Woolson its Secretary. It had the full quota of Vice-Presidents, and beside nearly every Democrat of prominence in the State was at some time before the conclusion of the campaign elected an honorary member.

These years were filled with change in the manufacturing, ecclesiastical, and political life of the town, but in none of these was this change more marked than in the *personnel*,—the men who had been, or were to be, important factors in its development. In the church the Worcesters had departed. E. Irvin Carpenter had taken their place, to be followed in turn by the Rev. Charles E. Milliken. The Methodist Society had built a fine house of worship, and several clergymen had come and gone. In the legal profession Calvin Ainsworth, Jr., William Burns, and Henry A. Bellows had taken up their residence elsewhere, and Charles W. Rand, Harry Bingham, George A. Bingham, William J. Bellows, John Farr, and Edward D. Rand had succeeded them, and long remained the legal advisers and political leaders of this section of our State. All of those who became citizens of other towns prospered in their professions and were highly honored in political life. Their record constitutes a part of our history in which all may feel a just pride.

Calvin Ainsworth, son of Dr. Calvin and Susannah (Howe) Ainsworth, was born in Littleton August 22, 1807. He was educated in the schools of this town and at the academies at Concord, Vt., and Meriden. When twenty-two years old he entered the law office of Jonathan D. Stoddard at Waterford, Vt. Remaining but a few months, he returned to Littleton and became a student in the office of Henry A. Bellows. He was admitted to the bar at Plymouth, November term, in 1835. The following year he married Eliza, daughter of Joseph Bellows of Walpole, but at the time of her marriage a member of the family of her brother Henry A. Bellows. She died in less than a year after their marriage, and in 1846 he was united in marriage to Letitia (Stinson) White, of Concord. He opened an office in Littleton, where he remained until 1842, when he went to Concord and was for a time a member of the law firm of Perley & Ainsworth. In 1854 he removed to Madison, Wis., where he practised his profession until his death in July, 1873.

Mr. Ainsworth possessed qualities of mind and business habits that particularly recommended him to his fellow-citizens for positions involving the settlement of estates and other positions of trust. He held several offices, but not for a long time, as for some unknown reason he was given to resigning such positions

and refusing to accept others when tendered. It is probable that he found their restraints irksome. He was Register of Probate for Merrimack County; the first Police Justice of the city of Concord; Police Justice of Madison, Wis.; and one of the Commissioners to compile the statutes of this State.

Judge Ainsworth was a studious lawyer and exceptionally well read in case and statute law. He was not an advocate, he was wanting in self-assurance, and possessed too little of the aggressiveness and freedom of speech which characterized the old doctor, to make a success in this department of the profession. But in drawing pleadings and other work necessary in the preparation of cases for trial he was painstaking and proficient.

He possessed a genial, kindly personality, and won friends in every walk of life. He seems to have been wanting in the ambition of the self-seeker, and never to have contested for worldly riches but was content to discharge, in an unobtrusive manner, all the duties imposed by kindness and good citizenship, and in this chosen field his life was crowned with an abundant harvest.

William Burns was a citizen of Littleton less than three years. He was the son of Dr. Robert Burns, once a Member of Congress from this district. He was born in Hebron, April 25, 1821; fitted for college at the New Hampton Institute; entered Dartmouth College in 1837, and was graduated in regular course in 1841. In the autumn of that year he entered the office of Leonard Wilcox at Orford. He continued his legal studies at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar on his graduation in 1843, and located in Littleton. Soon after John S. Wells left Lancaster, Mr. Burns removed to that town, and succeeded to much of his legal business. His success at the bar was assured from the first. He was a sound lawyer, but his principal professional triumphs were won as an advocate. His manner was dignified, earnest, and impressive; he presented his case to the jury with logical precision. He was regarded as one of the most persuasive and eloquent advocates in the State. For nearly forty years he ranked among the leaders of our bar. Mr. Burns stood high in the councils of the Democratic party. He was a delegate to the National Convention of that party held at Charleston in June, 1860; three times its candidate for Congress; solicitor for Coos County from 1848 to 1853; a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1876, and Senator from this district for two terms, 1857 and 1858. His services were always in demand during a campaign as a political speaker.

He married, in April, 1848, Miss Clementine E. Hayes, of Orford.



Mr. Burns

He died at Plymouth, April 2, 1885. It is a rather singular circumstance that his birth, marriage, and death should have occurred in this month.

Few men who have been residents of Littleton have been more respected as a gentleman, a lawyer, and man of affairs than William Burns.

The Bellows family has long been distinguished in the annals of the State. Perhaps no other has maintained through so many generations its mental and physical vigor, its moral fibre, and general family characteristics as have the descendants of Benjamin Bellows, who founded Walpole in 1752. While it may have produced no individual of commanding genius, yet many members have enacted important parts in affairs of state, in the church, at the bar, and in vast business enterprises. At a time when the militia had not fallen into desuetude and when its honors were highly prized, each generation of the family had its General or Colonel and its numerous minor commissions in the service. Thomas Bellows was for thirty-two years High Sheriff of Cheshire County. Several of its members served in the Governor's Council, and public positions in county and town seem to have long been regarded as the property of the family to pass as an inheritance. There seems to have been an unusual tendency among them to gravitate to the Unitarian ministry, and at no time during the last century has it been without its representative in that profession. Some of them rose to eminence, and one, Rev. Henry W. Bellows, was among the most distinguished clergymen of the country, one of the creators of the Sanitary Commission, which accomplished so much toward preserving the health or alleviating the sufferings of our soldiers during the Civil War. At least two, Abel and John, were numbered among the prominent merchants of Boston in their day; in fact, nearly every profession and walk in life has been adorned by some member of the family.

Henry Adams Bellows, who shares with his cousin, Rev. Henry Whiting Bellows, the distinction of having won the highest intellectual honors of any member of the family, was born in Walpole, Oct. 25, 1803. He was the son of Joseph and Mary (Adams) Bellows, and of the fourth generation in descent from Benjamin, who was the founder of the family in this State. His childhood was passed in Walpole and the neighboring town of Rockingham on the Vermont side of the Connecticut River. His education was acquired in the schools of these towns and in the Academy at Windsor, Vt. He was a studious and an omnivorous

reader of English literature. He studied law with William C. Bradley, an eminent practitioner of Westminster, and was admitted to the bar at Newfane, Vt., in 1826. He then opened an office in his native town, where he met with fair success. Several young men among his acquaintances located in this town, and they persuaded him to remove hither in 1828, where he soon acquired an extensive practice. Elisha Hinds was, at the time, the only lawyer resident here. The unsettled titles to lands in some of the surrounding towns, notably in Bethlehem, Landaff, and Lisbon, were a fruitful source of litigation, and Mr. Bellows was retained in many of these suits. So successful was he that he soon wrested his share of the business in this section from such strong lawyers as Jonathan Smith, Ira Goodall, and Andrew S. Woods, of Bath, which had been the seat of the legal business in the Ammonoosuc valley for a score of years. While a resident of Littleton his energy and ability were not devoted entirely to his profession. He was largely instrumental in the establishment of the woollen factory, and aided in securing the charter and in other preliminary work incident to the organization of the White Mountain Railroad Company. A Unitarian, he assisted materially in building the first house of worship in the village, which was to be occupied almost exclusively by the Congregational society. A society to which he was much devoted was the Village Lyceum, an institution that, under ordinary circumstances, would have nothing more than a passing interest in the community, but which he moulded into an instrument of considerable political power. It maintained its organization for more than a dozen years.

Mr. Bellows was tenacious of his political opinions. Early influences as well as his intellectual tendencies led him to adopt the Hamiltonian theories of government. He began his somewhat active political career at the time when the Whig party was in process of formation, and soon became one of its most approved leaders in this section of the State. Political meetings for the discussion of the questions of the hour were seldom held here until the campaign of 1844. At that time Mr. Bellows became a frequent speaker at these meetings held in this and neighboring towns in Vermont as well as our own State. His style of address was calculated to instruct rather than to amuse his audience, though they were sometimes enlivened with the quaint humor which was characteristic of his conversation and legal arguments. He was moderator for five terms and served for several years in the modest position of Fire Ward, giving to that office all the attention and ability a much higher public service could have exacted.



HENRY A. BELLOWS.
Chief Justice.

In 1839 he represented this town in the Legislature. The House of Representatives of that year was notable for the large number of able men included in its membership. Among those eminent at the bar or in political life were Daniel M. Christie, Charles H. Atherton, Moses Norris, Jr., Ira Perley, John S. Wells, George W. Nesmith, George Y. Sawyer, Josiah Quincy, Thomas M. Edwards, and Albert Baker, the last named the leader of the majority on the floor of the House. Few legislatures in our State have assembled so many men of equal ability. Among these Mr. Bellows, though without previous legislative experience, occupied a prominent position. He served on the joint committee on Library and was among the most active in the minority of the House. The published proceedings are so meagre that they afford a slight idea of the part he took in the debates. The House journal, as usual, furnishes no information beyond a mere skeleton of the work done; motions made, and votes recorded under a call of the roll constitute the sum total of its story. The newspapers are little better; they give the names of those participating in the debates, and sometimes a brief abstract of the points made by the speakers. From these sources we learn that Ira Perley and Mr. Bellows were the most frequent advocates of the Whig cause; Mr. Bellows, in particular, speaking upon nearly every political question before the House. He was no time-server, nor was he anxious to learn what effect the position of his party in regard to any new issue might have on its fortunes. The agitation in regard to the question of slavery, the right of petition, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia were forced upon the attention of politicians, many of whom shirked the responsibility imposed by refusing to go on record when the roll was called. The Whig leaders were divided on these questions, but Mr. Bellows was an earnest advocate of the right of petition and of the contention of the Abolitionists that Congress had the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. In fact, he had much sympathy for the men who went out from his party to join that of the abolitionists, and always kept in touch with them, and used his utmost endeavors to persuade such men as Enoch Hazeltine and Jonathan Lovejoy that the best way by which they could accomplish all their constitutional purposes was by adhering to the Whig party and ultimately bending that organization to their purposes. He was never satisfied with their political position so long as they remained without the pale of the Whig party, and never omitted an opportunity to win them back to their old allegiance.

His political principles while a resident of this town were not

in accord with those of a majority of his fellow-citizens in the State, and he had no opportunity to win distinction in other than the local field. But it was not in political life, where enduring fame is denied to all but the select few who tower like mountain summits above the multitude, that Mr. Bellows was destined to reap the rewards of a laborious and noble life. What he probably regarded as a perverse public opinion left him free to pursue his profession, and this he did with abundant success.

He was regarded as a model practitioner, courteous, industrious, persistent, courageous, and honest, — honest not alone with client, bench, and bar, but with himself. It would be difficult for one acquainted with him to imagine Henry A. Bellows guilty of a trick in his practice or of a mean act under any circumstances. One feature of his practice was peculiar to him, — his charges were quite below those of his brethren of equal standing at the bar, and even then he was a poor collector of his private accounts. This fact, together with his incurable habit of giving in charity, prevented him from accumulating a property that bore any just proportion to his large professional business.

Mr. Bellows prepared his cases for trial with great care, familiarizing himself with every detail; and he was equally painstaking in their presentation to the jury. In argument he was not what is termed an eloquent advocate; he presented the facts and the law with simplicity and clearness, but was sometimes over-elaborate in his details, as if he feared something might be forgotten or overlooked. His personal appearance and manner, style of speaking, and logical arrangement of material were all calculated to impress the jury and gain their verdict. He was particularly happy in his methods of dealing with an unwilling or dishonest witness. He treated such a witness with unusual courtesy, taking him into his confidence, and often gained by this method the truth that could not have been extorted by severe or browbeating methods.

In 1859 he was commissioned a Justice of the Supreme Court, and in 1869 was elevated to the position of Chief Justice. Here his ability shone at its best. His knowledge of the law was large, his familiarity with the cases ample; he listened with patience, investigated with care, and decided without bias. It has been said that of all his rulings at *nisi prius* not more than two were reversed by his associates. His opinions are to be found in the fourteen volumes of the reports from 39 to 52, and constitute an ample monument to his judicial acumen. He rarely departed from the pathway travelled by his predecessors; there was in fact nothing of that iconoclastic tendency in his judicial nature which

was so predominant a characteristic with some of his successors on the bench. He was conservative. He would be classed among judges who adhere to the doctrine of *stare decisis*. During his long service on the bench his relations with his associates were of the most agreeable character. One who served with him has said that "no man ever thoroughly understood him as a lawyer and judge who had not been with him in the discussions and deliberations — the anxious discussions, the protracted deliberations — of the consultation room. Nowhere else as there were seen and felt his accurate learning and his cautious judgment. He not only thoroughly examined every case pending in the law term, but also prepared a written statement of his views in each case; and those statements often proved of great service to the court."¹

In personal appearance Judge Bellows was prepossessing in figure; his countenance strikingly handsome; the face oval and the features harmonious; the intellectual and spiritual qualities of his nature so mingled that his face shone with the light of a brave and benignant man in whose heart there could be no guile.

Mr. Bellows married, June 9, 1836, his cousin Catharine W., daughter of Josiah Bellows, of Walpole. Before his marriage he had purchased of Capt. Isaac Abbott the lot on Main Street now occupied by the residence of Charles F. Eastman, and built a fine residence that was for a long time one of the ornaments of the street. This house was torn down to make way for the present costly structure. Their children, all born in this house, were Josiah, now residing in Washington, D. C.; Stella Louise, now deceased, and Frances Ann; Henry Adams, born September 27, 1843, died March 17, 1848; and John Adams, born May 27, 1848, who is now a Unitarian clergyman and teacher in Boston, Mass.

No citizen of the town has been more respected than was Henry A. Bellows. He was the soul of honor, discharging every duty as a citizen with an appreciative sense of the responsibility the relation imposed; and in his private intercourse with his townsmen he was guided by the Biblical rule, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

The removal of Mr. Bellows left a numerous clientage to seek the advice of other attorneys. Political association has always largely influenced men in their choice of a legal adviser, and naturally a large share of this clientage fell to William J. Bellows, who continued in business at the old office, and to Charles W. Rand, who had been a pupil of Judge Bellows and a prosperous

¹ Judge Jeremiah Smith, *Proceedings Grafton and Coos Bar Association*, vol. 1 p. 297.

attorney for some six years. Harry Bingham, too, gathered a small share of the very considerable business abandoned by Mr. Bellows. Usually a vacancy of such importance would have attracted more than one young lawyer to such a field, but for some reason, probably because of the belief that the lawyers then established here were amply able to successfully conduct the legal business of this section, no immediate additions were made to the local bar. But George A. Bingham joined it in 1852; John Farr, by admission to the profession in 1854, and Edward D. Rand in 1855.

Judge Rand was a resident of the town but a few years, but in that time he acquired a reputation as an accomplished scholar and a man of many and varied accomplishments that still abides with us.

The name is of French origin, and was formerly written *Randé*. The first of the race in this country settled in Charlestown, Mass., in the seventeenth century, and from thence one of his sons went to Connecticut. Hamlin Rand, the father of the Judge, was a son of Robert, and was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1786. Soon after attaining his majority he came to Bath and engaged in trade and in the manufacture of lumber. As the requirements of the lumber business and opportunities for trade advanced up the valley, he removed to Lisbon, where he transacted a successful business until his death in 1836. For several years Mr. Rand operated the saw-mill at South Littleton in connection with Capt. Isaac Abbott. Hamlin Rand married, about 1816, Miss Harriet Sprague, a sister of Alden Sprague, long one of the leaders of the bar of this county. She was a direct descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins; their granddaughter, Ruth Alden, having married Samuel Sprague.

Edward D. Rand was born in Bath, December 26, 1821. The family soon after moved to Lisbon. The Rand children pursued the usual elementary course in the village school, and when this was mastered, the boys, Charles W. and Edward D., attended the Academy at Meriden, where their preparatory course was finished. This institution was under the shadow of Dartmouth, and at least one of the brothers had a preference for that college; but when a decision had to be made, in compliance with a wish expressed by the father shortly before his death, which was doubtless largely influenced by the affectionate remembrances that cluster about the scenes of childhood, they decided in favor of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., the place of the father's nativity. The brothers entered the University at the beginning of the collegiate year in 1837, and were graduated with the class of 1841. Their college

course was honorable to them and to their *alma mater*. At graduation they stood at the head of the class, Edward bearing off the highest honors, won from his elder brother by a mere fraction. At the time he was less than twenty years of age, and was probably the youngest member of the class.

In the succeeding autumn, having decided to teach for a time, he went to Mississippi, where he had secured a situation, and in 1844 to New Orleans for the purpose of entering upon the study of the law in the office of the law firm of which the celebrated Judah P. Benjamin was a member. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and continued in practice in that city, where he remained until he came to Littleton in 1855. Here he entered the office of his brother, to fit himself for the practice of his profession under new conditions and entirely different surroundings from those with which he was familiar in the South. The transition from the civil law and code of Louisiana to the common law and practice of New England was not made as easily as one might lay aside an old and don a new suit of clothes, but the difficulties were finally mastered, and he entered into a partnership with his brother which continued with marked success until dissolved a few months before the death of the elder partner in 1874. In 1860 Edward D. Rand opened an office at Lisbon and resided there from that time.

This partnership was most happy in all respects. The brothers were alike in many ways, having the same intellectual tastes, the same love of work, with a fondness for occasional periods of leisure to be devoted to the enjoyment of intellectual pleasures in fields remote from their professional labors; then too their physical recreations were much the same, their sports were those of rod and gun, and many secrets of winding streams and pathless forests in this and surrounding towns were revealed to them. In the division of labor that followed the formation of this partnership, the elder brother assumed the duty of preparing their cases for trial both in respect to the law and the facts, while to the younger was assigned the congenial task of the advocate. In this department he excelled. He was not a mere declaimer of elegant nothings; the dry and stubborn facts were not neglected, but were presented in their nakedness or clothed with grace and beauty as the exigencies of his case required. He was a master of irony, sarcasm, pathos, and appeal, and reached the solemn twelve through every medium known to the arts of the orator. He was an elocutionist of no mean capacity, and his manner always suited his matter. He never trifled with the jury, but proceeded to unfold

and develop his argument in a business-like way that would, apart from his graces of diction, command their undivided attention. The argument would be enriched and strengthened with illustrations drawn from his knowledge of many lands and languages. With all his wealth of resources his address was never overwrought, florid, or seemingly artificial, but his thoughts were poured forth with uniform expression of reason, fancy, and feeling, in language appropriate to the matter and weighty with the treasures of scholarship.

In person he was of medium height, broad and square of shoulders; his head large, and covered with a mass of dark hair worn somewhat long, the forehead both wide and high; the eyes large and dark. Near-sightedness compelled the habitual use of spectacles, and their large disks gave to his scholarly face an air of wisdom that comported well with his general bearing.

The death of his brother and his appointment to the bench of the Circuit Court a few days after that event, changed the current of his professional life. Heretofore he had leaned upon his brother Charles as upon a strong and unfailing staff; from this time on his field was widened, the burden increased and had to be borne alone.

Judge Rand had been upon the bench but two years when a change in the political dynasty, with its usual flock of retired statesmen demanding vindication, forced, through the instrumentality of an act of the Legislature, his retirement. He was not a member of the court a sufficient length of time to develop his judicial abilities or to enable us to form an accurate idea of what they may have been. He was certainly just, impartial, urbane, patient, and laborious in the performance of his judicial functions. He presided at the trial of several important cases, and earned the approval of the bar. His industry, learning, and ability were such that it cannot be doubted that had his judicial career been prolonged a few years he would have won an enduring position among the eminent names that have adorned the bench of the State.

Judge Rand was a Democrat, thoroughly grounded in the principles of his party and always ready, on a proper occasion, to give a reason for the faith that was in him. His services were in demand as a political speaker in this and neighboring States. While a resident of this town at the height of the anti-slavery excitement, the Rev. Mr. Carpenter preached a sermon in which he assailed the institution of slavery on scriptural grounds. Mr. Rand challenged the reverend gentleman to a public debate on this question, and they met for that purpose, and, as was to be expected, the audience was divided on the merit of the respective

arguments on the line of their political opinions. The disputants were evenly matched in respect to learning and dialectic skill, but the oratorical if not the logical honors of the occasion were won by Mr. Rand. Subsequently he met Judge Poland in a series of six discussions in Vermont, and Judge Steele for a debate at Lisbon, and Senator Edmunds for a similar discussion at Newport, Vermont. On each of these occasions he acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of his political associates. Judge Rand never held political office. He left this town at a time when the Democrats were entering upon a long period of political power in the local field, and at Lisbon the party was generally in a minority. It sent him as its delegate to a national convention, and called him to preside over its State conventions, and otherwise bestowed upon him such gifts as were within its power. During the Civil War he adopted as his motto, not the old maxim that "In the midst of war the laws are silent," but that other form, more in consonance with our institutions, "In the midst of war partisan contentions should slumber." Dissatisfied with the attitude of his party's action in the campaign of 1868, he was a delegate to the State convention called by the "war Democrats" in that year, and was the author of its declaration of principles. He had no taste for political management or the details of partisan warfare, and was not in close association with the politicians on this account.

Another¹ has tersely stated the attitude of Judge Rand to party politics. "His political principles," says Judge Batchellor, "were determined early in life, and in respect to them his belief was sincere and his adherence constant. Pure methods in politics found in him the same persistent advocacy that he gave to his political principles. During all the period of my acquaintance, as boy or man, with his position, he was a Democrat and a leader. It may be he had political ambition. He did not parade it in the public view. It may be he would have welcomed a call to place and power which was not sounded. He raised for himself no cry of political hunger, distress, or disappointment. He despised self-seeking. It was in his creed that office was not to be sought or refused, that public place was not to be bought or begged.

'The wisest man could ask no more of fate
Than to be simple, modest, manly, true;
Safe from the many, honored by the few;
Nothing to court in world, or Church, or State,
But inwardly, in secret, to be great.'

¹ Address of Judge Batchellor, Proceedings Grafton and Coos Bar Association, vol. 1. pp. 242-243.

He gave his voice, his strength, and his time to his party's service. The people loved to hear his voice in speech and debate. His denunciation of corrupt methods of gaining votes, either by juggling with the party principles or by the grosser forms of lying in argument and debauchment of the franchise, was bold, searching, and unrestrained. He demanded the removal of the party collar and chain from the neck of the subordinate public servant, and the substitution of statesmen for the bosses in the superior places of the government. The enunciation of this tenet of his faith was no less positive after than before his party came into ascendancy."

When he first returned from the South and entered his brother's office, he mingled much with the people and entered into many of their social amusements and athletic sports. The town could then boast of a dramatic club that annually presented a play with more than the usual success attending amateur organizations. In this company on one occasion Mr. Rand took the part of Jesse Rural in "Old Heads and Young Hearts" with a perfection of art that excited the surprise and admiration of theatre-goers who had seen William Warren in the same character. On other occasions he assumed characters more difficult, perhaps, but with equal success.

Judge Rand as a scholar was familiar with the sciences, arts, and literature of the ancient and modern world. He left college with a reputation for accurate scholarship that has been excelled by few graduates of that University, and his love of learning never abated. He read the great masterpieces of literature in the language in which they were written, and in hours of ease and freedom they were his constant companions. It was a rare pleasure to one who had but skirted the borders of the enchanted land whose every beauty had been disclosed to him, to listen as he discoursed concerning some favorite author, Shakespeare, Dante, Cervantes, Goethe, Scott, — the long familiar list, in fact, of great names that shine resplendent in the firmament of letters, — of whom he delighted to converse and of whom he never tired. His intellectual activity is seen in the fact that in the midst of business and professional cares that would seem to demand all his time, he found, or made, an opportunity to give form to his reflections in composing addresses on various subjects, and gave wings to his imagination in poems that are beautiful in thought and form.

Some of these detached thoughts and poems have been collected and published in a small volume¹ that his friends have accepted

¹ *Poems and Selections by E. D. Rand.* Published by the Lisbon Library Association, 1885.

as his fitting memorial. Without claiming for these productions the highest form of poetic art (to which the author never made pretensions), they often embody poetic thought of a high character expressed in felicitous verse. His cousin Edmund Carleton Sprague, a leader of the bar of western New York, while doing justice to this volume, as containing poems "some of them not surpassed by any of the subjective poetry of our time," regrets that Mr. Rand "devoted to them . . . powers which were capable of accomplishing great results for his family, his profession, and his country."¹ Judge Rand's mental powers were indeed great and highly cultivated in several directions. Men will differ as to the use one thus endowed should make of his talent. Undoubtedly the Judge might have filled a larger space in the public eye, have felt more the stimulating glow of public approval, and left to posterity a larger fruitage of his genius had his lot been cast in a wider sphere of activity. But even in the limited field of his choice his culture and learning were not "wasted." They had a wide and elevating power wherever he moved, and men felt a healthful mental exhilaration as they came in contact with him, and thus he scattered along his pathway a beneficent and enlightening influence that endures to this day. But this is not all: he was the rightful and sole judge of the use to which this ability should be devoted, and he sought a career that ministered not only to his own happiness but added to the pleasure of those friends who were his almost daily companions. It is likely the contents of this little volume of fifty-eight pages, the "regrettable" results of his hours of chosen leisure, may survive when the more profitable professional labors of the author are buried beneath vast accumulations of legal lore.

In 1856 he married Joan Heaton, daughter of Truman and Melvina (Carleton) Stevens of this town. The union was productive of much happiness. She was accomplished, possessed a fine literary judgment, and shared her husband's aspirations, cheered him in his labors, took upon herself many of his burdens, and was an appreciative critic and friend in his hours of ease.

After a protracted illness of several months, Judge Rand passed away January 14, 1885, and Mrs. Rand died in August, 1889. They left one child, Katharine E., now the wife of Dr. M. M. Stevens, of Landaff. She is an accomplished woman, who has inherited much of her father's literary ability, and is the author

¹ See memorial address by Judge Batchellor, *Proceedings Grafton and Coos Bar Association*, 1880, p. 226.

of several works of fiction that have received the approval of the public.

Such men as Calvin Ainsworth, William Burns, Henry Adams Bellows, and Edward Dean Rand must be regarded as among the valued intellectual possessions of the town, and treasured while our annals endure.

XXIV.

WAR ANNALS.

1860-1870.

WE pass from a period distinguished by a fierce conflict of ideas, waged by peaceful means, to one in which the parties, in an hour of madness, appealed to the arbitrament of the sword. The healthful flow of the current of events was changed in an instant to a turbid maelstrom of passion, in which peaceful thinking and peaceful vocations were alike engulfed.

The scenes and events which marked these years were the most momentous in our history. Great events crowded the daily life of the nation as war ravaged its fairest fields, imposed immense burdens on the people, left vacant chairs in every household and enduring scars in every community.

In that hour of peril our town responded to every demand made upon her patriotism. Differences, sometimes acrimonious, often wide asunder, existed among our citizens in regard to methods, but all were united for the achievement of a common purpose, — the preservation of the union of the States and the maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution, the shield and buckler of our national existence.

The first shot fired at Sumter on Sunday, the 12th day of April, 1861, sent its echoes to the uttermost limits of the North, and awakened the slumbering patriotism of every heart. On that sacred day, in every city and hamlet, the people, reached by the electric spark, neglected their accustomed religious services, gathered in groups to discuss the event, and ventured many a prophecy as to its possible consequences. As a rule, the view was optimistic, and the outbreak of the slave-holders was to be subdued within thirty days. There were others, with clearer vision, who thought many months must pass before the gathering clouds of war would roll by.

On the following day the Governor instructed the Adjutant-General of the State to issue a call for a "regiment of volunteers to be in readiness to be mustered into the service of the United

States for the purpose of quelling an insurrection and supporting the government." President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 volunteers to serve for three months. The quota of New Hampshire under this requisition was one regiment. Col. Henry W. Rowell of the Governor's staff was appointed recruiting officer for the towns in northern Grafton, and on the 20th, early in the morning, opened an office in an unoccupied and unfinished building on the site of the Bellows store. Before the office furniture was arranged, William W. Weller applied for enrolment and was at once followed by Evarts W. Farr, and "they were sworn in together; but by an arrangement between the two gentlemen Mr. Farr's name was to appear as the first enlistment."¹ They were followed on the same day by George C. Wilkins, Daniel F. Russell, Daniel Brown, George W. Place, Daniel Aldrich, Jr., and Levi Richards. During the following sixteen days seventy men were recruited at this station, of whom twenty-one were of Littleton.²

While these men were being transformed from plain citizens to soldiers, the entire community was under a strain of intense excitement. Meetings were frequently held in Rounsevel's Hall, which were addressed by citizens representing nearly every walk in life,—William J. Bellows, Charles W. Rand, and John Farr, representing the lawyers; Rev. Charles E. Milliken and Rev. George S. Barnes,³ the clergymen; Gen. E. O. Kenney, the manufacturers; Philip C. Wilkins, the farmers; Capt. James Dow, the mechanics, and George Farr, the students. On these occasions the hall would be filled and the several speakers received with tumultuous applause. The practised public speaker with the graces and rhetoric of the orator and the novice with his homely patriotic periods were received with equal favor. The very air seemed filled with electricity, and the patriotic appeals of the speakers would alternately arouse the people to a state of the highest enthusiasm and lull them into one of profound silence.

The pupils in the schools caught the prevailing infection of strenuous patriotism. The young ladies organized a corps and named it, in honor of their principal, the Dewey Guards. The members of this company were active in providing many small but important comforts for the use of the recruits when they were

¹ Statement of Col. H. W. Rowell in a letter to Hon. A. S. Batchellor.

² The Littleton men, beside those above given, were: Francis H. Palmer, Newell H. Kingsbury, William W. Burnham, Philip Wilkins, John F. Moulton, Theron A. Farr, George W. Burnham, Rufus M. Pray, Richard J. Huntoon, Henry A. Bowman, John D. Hines, George C. Coburn, and Oscar L. Beard.

³ Mr. Barnes was subsequently chaplain of the Seventeenth New Hampshire Volunteers, and later of the Twenty-ninth United States Colored Troops.



COL. FRANCIS L. TOWN, U. S. Army.
Asst. Surgeon-General (Retired), 1897.

far from home. On Wednesday the 28d of April an impressive scene took place; the Guards assembled near the Post-Office, and the recruits, escorted by the Littleton Brass Band, marched to that place, and halting, front-faced and saluted the Guards, when Miss Georgianna A. Hadley made an appropriate address presenting each soldier with a patriotic badge. These emblems were distributed by Misses Jennie M. Jackson and Ellen M. Applebee. Evarts W. Farr responded for the recruits in brief but eloquent remarks.

The ladies of the town, through the agency of Misses Luella Gould and Elizabeth Moore, contributed a fund of eighty dollars, intended for the purchase of revolvers for the men, but it was afterwards decided to invest the money in Bibles and present a copy to each recruit. The change was suggested when they were informed by one of their military friends that the government would furnish each soldier with a complete outfit of carnal weapons for use in subduing the rebels, and that their fund might be put to a better use in other ways.

The village pastors did not limit their patriotic work to secular addresses at meetings held in the hall. Mr. Batchellor has gathered, from local papers and persons who were present, an account of the church services held on the second Sunday after the first shot was fired, and contributed a graphic narrative of those events to the history of the First New Hampshire Regiment, in which is copied this extract from an article in the local press:—

“Very different indeed to that of Sabbaths heretofore in this place, was last Sabbath. How entirely different was the general aspect to that of a week ago! Instead of streets destitute of people, save here and there a solitary one, the streets were alive with people passing in every direction. All was commotion and bustle. Flags were floating in the breeze, and nothing but war was talked of. Our village, usually quiet on the Sabbath, had the noise and confusion of a city of fair proportions, on ordinary occasions. The solemnity of the occasion was entirely forgotten in the warlike preparations and military appearance of the people. The sound of the church-going bell, calling people to the house of God, seemed more like a call to arms. Its solemn tones, as they rang out mournfully upon the air, made an earnest appeal and betokened something of an unusual nature. The appeal was irresistible. In it we recognized the voice that called the Revolutionary fathers together for counsel.

“At the church-going hour, instead of the quiet tread of devout people wending their way to the house of prayer, could be heard the heavy tread of marshalled soldiers, and shrill strains of warlike music. The Littleton Brass Band were out in uniform, and escorted the volun-

teers to the Congregational Church. 'Washington's March' was well executed.

"Arriving at the church the band filed along the platform, facing the road, while the volunteers drew up in line in front of the church, facing the band, and in that position all listened to the air, 'America,' by the band; after which the volunteers and band entered the church in single file and occupied seats reserved for them. As soon as the volunteers were fairly seated, the choir in a very commendable manner sang the national song 'America,' and the service opened with a short prayer, followed by the choir in the America hymn,

'Who, when darkness gathered o'er us,
Foes and death on every side.'

Then the Lesson, Malachi ii. 80, a prayer, and the singing of a hymn,

'The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast,'

preceded a sermon by the Rev. Chas. [E.] Milliken, pastor, on the present crisis, from the words found in II. Samuel ii. 12. The discourse was eagerly listened to, and very generally well received.

"At the close of the service, the congregation tarried till the troops had passed out and occupied the position where they had been immediately before entering, and the band discoursed the air, 'Home, Sweet Home,' at the conclusion of which the troops marched to headquarters.

"Afternoon. Recruits assembled at the time appointed, and were escorted to the Methodist Episcopal church (Rev. Geo. S. Barnes, pastor) by the Littleton Brass Band, which played 'The Marseillaise Hymn.' Arriving at the church, recruits drew up in line and listened to the air, 'America' by the band, then filed into the church. The services were very impressive throughout. The sermon was preached from Matthew, twenty-fourth chapter, sixth verse, and was an able effort.

"During the delivery of a portion of the discourse the whole congregation was bathed in tears. Young and old wept. Old men wept at the mention of the disgraceful manner in which the Southern rebels had insulted and trampled upon the American flag. Young men wept at the abuse heaped upon our government and country, and our country's flag, and could not, as yet, revenge it. The mention by the preacher of the rebel flag flying above the blackened and grim walls of Fort Sumter was sufficient to cause strong men to weep as they had never wept before. The thought that the flag of our country, which had never been lowered, or bowed in humility to any foreign power, however powerful, should be torn down by a rebel band from one of our own forts, and supplanted by a rebel flag, is too much for patriotic hearts to bear without emotion. That flag must be replaced, cost what it will. The flag of our country, colored, as it were, in the

blood of the sires and grandsires of the present generation, must by their children be defended and preserved. Where it still floats proudly and majestically, there they must keep it floating; and where it has by violent and rebel hands been torn down, they must, if it requires every drop of blood in their veins, restore it. There it must be replanted and kept floating. They must preserve, inviolable, the bequest of their sires. A flag for which our Revolutionary fathers endured a long, arduous campaign of eight years' duration, and which thousands of patriots expended their lives to establish, cannot be permitted to be demolished or disgraced by their children. It as well deserves the shedding of our blood as it did that of our fathers, and if need be, must have it.

"The recruits passed out while the congregation remained, and fell into line while the band played the air of 'Home, Sweet Home,' after which the company marched off to the tap of the drum."

The volunteers, accompanied by their recruiting officer, Colonel Rowell, and drill-master, Gen. E. O. Kenney, departed for the regimental camp at Portsmouth, on Tuesday, May 7. The Coos company arrived from Lancaster by coach, and left by the same train that bore the members of our company from home on the first stage of their journey to the seat of hostilities.¹

The scene at the depot was of the same general character as those that had attended the progress of events during the enlistment period. The people were out in force. Men, women, children and infants in arms were present to add their voices to the swelling volume of acclaim and encouragement, and bid their departing friends a solemn farewell. The band, too, had its part in the sorrowful confusion. It alternately discoursed patriotic airs and startled the multitude by lifting its brazen voice and sending the echoes far away among the encircling hills. Outside the members of family circles thus rudely broken, nearly every one wore a holiday air and seemed to regard their soldier friends as starting on a pleasure excursion. They did not seriously contemplate a long absence or unpleasant results to their health or persons. The show of force to be made by these men was regarded as likely to bring the hot heads of South Carolina to their senses. This feeling was illustrated by an incident which occurred about a week before the volunteers left to join their regiment. Benjamin W. Kilburn, a much respected citizen, and a noted rifle shot of this section, was eager to be of service to the government, and would not wait for the slow red-tape process adopted by the Federal authorities in mustering its defenders; so he resolved to reach the post of danger by the most direct course,

¹ Before their departure the men elected these officers: Captain, E. W. Farr; 1st Lieutenant, W. W. Weller; 2d Lieutenant, Hiram K. Ladd, of Haverhill.

and armed with his trusty rifle started for Washington to enter the service as a minute man. The story of his departure is told by a local chronicler. "He was escorted to the train by a band of music, the company of recruits, and a multitude of people confident of the best wishes and the admiration of his town's people, he entered the cars and was borne onward to the field of action amid the cheers of the recruits and townsmen." His patriotic trip was not fruitful in results. He found the War Department hedged about with red tape even more impenetrably than the recruiting service at home, and his offer of service was met with the suggestion that he enlist with the sharpshooters for three years' service. His affairs in Littleton were not so arranged as to admit an acceptance of this proposition, and he returned to enlist at another time. The disaster at Bull Run, the sick and maimed soldiers returning to their homes, and the absent who would return no more served to impress the people with a just realization of the grave character of the work before them, and thenceforth the business of mustering recruits was conducted in a manner befitting the solemn task the men were to discharge. The momentous fact that war meant sickness, wounds, death, and desolated homes—that its duration was not a matter of a few days but of months or years—was impressed on the popular mind, there to abide until peace should be won.

The record of the services of the men who left Littleton on that fair morning in May will be found in another place. Taken together, they epitomize the fate of millions who made the crowning sacrifice that the Union of the States should survive the assaults of a mad plutocracy.

When the men from Upper Grafton and Coos reached Portsmouth, they found the First Regiment of Volunteers filled and no place for them within its ranks. The alternative was to re-enlist in the Second Regiment for a term of three years or to return to their several homes. Newell A. Kingsbury, Richard J. Huntoon, Rufus M. Pray, and Oscar L. Beard were discharged and entered Vermont regiments. Mr. Beard was discharged from the army on account of disability, after a little more than a year's service. The others served to the expiration of their term of enlistment. Daniel Brown, Francis H. Palmer, and George C. Wilkins did not re-enlist, the former two for reasons of physical disability; the latter, whose health had long been infirm, returned and entered the office of C. W. Rand as a law student. Both he and his brother Philip were first transferred to Captain Chapman's company at Camp Union in Concord, and were discharged at the ex-



Growlitz
Col. in B. B. Genl. W. Army

piration of their three months' term of enlistment. George W. Wilkins died of a lingering disease in January, 1864. He was a young man of brilliant intellectual ability and attainments. Philip re-enlisted in September in Company C of the Fifth Regiment and died of typhoid fever at Camp California, December 18, following. He, like all the members of this family, was noted for intellectual strength and attainments. They were sons of Philip C. Wilkins, who for fifty years was the principal land surveyor in this section. Theron A. Farr and John F. Moulton saw continuous service during the war in the Fighting Fifth. The brothers Burnham re-entered the service, — George W. in the Third New Hampshire to die on the field of honor, and William W. in the Sixth to end his life by disease while in the army. All the other members of the first contingent re-entered the service as members of Company G of the Second Regiment.

While these scenes were being enacted at home, the sons of the town who had wandered from the old hearthstone, animated by the same patriotic spirit, were enlisting to defend the integrity of their native land. Alpha Burnham Farr, son of Joseph, was born on the hill that still bears the family name. At the outbreak of the war he was Adjutant of the Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Militia, and accompanied the regiment on its celebrated march through Baltimore, at the time the first blood was shed for the Union cause. At the expiration of his three months' term of enlistment he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Infantry, was promoted to the rank of Colonel in July, 1862, and was mustered out in November, 1864.

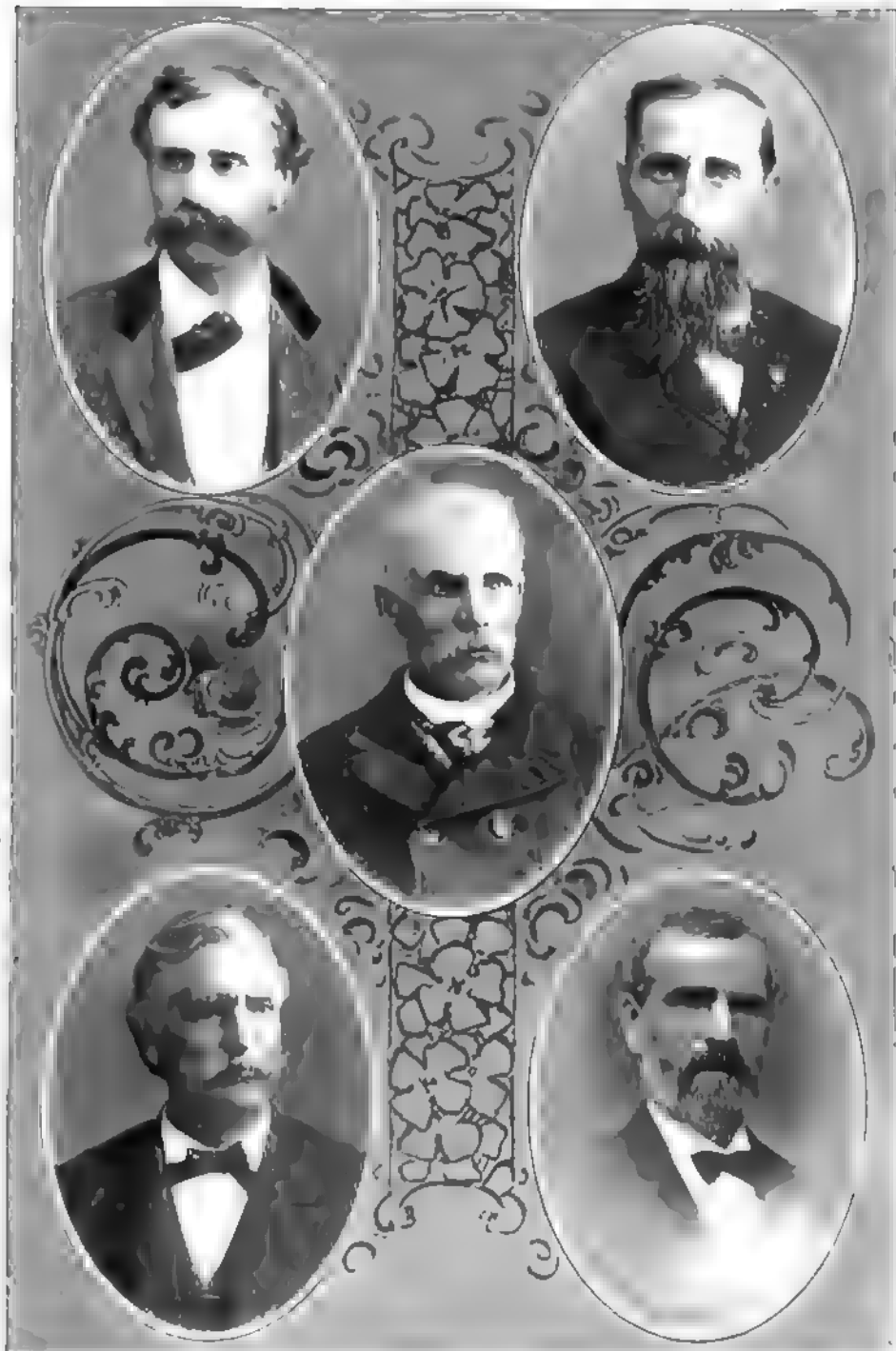
George W. Gile, son of Major Aaron and Persis (Rix) Gile, was born January 25, 1830. His paternal grandfather was John Gile, and his maternal Nathaniel Rix, Jr. His career as a soldier was distinguished. He passed successively through all grades of the service from private to Brigadier-General. At the close of the war he was commissioned First Lieutenant Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry, Captain in February, 1868, and Colonel in December, 1870. He died at Philadelphia in 1896.

Another son of Littleton who rendered long and meritorious service in those trying days was George B. Hibbard, a son of William and Seraphina (Learned) Hibbard. The family was one of note in the history of the town. His father built the brick house east of the Congregational meeting-house, and the blacksmith shop which once stood near it. His grandfather Aaron Hibbard was a Revolutionary soldier, who resided in Bath. His mother was a sister of Mrs. Elisha Hinds, and daughter of Samuel

Learned, one of the most prominent of the early business men of the town. When the war began George B. Hibbard was employed in an iron furnace manufacturing pig iron at Central Furnace, Ohio, not far from the Virginia line. Twice, before formally entering the service, he responded to an alarm, once meeting the enemy at Barbersville, W. Va., where in a brief engagement our troops were victorious, and Mr. Hibbard returned to his home. Soon after he entered the service at the headquarters of Gen. George H. Thomas, at Camp Dick Robinson, Ky., as a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department. He was speedily appointed Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster of Volunteers, and assigned to duty as Depot Quartermaster at Franklin, Tenn., and in 1863 became Division Quartermaster of the Third Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and with it was at the battles of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge; was afterward assigned to duty in charge of fuel and forage at the depot at Nashville; was brevetted Major in 1865 for services rendered during the war. Major-General Thomas says, in reference to his appointment at Nashville: "It being of the greatest importance that the depot for the army established at Nashville should be effectually and economically operated, Major Hibbard was selected for this depot because of his known energy and business capacity, and continued to supervise it until the depot was broken up in 1866, when he was honorably discharged."

In 1871 Major Hibbard entered the employment of the Northern Pacific Railroad as Commissioner of Emigration, and afterward as Land Commissioner, having charge of the lands west of the Rocky Mountains, and in this capacity laid out the city of Tacoma, and sold the first lot in 1874. He continued with the railroad seven years, and then engaged in railroad construction, building nearly a thousand miles of the Cotton Belt line. He was in 1901 connected with the American Palace Car Company at 27 William Street, New York City.

George E. Pingree, a grandson of Ebenezer, the pioneer, enlisted in Lisbon, where he was living with his uncle Osias Savage. He was a member of the first contingent that left this town for the war. Hugh R. Richardson, though not a native son of Littleton, resided here during his youth, and while driving the Littleton and Lancaster stage learned that a recruiting office was to be opened at Lancaster at once, resolved to enlist, and was the first soldier enrolled from Coos County. William Adams Mooré, while a student at Cooper Union, enlisted in Duryea's Zouaves, and Samuel Graves Goodwin in Ellsworth's Zouaves, but both



CAPT. GEORGE E. PINGREE.

CAPT. JOHN T. SIMPSON.

CAPT. THERON A. FARR.

LIEUT. JOHN R. THOMPSON.

LIEUT. EDWARD KILBURN.

OFFICERS, WAR FOR THE UNION.

were discharged therefrom to re-enter the service as commissioned officers in regiments from their native State.

Another son of the town who served with distinction during this war was David Goodall Peabody, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Goodall) Peabody. It will be noted that he was a grandson of Rev. David Goodall, and a brother of Richard Wales Peabody, now of Chicago. Young Peabody was educated in our schools and at the academies at Newbury and St. Johnsbury. He also familiarized himself with the French language by a residence in Canada for that purpose.

In 1849 he joined a company organized in Illinois to make an overland journey to the California gold-fields. This journey was attended with many hardships, and but little profit from the mines.

After his return from the Pacific coast he entered the office of Judge Willard, at Barton, Vt., and completed his studies under the tuition of William Haywood, at Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar at Lawrence, Kan., whither he had gone during the contest which was to determine whether that territory was to be admitted into the Union as a free or a slave State. He was a pioneer in the controversy and an ardent free-states man. After the Territory became a State, he was appointed County Surveyor and County Assessor, which positions he held until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he resigned them to enter the army. Soon after his enlistment he was commissioned a commissary of subsistence with the rank of captain, and assigned to duty with the forces at New Orleans under General Butler. He remained on duty at New Orleans until the close of the war, when he was transferred to duty at City Point, Va., where he remained until his discharge from the service August 24, 1865. Captain Peabody left the army with the reputation of a skilful officer, and was rewarded with the commission of Brevet-Major.

Major Peabody married, in March, 1853, Elizabeth Holmes Adams, of Springfield, Vt. He died at Lawrence, Kan., August 15, 1868.

Major Peabody was a Republican, and was active in the political affairs of his adopted State, and a frequent advocate of the cause of his party on the stump.

John R. Thompson should be numbered among the sons of Littleton who have conferred honor upon their native town, both as soldier and citizen. He was born in May, 1834, on the meadow farm now occupied by Jerome Bean. He was a son of Samuel and Sally (Richardson) Thompson, and a grand-nephew

of Asa Lewis, who built the old Bowman house, and was the first deacon of the Congregational church. When a young man, Mr. Thompson was employed in mercantile pursuits at Lisbon and at St. Johnsbury, Vt. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the Fifteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant on the 30th of the same month. The following January he was promoted to First Lieutenant. The regiment was raised for one year's service, and was noted for the subsequent political career of its colonel and lieutenant-colonel, Redfield Proctor and William W. Grout,—one in the Senate, the other in the House of Representatives of the nation. This regiment belonged to Stannard's Brigade which made the celebrated attack on Pickett's flank in his charge at Gettysburg. It was composed of excellent material, and in its ranks there marched no more faithful soldier than Lieutenant Thompson. He served on the staff of Generals Stoughton and Stannard, and was with a Vermont brigade at Gettysburg. Its term of enlistment having expired, the regiment was mustered out August 5, 1863.

The subsequent years of his life were mostly passed in Washington, where for a time he held a position in one of the governmental departments, and was an assistant clerk of the Senate. He was a Mason of high degree and held several prominent offices in the fraternity. His personal appearance was attractive; he was what is called a handsome man, possessed many accomplishments, and made friends of all with whom he was brought into personal or business relations. He died at Washington.

Cornelius W. Strain, son of Edward Strain, and nephew of Daniel, the ancestor of the family of that name, now resident here, was born in Bethlehem, January 27, 1844. His family removed to this town and remained here a few years, when they went to Manchester. Cornelius's first venture as a soldier was with the First Regiment. When Col. Michael T. Donohoe raised the Tenth Regiment, Mr. Strain was appointed Captain of Company C. During the time he was in the army he did his share toward winning for that regiment its high reputation for fighting qualities. Captain Strain was discharged for disability September 29, 1864. He died in Manchester February 3, 1891.

Another citizen of the town in these years who subsequently became a valiant soldier was Ora O. Kelsea, the Deputy Sheriff of the Know-Nothing period. He was Captain of Company H Eighth Ohio Volunteers and Colonel of an Ohio regiment of militia. He died at Topeka, Kan., July 29, 1871.

There were others "to the manor born" who joined the army

at this period, who served their country long and well, who did not attain the rank of commissioned officers, but who earned the lasting gratitude of their countrymen in a more humble but not less useful station.

We have seen that a large proportion of the men who enlisted from this town in the expectation of entering the First Regiment of three months' men, when they arrived at Concord and found the complement of that regiment filled, re-enlisted in the Second Regiment, the first from this State whose men were called "to serve for three years or during the war."

The Second Regiment, during its formative period, went into camp at Portsmouth, on grounds that had been fitted up for their reception by acting Assistant Adjutant-General Henry O. Kent. The men from Littleton were attached to Company G, Capt. Ephraim Weston, of Hancock. Evarts W. Farr was First Lieutenant, and Sylvester Rogers, of Nashua, Second Lieutenant of this company. The regiment left Portsmouth on its way to Washington on the morning of the 20th of June, under the command of Colonel Marston. At Boston it was received by the "Sons of New Hampshire," and escorted to Music Hall, where a bountiful collation was served. During the dinner hour Governor Berry and staff arrived at the hall, and received a vociferous welcome. After the collation had been disposed of, an address of welcome was delivered by Marshall P. Wilder, President of the Sons of New Hampshire, which was responded to by Colonel Marston. The journey of the regiment was continued and it was received with equal applause in New York, where it arrived on the morning of the 21st. The sons of this State resident in that city presented the regiment with an elegant silk flag. On the 23d it reached Washington, and went into camp on Seventh Street, where it began its actual service in defence of the Union.

The regiment received its baptism of fire at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. Here Henry A. Bowman was wounded in the leg, and amputation of the member was necessary. He was discharged from the service soon after this event. B. F. Palmer, the manufacturer of cork legs, a few days after the battle wired him a gift of the best leg he could make. Mr. Bowman was a son of Willard and Triphena (Abbott) Bowman, and a nephew of Capt. Isaac Abbott. After the war he was employed by the Fairbanks Company at St. Johnsbury. He died January 23, 1892. He was the first soldier, directly representing the town, who was seriously wounded in the great contest.

Lieutenant Farr was promoted to the captaincy of his com-

pany January 1, 1862, and served with distinction. At the battle of Williamsburg his right arm was shattered by a ball while he was in the act of firing his revolver. Recovering the revolver, which had dropped to the ground, he made his way to the regimental hospital, where the arm was amputated. He soon after returned to his New Hampshire home on furlough. Early in September he resigned his commission in the Second to become Major of the Eleventh Regiment.

George E. Pingree was a son of Capt. Joseph Pingree. His mother, Polly Webb Savage, was a daughter of Elder Osias Savage, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was the youngest of a family of eleven children, all of whom were born in Littleton; the Rev. E. M. Pingree, the noted Universalist divine, being the eldest. At the battle of Williamsburg he was severely wounded by a volley from the Fourteenth Louisiana, the ball passing through the right arm below the elbow. This wound was very troublesome and did not entirely heal for several years. Before the expiration of his furlough he was discharged as disabled from the Second, and on the 4th of September was commissioned Captain of Company G of the Eleventh Regiment. While connected with the Second, he wrote a series of letters which were printed in the "People's Journal." These letters were of more than ordinary interest and value, as they gave in clear and graphic language a description of army life and of the country through which the regiment passed in its campaigns. They were also instrumental in disabusing the public mind in this section of the State of the false idea that the contest was to be of brief duration.

A valuable and unique contribution of the town to this regiment was made in the person of George C. Coburn. He had been with the regiment but a short time when he was detailed as the Colonel's orderly, and served in that capacity under the successive colonels of the regiment during most of his term of service with that command. He was voluble of speech, with a tendency to disregard the meaning of words, possessed a ready wit, the courage of a lion, and the friendship of every man in the regiment whose good-will was worth having. He was wounded at Gettysburg, and mustered out at the expiration of his term of enlistment in June, 1864, to re-enlist in the First New Hampshire Cavalry in April, 1865, and after one month's service was mustered out. In 1886 he removed to Lisbon, where he died, June 10, 1891.

Another man of note in the regiment who has survived the hardships and perils of three years' service in the ranks is William W. Weller. Through an error in the record he was returned as ab-

sent without leave, when in fact he was on detached service. After some trouble, owing to the tendency of the War Department to stand by its record, the blot has been removed. No one who knew his services to his country could doubt his patriotism or his courage. He was often detailed for important special service. At the time General Hooker's command was stationed at Point Lookout in the winter of 1861-1862, he acted as mail agent on the government transport plying between that point and Washington, and held other important positions of trust while in the service. The regiment with which these men were connected earned an enviable reputation for long-continued and faithful service and bravery in action as well as for the number of gallant officers it contributed to other regiments that were sent out by our State. In nineteen engagements it had men killed or mortally wounded. Twenty-four of its men perished in Confederate prisons; one hundred and fifty-nine were killed or died of wounds received in battle, and one hundred and seventy-eight died of disease during the term of their enlistment. Where all were brave and devoted soldiers it would be invidious to attempt to particularize, but the men from this town are entitled to share in the honor and glory of the splendid regiment whose fortunes many of them followed until the battle-flags were furled and the banners of peace again floated on the silent air.¹

From the day of the departure of the troops enlisted for the First Regiment there was a gradual subsidence of the war fever for a brief period. Public meetings were held from time to time, and the patriotic impulses of the people stirred to action as the several calls for additional men were issued by President Lincoln. When the Third Regiment left for the seat of war on September 3, it bore on its rolls the names of eight residents of Littleton, one son of the town who was a resident of Manchester, and of three men who on re-enlistment were to be credited to our town. All who went directly from here, with the exception of Cyrus E. Burnham, who was a member of the regimental band, were members of Company H. All were engaged in the affair at

¹ The engagements in which the regiment participated were Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861; siege of Yorktown, Va., April 11 to May 4, 1862; Williamsburg, Va., May 5; skirmish at Fair Oaks, Va., June 23; Oak Grove, Va., June 25; skirmish near Fair Oaks, Va., June 28; Peach Orchard, Va., June 29; Glendale, Va., June 30; Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, August 5; Kettle Run, Va., August 27; Bull Run (2d), August 29; Chantilly, Va., September 1; Fredericksburg, Va., December 14; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; Wapping Heights, Va., July 28; Swift Creek, Va., May 9, 1864; Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 16; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-9; Port Walthall, Va., June 16; Petersburg, Va., August 18 to September 1; Reconnaissance near Williamsburg, Va., October 27; occupation of Richmond, Va.

Secessionville, June 16, 1862, and there Charles E. Harris and Isaac H. Kingsbury were wounded. While the company was stationed at Pinckney Island, S. C., on outpost duty, it was surrounded early on the morning of the 21st of August, 1862, by a rebel detachment, and all but sixteen were killed or captured. Among the men who thus became prisoners were George W. Burnham, Edward Bickford, John Lochling, and John Brady of the Littleton contingent. These men were confined in the Confederate prison at Columbia, S. C., and were paroled early in November, 1862, and soon after rejoined their regiment. The record of these men while in the service was of the best, but in 1864 Brady and Lochling when on furlough failed to return to duty, and after a service of more than three years they had re-enlisted, but their record as soldiers ends with the word "deserted." Brady had been a resident of this place but a short time, and Lochling, it appears, was never a citizen of the town.

George W. Burnham, son of Joseph and Mary K. (Snow) Burnham, was born in Littleton in May, 1841. He enlisted July 22, 1861, and was appointed Corporal and subsequently promoted Sergeant. He was killed in the assault on the "ridge" near Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C., August 26, 1863. His body reposes in the National Cemetery at Beaufort, S. C. On the records his grave is marked 160, section 128. Colonel Lincham closes a reference to him with this tribute: "He was a loyal citizen, a brave soldier, and an honest man."¹

James A. Callahan was a son of Daniel and Mary Callahan, who settled in this town when they, as emigrants, came to this country. James was born in Ireland in 1841, and was educated in the common schools of this town. He enlisted in the Third Regiment, August 20, 1861, and served with credit until the expiration of his term of enlistment, when he was honorably discharged August 23, 1864. Since the war he has been engaged in mercantile and hotel business most of the time. He is now a prosperous citizen of Marshall, Texas.

Lieut. William Davis was of English descent, and born at Gibraltar, Spain, in 1844. He learned the printer's trade on the "Democratic Republican" at Haverhill, and came to Littleton to enter the office of the "People's Journal" as a journeyman printer, where he continued until, in company with William J. Bellows, he purchased that newspaper of Colonel Rowell and acted as its publisher until his enlistment, August 20, 1861. He was assigned to Company H of the Third Regiment. His intelligent and sol-

¹ Address at Camp-fire, Marshal Sanders Post, December 26, 1895.

dierly conduct recommended him to the officers of his company, and he was promoted several times, becoming successively a Corporal, Sergeant, Orderly-Sergeant, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company G in January, 1864. He was severely wounded in the approach to Fort Wagner, in the same engagement in which G. W. Burnham lost his life. He was discharged for disability in September, 1864. He then went to Lexington, Mich., and was employed in the office of the "Jeffersonian." For a brief period he was a resident of Missouri, but returned to Lexington, where he continued to reside until his death, January 31, 1874. Colonel Linchan says that "too much cannot be said of his character as a citizen and a soldier, for he was equal to the best."

Another of these recruits was Isaac H. Kingsbury, a brother of Newell, who enlisted for the First Regiment and failing that in the Third Regiment Vermont Volunteers. Isaac enlisted July 30, 1861; was promoted to Corporal and failing to recover from the wounds received at Seccessionville, was discharged for disability in May, 1863. But mingled patriotism and love of the excitement attending the life of the soldier prompted him again to enter the service, and he enlisted in the First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, in which he became a Sergeant. He was taken prisoner while on Wilson's raid on the Weldon Railroad, and died of disease in Andersonville Prison, November 18, 1864. He was a faithful soldier, always ready for an adventure and willing to discharge every duty.

Cyrus Eastman Burnham was a son of Major Elisha Burnham, of the old militia, and a grandson of Capt. James Dow, a veteran of the War of 1812. He was a musician of some celebrity, and joined the Third Regiment as a member of its band. When, by general orders, the band was mustered out, August 31, 1862, at Hilton Head, S. C., he left the service to enter it again in November following as a private in the Seventeenth Regiment for nine months. With other men of this regiment he was transferred to the Second Regiment in April, 1863, and was mustered out in the ensuing October. He again entered the army as a member of the First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery in August, 1864, and was mustered out at the close of the war, in June, 1865. Colonel Linchan says of him: "As an associate of Comrade Burnham in the same band, I am glad to say that he was one of the most sociable and genial comrades in the regiment . . . and a square, honest, and upright man." He died December 16, 1900.

The first native of Scotland from this town to enter the military

service during the war was John H. Cameron, who enlisted on August 12, 1861, was made a Corporal, served the full term of his enlistment, and then re-enlisted. For some misdemeanor he was reduced to the ranks, but was again appointed Corporal, was promoted to Sergeant, and mustered out with his regiment July 20, 1865. Sergeant Cameron was something of a bird of passage, who could not decide whether he preferred Lisbon, Littleton, or Lancaster as a place of residence, and would live in each at different times for a few years and then move to one of the other towns. During his military service he managed to be credited to Lisbon on his second enlistment.

The Commissary Sergeant of the Third Regiment, George H. Miner, was a son of Salmon G. and Sarah (Wheelock) Miner, was born in this town June 21, 1844. His father was a hatter, with a shop in the store with Francis Hodgman. He was living at Portsmouth when the war broke out, and enlisted with the company from that city that joined the Third Regiment. Colonel Linehan, in the address before referred to, spoke of him as follows: "He was one of the neatest-looking and one of the brightest young men in the regiment, and was but eighteen years of age when he was mustered in. He was appointed Commissary Sergeant of the regiment, and served in that capacity for three years, to the satisfaction of his superior officers, but as well to his comrades of the rank and file. It was my good fortune to be well acquainted with Comrade Miner, and a more agreeable, gentlemanly, or companionable man it has never been my pleasure to meet. He went West after the war and became a prominent business man, being at one time President of the Chicago Board of Trade. He died at Oconto, Wis., October 21, 1889, leaving behind him the reputation of being an honest, upright man, and a progressive, public-spirited citizen."

The same authority says of another member of the Third, a native son of Littleton, Samuel H. Little: "He enlisted on August 21, at the age of twenty-four, and was assigned to Co. A. He was one of the best soldiers of the regiment, serving with it continuously from the time of his enrolment until the 13 of May, 1864, when he was killed in action at Drewry's Bluff, — an engagement that the comrades of the Third New Hampshire who survive have good reason to remember with sorrow on account of the number of men killed and mortally wounded. Where he is buried is unknown. His record is, like that of his comrades named, without reproach."

It is a singular fact that of the twelve men who served in the Third

Regiment to the credit of Littleton but one, Cyrus E. Burnham, returned to make this town his permanent abode. Perhaps the wanderings of the regiment through the Carolinas, Florida, and Virginia, during the years of the storm and stress of war had served to weaken old attachments and to strengthen the natural desire common to young men to "see the world." Then, too, but one of the wanderers, John H. Cameron, had given to fortune hostages in wife and children, and they were therefore free to seek their fortunes wheresoever they would. Those whose career we have been able to trace were valued citizens in the home of their adoption. All but one or two have fought their last battle and left a record for enduring courage to be cherished by the town that sent them forth to suffer and endure that the Union might survive.¹

The Fourth Regiment from this State was forming at the same time with the Third. This town was credited with but one man on its rolls, though four others who marched under its battle-rent flags were natives of Littleton, and the town claims to share with the place of their adoption the honors to which they are justly entitled.

Milo E. Wells enlisted in this regiment from this town August 31, 1861, and on January 19, 1862, was discharged for disability. On the 4th of June following, he again enlisted in the Ninth Regiment, was wounded at Antietam, and discharged in October at Washington. He enlisted for the third time, June 21, 1864, in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was discharged in November, 1865.

Marshall and Melvin F. Hutchins, born in Littleton,² joined this regiment in August, 1861, at Manchester, where they then resided, and were discharged at the expiration of the three years for which they enlisted. Marshall re-enlisted in February, 1865, and in the following June was transferred to Company C of the Second Regiment.

¹ The engagements in which the regiment participated were Port Royal, S. C., November 7, 1861; James Island, S. C., June 8-16, 1862; Secessionville, S. C., June 16; Pinckney Island, S. C., August 21; Pocataligo, S. C., October 22; Morris Island, S. C., July 10, 1863; Fort Wagner, S. C. (first assault), July 11; Fort Wagner, S. C. (second assault), July 18; Siege of Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C., July 10-September 6; Siege of Fort Sumter, S. C., September 7, 1863, to February 29, 1864; Chester Station (or Port Wathall Junction), Va., May 9; Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 13-16; Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 18, June 2; near Petersburg, Va., June 9; Ware Bottom Church, Va., June 16; Deep Bottom, Va., August 16; Siege of Petersburg, Va., August 29 to September 28; New Market Heights, Va., September 29; Near Richmond, Va., October 1; New Market (or near Laurel Hill), Va., October 7; Darbytown Road, Va., October 13, 27; Fort Fisher, N. C., January 16, 1865; Sugar Loaf Battery, N. C., February 11; Wilmington, N. C., February 22, 1865.

² It is claimed that these brothers were born in Whitefield. They are the authority for the statement that Littleton was the place of their birth.

Zebina N. Annis, son of Amasa S. and Mary (Goddard) Annis, was born in Littleton in 1838. At the time of his enlistment he was employed in Manchester, where the Fourth was mustered. He enlisted in Company G, and was soon after appointed Sergeant. At the expiration of his term he re-enlisted in the same regiment and company for three years, was wounded at Cold Harbor, and mustered out August 28, 1865, having served with honor for four years.

Albert Little Fitzgerald, son of Samuel and Anna (Stratton) Fitzgerald, and a brother of Ai, for a long time a manufacturer in this town, was born in Littleton December 28, 1828. He too, like his comrades, was at Manchester at the time of enlistment, though a resident of Sanbornton. He enlisted September 14, 1861, was Corporal and discharged for disability at Morris Island in October, 1863. He contracted a fatal disease while in the service, and died at his home in Sanbornton February 7, 1864.

The record indicates that these men, with a single exception, were faithful soldiers, sharing the fortunes of their regiment with fortitude to the end of their service. The exception is the case of Marshall Hutchins, and this, like many others at that time, was an error that could have been corrected had he taken sufficient interest for that purpose. The muster rolls state that he deserted at Rappahannock, Va., September 8, 1865, several months after the close of the war, and after his regiment (the Second) had been mustered from the service.

The Fourth Regiment was enlisted and mustered into the service September 3, 1861, and became a part of the expedition to Port Royal, S. C., under the command of Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, where it continued to serve until it joined the Army of the James at Bermuda Hundred, Va. It remained with this command until it became a part of the Army of the Potomac under General Meade. Prior to the battle of Cold Harbor it was with General Terry in the successful attack on Fort Fisher January 15, 1865, and was mustered out on the 3d of August of that year at Concord.

In the summer of 1861, when heavy calls for additional volunteers were made by President Lincoln, it was found necessary to make a change in the method of securing recruits. The system at first employed of stationing recruiting agents in important cities and towns had been found inadequate. The men, as a rule, wished to know the officers under whom they were to serve, and it was found expedient to select competent and experienced men who had seen service, and send them into sections of the State where

they were known and respected for probity and courage, with an assurance that they should receive a commission, with rank to be determined by the number of men they were instrumental in securing. Under these conditions William A. Moore aided Colonel Rowell in enlisting several men for the Fifth, and Samuel G. Goodwin a large number for the Sixth Regiment.

The Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry won a name and fame for honor, courage, and valor that will grow brighter with the flight of the passing years, and endure while our country holds its place among the nations.

It was the fortune of a score of the sons of Littleton to serve in this regiment under the leadership of the peerless Cross, and a line of successors who imitated his lofty example. To surpass it was hardly within the range of human endeavor, yet this man, who created this magnificent regiment and led it through a lane of fire from Fair Oaks to Gettysburg; who left his dead nearer the Stonewall at Fredericksburg than any other regiment; who gave it the character, intrepid spirit and power to act as a unit which "placed it at the head of the list of Union infantry regiments suffering the greatest loss in battle during the war,"—this man fell at Gettysburg, leading his brigade, wearing the same straps and bearing the same commission under which he entered the service. He had been mentioned many times in the reports for bravery and skill in action, and his superior officers had again and again urged his promotion,—a promotion earned on many a stricken field in defence of his country, but destined never to be reached, because a governor of this State barred the way and declared that "so profane a man ought not to be entrusted with a larger command."¹

The men in the Fifth from our town were worthy of such a commander and such a regiment. They bore their part bravely and well; some of them entered the service under the first call for troops, and left that service only when their lives were sacrificed or the last shot of the conflict had ceased to echo. The record shows that the following Littleton men served in this regiment, and were credited to the town: William A. Moore, Theron A. Farr, John F. Moulton, Luther M. Chase, Philip Wilkins, Albert H. Quimby, George Wright, George W. Williams, Peter Thebeaux, Alonzo Place, Oliver Vinc, Hugh Carrigan, Steven L. Hicks, Charles Parker, and Norman D. Corser, while Charles J. Farr,

¹ This account of the men of the Fifth Regiment, with slight changes, is from an address delivered by the writer at a Camp-fire held by Marshal Sanders Post G. A. R. on the occasion of the presentation to that Post of a Memorial Record Book by Hon. Harry Bingham, December 20, 1895.

Ezra S. Nurse, Albus R. Fisk, and William Stanley, who were born in our town, marched in its ranks, but were credited to other towns. Henry D. Bishop and Charles S. Pushee, soldiers of the Fifth, became citizens of Littleton after the close of the war.

Hugh Carrigan and John Lickey were substitutes, — the former an Irishman, the latter a native of Canada, — but each was of the same fighting Irish stock. We are apt to think of the substitute as a patriot upon whose name rests an unfading stain. But these substitutes were true men and good soldiers, who shirked no duty, and did their part to sustain the credit of the regiment. Carrigan was mustered in August 9, 1863, and was mustered out at the close of the war, June 28, 1865. Lickey was discharged for disability in 1864, at Point Lookout, Md.

Oliver Vine enlisted in September, 1861. Vine was something of a character, and suffered in consequence of his inability to get on well with his comrades of Company C, who were inclined to make him the butt of their sports. Irritated and discontented, he sought to escape from his unpleasant surroundings by deserting in August, 1863, while the army was following Lee through Maryland after the battle of Gettysburg. That act was not prompted by cowardice, for in a few days he re-enlisted in the Third Maryland Regiment, with which he continued to serve until that regiment was mustered out in September, 1865.

There was one, a son of our soil, who in the hour of trial, and to his everlasting disgrace and the discredit of the town that bore him, deserted, and has since found a home in a foreign land.

Philip Wilkins was a son of Philip C. Wilkins, long intimately connected with the history of the town. He was a young man of high character and fine attainments. The hardships incident to the march which the regiment made to the Maryland peninsula early in November, 1861, exhausted his vital force, and he died at Camp California the following month. He was the first of the sons of Littleton to sacrifice his life in the war.

George W. Williams¹ joined the regiment with the rest of the contingent from this town. His services were not important. He was mustered out in February following his enlistment.

Luther M. Chase, one of the best of soldiers, was born on the "Old Chase place" at North Littleton. He was early promoted to be a Sergeant, and was severely wounded at Fair Oaks, and again in the charge on the Confederate centre at Fredericksburg. He was a slight man, but possessed great endurance, and faced

¹ He was not the man of the same name from this town who served in the Thirtieth Regiment.



PHILIP C. WILKINS.

the enemy with a courage that knew not fear. He met the great enemy that conquers all, June 17, 1891, at Milwaukee, Wis.

George Wright, born in Canada, was a resident of Littleton when the first call to arms was issued. He early enlisted and served with credit until, disabled by disease, he was forced to relinquish the fight. He was discharged from the service in February, 1863.

All members of the original Company C of the Fifth will remember Peter Thebeaux. He was one of the first to join the squad that went from this town. He was not of sufficient stature to pass successfully the requirements of army regulations, but the man who took his measure thought he saw in Peter's diminutive form the making of a soldier and was blind to the figures, so he was passed and was mustered with his companions. The subaltern who thus became responsible for Thebeaux's admission to the army made no mistake, for Peter fought his way through battle-scarred Virginia, with great gallantry, to a soldier's grave. At Cold Harbor he volunteered to leave a place of comparative safety in the lines to go to the rear for water for his companions, and received a mortal wound. Born in France, he gave his life for a land to which he was bound by no ties of kinship, but for a cause that was not circumscribed by national bounds and that appealed to every man who worshipped at the shrine of liberty.

Albert H. Quimby left a prosperous business to enter the service of his country. He did not, as the event proved, possess the physical stamina required for army life, and after a few months' faithful service he returned to his home to continue, under more favorable conditions, the struggle with a disease contracted in the swamps of Virginia, until 1866, when he surrendered to the relentless foe. His wife was a daughter of Capt. James Dow, and he seems to have caught the musical step of the family.

Henry D. Bishop, though credited to Lisbon, may justly be numbered with the men of Littleton who served in the glorious Fifth. He is a lineal descendant of Capt. Nathan Caswell, who erected the first cabin within the limits of this town, and who earned his title as the commander of a company of rangers in the War of the Revolution. Since the close of the struggle Mr. Bishop has been a citizen of our town. As a soldier he displayed the same characteristics that have marked his business career; self-reliant, strong of purpose, he struck sturdy blows for the cause he served. He was wounded at Antietam, but stuck to the regiment until it was mustered from the service in 1865.

Alonzo Place was a member of this regiment from October,

1863, to April, 1864, when he was transferred to the navy. His career as a soldier will be spoken of more at length in another place.

Stephen L. Hicks, though credited to another town, was a member of a family that resided in this town during the war, and was himself a citizen of Littleton both before and after his enlistment. He joined the Fifth as a substitute in August, 1863, when the regiment was recruiting at Concord. We judge from the record that he was a good soldier, as he was promoted to the position of Corporal. He was made prisoner at Farmville, Va., April 7, 1865, and paroled some ten days later. He was discharged in June, and died in California January 27, 1888. It is worthy of note that the three substitutes in the Fifth who were connected with this town were excellent soldiers, one of whom was discharged on account of sickness, the others serving to the close of the war.

Norman D. Corser, a fine soldier, was of Bristol, from which town he entered this regiment before it left Concord in 1861. His only connection with this town was to re-enlist to its credit upon the expiration of his first term of enlistment. He became a Sergeant and was twice wounded, first at Fair Oaks and then at Cold Harbor. He now resides in Colorado.

Charles S. Pushee is another soldier of the Fifth whose war connection with this town is rather slight. He was from Lyme, and came here in the eighties, and was Chief of Police for several years. He had an excellent war record. He was wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., in July, 1864.¹

Of Capt. Theron A. Farr and John F. Moulton much might be said in regard to their long and meritorious service, but they are as modest as brave, and I forbear. One to the manor born; the other a son by adoption, and a citizen for nearly half a century. The truth of history, however, demands that this much should be said. John Frank Moulton was one of the bravest of the brave, ever ready to respond to the call of duty, and in the hour of battle calm as a summer's morning. He bore upon his person marks of the conflict received at Antietam and Petersburg that spoke more eloquently than words can of hairbreadth escapes where messengers of death rode upon the air.²

Theron Allen Farr was among the first to offer his services to his country in the hour of supreme danger. In spite of many discouragements arising from ill-health, which a change of climate

¹ He died in Littleton April 21, 1897.

² He died in this town, August 14, 1898.

and the hardships of the new life brought upon him, with characteristic Farr grit he held on and conquered his early enemy and won an enviable fame as a soldier. He rose through all the grades of the service from private to a captaincy, achieving this not by favor but by hard work and meritorious service. In the last battles of the conflict he led his company with a valor worthy of the regiment in which he served.

When the first note of alarm echoed from the guns trained on Fort Sumter, William Adams Moore was a student at Cooper Union in New York. He was a son of Adams Moore, for many years a leading physician of our town. His mother was a granddaughter of Col. Moses Little, from whom our town derives its name. On both sides he traced his ancestry to Revolutionary stock, — a fact that had no inconsiderable influence in moulding his character. In figure he was of medium height, erect, strong, and sturdy; in bearing, every inch the soldier. His head was large, the forehead both wide and high; the eye large, full, open, dark, and commanding; the features well formed, with the lower face rather heavy, indicative of strength and resolution. His complexion was dark; his hair black and straight as an Indian's, and worn rather long. In general appearance and demeanor he was most attractive. His intellectual qualities were of a high order, his mind robust, and the perceptive faculties both quick and accurate. These were strengthened and cultivated by incessant study.

He was educated in the schools of his town, Thetford Academy, Appleton Academy, and New Ipswich, where he was graduated in 1860, valedictorian of his class. He then took a course at Cooper Union, intending to enter Dartmouth College in 1861. But Fate had reserved for him a higher destiny.

The Fifth New York Regiment, known as Duryea's Zouaves, was the first to respond to the President's call for troops, and in this regiment he enlisted, and was present at the engagement at Great Bethel, June 10, 1861. He thus became the first man from the town to be actually engaged in battle. When the Fifth New Hampshire was authorized, his father secured his discharge from the New York regiment, and he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in Company C, to rank as senior officer of that grade. He was soon promoted to a First Lieutenancy, and held a Captain's commission before he had attained the age of twenty-one years. As a soldier he won the confidence of his superior officers and associates, and retained it to the end, while his men respected him for his soldierly qualities, and loved him for his unfailing kindness and solicitude for their welfare. He had no part in the dis-

sensions, born of conflicting ambitions, which once marked the relations of some of the officers. He was content to discharge every personal and soldierly obligation and leave the results to the future. To him the path of duty was clear, and he trod its shining way unmindful alike of its perils and its glories. Brave, generous, enlightened, no stain marred the beauty of his soul, and when his young life went out on the heights of Fredericksburg no purer spirit entered the portals of heaven. He sleeps in an unknown grave under Virginia skies, but his spirit lives, and will live, to inspire us, and those who shall come after us, to strive to imitate his lofty example, his unselfish and patriotic love of country.

"Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days;
None knew thee but to love thee,
Nor named thee but to praise."

While at the head of his company in the charge of the First Brigade against the Confederates, entrenched behind the stone wall, Captain Moore was wounded in the arm, and started for the rear over a field swept by a storm of shot and shell from the hot throats of thousands of muskets and eighty cannon, and when near the brick house he was instantly killed. The particulars concerning his death were not known to his friends for some months. It was supposed he had been struck in the left side by a solid shot. The members of the regiment who saw his body could not pause to bring it off or even to give it a hasty examination. During the winter it was learned that he was buried on the field where he fell by a detachment from the First Minnesota Regiment. Under date of March 8, 1863, Major Adams, of that regiment, wrote Dr. Moore, giving the facts as follows:—

"On the night of December 14 my regiment was ordered out on the ground where the battle of the day previous had been fought. . . . We moved at once to the position assigned us, which was well advanced upon the battlefield, in the very midst of the stiffened, mangled corpses of the noble slain. . . . When the early dawn of the 15 broke upon us, it revealed hundreds of our dead; and among them an officer lying face downwards, his head towards Fredericksburg, but a few yards in front of the centre of my regiment and just upon the verge of the 'terrace crest' above me. I noticed that his sword, belt, boots, and pantaloons had been removed. The cap was resting on the back of his neck or rather between his shoulders, as though placed there by some friendly hand. The Rebel Sharpshooters being but a short distance in front, and commanding the ground on which the body lay, it was im-

possible to approach it during the day. When evening arrived and darkness rendered it safe to do so, I ordered the Pioneers of my regiment to dig a suitable grave near where the body lay, in which to bury it, but before committing it to the ground . . . to examine the pockets of the coat and vest, and ascertain if any evidence of identification could be found; and also to examine the location and character of the wound that had caused his death. The memorandum book, knife, and letter I sent you by Maj. Cross were all that could be found. The wound was located in the immediate vicinity of the heart, and was made by a rifle ball that passed through the body. If either of his arms were broken, it escaped observation. I am inclined to think they were uninjured."

The memorandum book and other effects brought by Major Cross placed the identification of the body beyond question. The Doctor made every effort to recover the body, but without avail. It rests in hallowed ground, and there awaits the trumpet summons of the resurrection morn. Captain Moore was not only the first son of Littleton to be engaged in battle, but was the first, and only one of equal rank, to fall upon the battlefield.

It was not an uncommon incident during the war for men to be impressed with a premonition of approaching wounds or death. An incident of this kind came to Captain Moore. Soon after Antietam, and while the Second Corps was stationed at Bolivar Heights, the Captain, accompanied by a friend, visited Washington. One night he awakened his companion with the statement that he was suffering severe pain in the arm. An examination disclosed no indication of inflammation or other physical disturbance, yet it was some time before the pain ceased and he found rest in slumber. The next day, while walking up Pennsylvania Avenue engaged in conversation, the pain suddenly returned with great severity, as it did on other occasions after his return to the regiment. While in Washington he was greatly depressed, and stated that the next battle was to be his last, and that he was to be hit in the arm and receive a mortal wound, a prophecy that was to receive a fearful realization. After he rejoined the regiment he recovered to some extent his buoyancy of spirits, but the premonition remained, and he seemed to accept it as the decree of fate from which there was no escape. His last words to Colonel Cross, as the regiment was about to move forward in the charge, were: "Colonel, this is to be my last battle."

There were four sons of the town, Charles J. Farr, Albus R. Fisk, Ezra S. Nurse, and William Stanley, who, when the war began, were residing elsewhere, and each was an original member

of the Fifth. Farr was a son of Ephraim W. and Lovina (Hunter) Farr; he was born in Littleton in 1840. He was mortally wounded at Fair Oaks June 1, 1862, and died there on the 5th of the same month. Albus R. Fisk, born in this town in 1842, was wounded at Chancellorsville May 8, 1863, captured May 30, 1864, paroled November 20, 1864, and discharged at Concord June 8, 1865, for disability. Ezra S. Nurse was wounded at Fair Oaks June 1, 1862, and disabled, for which reason he was discharged on the 13th of the following December. William Stanley was born in 1844, enlisted August 18, 1862, and discharged in Virginia April 19, 1863.

The Fifth Regiment was officered, with few exceptions, by men who had seen service in other organizations. Colonel Cross had served in the regular army of Mexico as an officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Langley in the Second Regiment, and Major Cook in the Massachusetts Militia. Before its first battle it had been thoroughly drilled, not only in the manual of arms and field manœuvres but in siege work. It had been moulded into a machine, an engine of destruction, to be wielded by its commander for the accomplishment of the deadly work destiny held in store for it. It was noted throughout the corps for its reliability and soldierly accomplishments.¹

The Colonel of another regiment from this State, whose courage and patriotism were never doubted, has said that "Cross was proud of the large number of men he had lost in action, but for his part he did not think the record one to boast of. It had always been his care to see how few men his regiment should lose in battle." The statement was a credit to the kindly heart of a valiant soldier. But the object of war is to destroy the enemy, and hard, relentless blows and death must be the price of victory. Colonel Cross was careful of his men, and supplied them with every attainable comfort, restrained them from excesses, guarded their

¹ The Fifth Regiment participated in the following engagements: Rappahannock River, Va., March 28, 1862; Yorktown, Va., April 25 to May 4; Fair Oaks, Va., June 1; Peach Orchard, Va., June 20; Savage Station, Va., June 20; White Oak Swamp (Glendale or Charles City Cross Roads), Va., June 30; Malvern Hill, Va., July 1; Boonsborough, Md., September 15; Antietam, Md., September 17; Snicker's Gap, November 2; Fredericksburg, Va., December 13; Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-5, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., June 2, 3; Cold Harbor, June 2-12, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, Va., June 16 to July 28, July 30 to August 12, August 21 to December 7, December 10, 1864, to April 2, 1865; Jerusalem Plank Road, Va., June 22, 1864; Deep Bottom, Va., July 27, August 16; Reams Station, Va., August 25; Reconnoissance to Hatcher's Run, Va., December 8, 9; Fort Stedman, Va., March 25, 1865; Dinwiddie Court House, Va., March 31; Sailors Creek, Va., April 6; Farmville, April 7.

health, preserved their strength, and esteemed their lives of priceless value. But in the hour of battle he withheld not his hand, and paid with his blood the final sacrifice that the flag, the symbol of unity, might wave over an undivided country.¹

When the Sixth Regiment was raised, Samuel G. Goodwin, of Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves, was at home on a self-issued furlough, and, accepting a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Sixth, did not return to the New York Regiment.² On its muster rolls he stands recorded as absent without leave, equivalent to desertion to this day. Men in those days did not know, or were careless of, the requirements of army regulations, and so long as they were fighting rebels, or raising men to do so, it did not matter to them under what colonel or in what organization their work was accomplished. So it came about that these dread words stand as a menace to the fair fame of Captain Goodwin, and of many others as brave and devoted lovers of their country as he, on some regimental muster roll, because of neglect to comply with the necessary formalities for obtaining a discharge from the old regiment before mustering with the new. Lieutenant Goodwin had arranged with Gen. Samuel P. Adams, whose title was a legacy from the State Militia, to enlist men for the company which he was then recruiting for the Fifth Regiment at Haverhill. In the "People's Journal" of September 20, 1861, appears an advertisement calling for recruits for his company. It was found that the ranks of the Fifth were filled. Capt. James B. Perry, of Hanover, having succeeded in filling a company from this county before General Adams, he joined the Fifth, and the General with his company went into the Sixth. The advertisement was then altered to suit the changed conditions. This advertisement was characteristic of the times. It calls upon men to "Fall into line for the Union" and enlist in the Sixth Regiment, and as an inducement to do so, they were told that the regiment was to be armed with "rifled muskets and sabre bayonets and directed by bugle

¹ He was mortally wounded in the second day's fight at Gettysburg, and died about midnight of that day. He was then the senior colonel of the Army of the Potomac, and for months had commanded the First Brigade of the First Division, Second Army Corps. He had been recommended for promotion by McClellan, Burnside, Sumner, Hancock, Casey, Couch, Richardson, Sedgwick, French, Hooker, Howard, and Caldwell; but lacked the approval of Governor Berry, without which the War Department would not act.

² The Captain gave this explanation of his presence here when he first returned: "At the battle of Bull Run the regiment was ordered to retreat. I have heard no order to the contrary, and have been retreating ever since." The death of Colonel Ellsworth left the regiment without its master spirit, and it went to pieces after Bull Run.

call." As a further inducement, the men were told that they would receive the following financial reward: "ten dollars bounty from the State when mustered in; thirteen dollars per month pay, three dollars for clothing per month and thirty cents per day for rations, and one hundred dollars bounty from the United States at the expiration of his term of service."

In his Centennial Address Capt. George Farr states that twenty-seven men from the town joined this regiment.¹ We have been able to find the names of but twenty-six who are credited to the town, and two of these ought, in fairness, to have been credited to Bethlehem. As the record stands, three of the twenty-six were Littleton born; these were Lieutenant Goodwin, Milo E. Fulford, and Wilbur F. Palmer. Wallace Bean and Nathaniel Bullock were of Bethlehem; Moses P. Bemis of Lisbon; and George P. Brown, Stephen Brooks, Guy W. Hill, Smith Morse, George B. Messer, Stephen L. Hicks, Lyman W. Dodge, George W. Russell, Ephraim Rowe, Jr., and Jason Smith were residents of the town. Another member of the regiment, Alvin A. Lewis, was born here but enlisted from Plymouth, and William W. Burnham was of an old Littleton family which for a brief period resided in Bethlehem, where this son was born. Samuel McGill, James McGuyer, Thomas Nolan, and Charles Taylor joined the regiment, the first two in 1863 and the last two in 1864. McGill is recorded as missing at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, and it is probable that he was killed in that action. McGuyer is supposed to have deserted *en route* to the regiment. Nolan and Taylor served creditably until the close of the war. None of these men were residents of Littleton.

Milo E. Fulford enlisted in the Ninth Regiment, and was transferred to the Sixth June 9, 1865, and mustered out July 17, 1865. He died at home in 1867. Wilbur F. Palmer enlisted in 1861, re-enlisted January 3, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment July 17, 1865. He was promoted to be Corporal and Sergeant. His record is clean. George P. Brown was taken prisoner at the second battle of Bull Run, released in December, 1862, and discharged for disability February 6, 1863. Stephen Brooks was drowned in the Potomac River by the foundering of the steamer "West Point" August 18, 1862. Guy W. Hill, son of Samuel Hill, an old resident of the town, was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, August 29, 1862, and died of his wounds September 16, 1862, at Washington. George B. Messer was killed in the same action. He was a son of Capt. John Messer, of the old militia, who resided in town many years. Lyman W. Dodge died

¹ 1884.

of disease in January, 1862. Jason Smith was discharged for disability in October, 1862, to re-enlist subsequently in the Ninth Regiment. Stephen L. Hicks was discharged before the regiment, and left Concord and joined the Fifth. George W. Russell was wounded May 6, 1864, at the Wilderness, and was mustered out July 17, 1865. Ephraim Rowo, Jr., was wounded at the engagement at Bull Run, August 29, 1862, and discharged for disability in November following. All the men who were residents here were excellent soldiers, who were a credit to the regiment and an honor to the town.

Lieut. Moses P. Bemis was of kin to Capt. Henry Bemis, the pioneer, who kept tavern at North Littleton before the beginning of the last century. His career as a soldier was of the most honorable character. He enlisted in November, 1861; was taken prisoner at the second battle of Bull Run; released with others of the regiment captured at the same time, in December following; was promoted Sergeant in 1863; re-enlisted in January, 1864; was wounded at the mine explosion, Petersburg, and appointed Second Lieutenant, and mustered out with the regiment in July, 1865. Few men in the regiment saw more service than Lieutenant Bemis, and none had a record that surpassed his for good soldiery. His promotions were rewards of merit. They were reached slowly after many months of service, and were not the results of the industrious importunities of friends.

Samuel Graves Goodwin was a son of Samuel and Martha (Nurse) Goodwin, and a grandson of Jonas Nurse, who made the first settlement on Fitch Hill and there opened the first tavern in town on the road between Haverhill and Lancaster. Captain Goodwin was born at the homestead on Mann's Hill, June 2, 1835. He was a man of peculiar physical appearance, under medium height, broad-shouldered and deep-chested, and after he retired from the army weighing upwards of four hundred pounds. His muscles were developed until they were like steel, and the grip of his hand was like that of a vise. His mighty strength was supplemented by a courage that knew not fear; he was in fact a born fighter and, while in civil life never seeking a personal encounter, never shirked one or came off second best from the encounter. While yet under age he went to New York City, where he was employed by the Fitch Brothers, driving an ice cart, and then by the Fairbanks Scale Company on their delivery wagon. He joined the Volunteer Fire Department in that city, and was considered among its most valuable members. He was always ready for an emergency, and his bravery and strength enabled him to

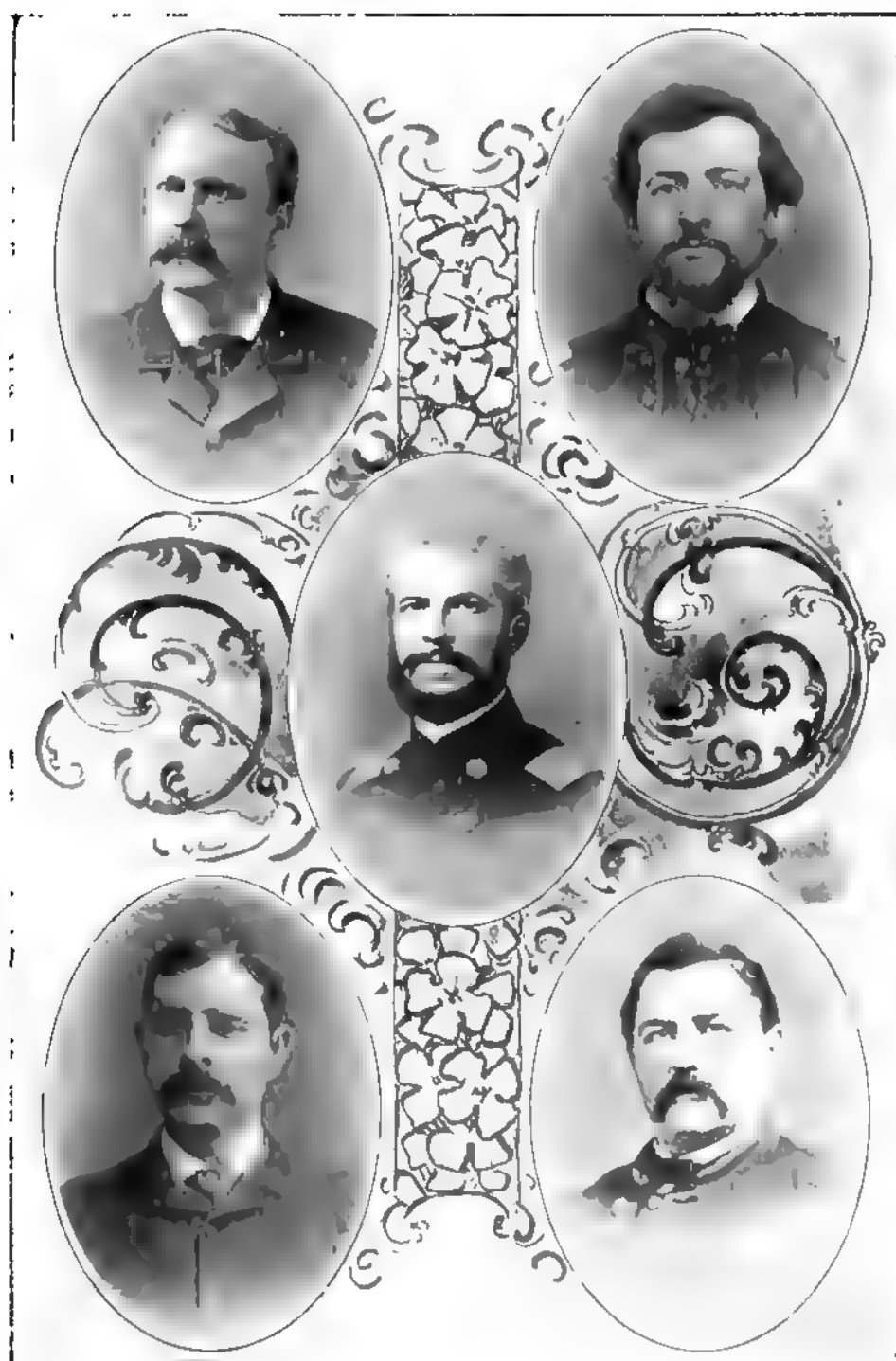
accomplish feats that most men would not have undertaken. Stories of his encounters among the rough frequenters of the slums of the city are still current, but these occurred in quarters where his prowess was unknown, and after one exhibition of its might he was ever after treated with the consideration due the conqueror.

He was among the first to enlist, having joined Company H, Eleventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry (Ellsworth's, or Fire Zouaves) on the 20th of April, 1861, and was present at the affair in which Colonel Ellsworth lost his life, and at the first battle of Bull Run, in which he distinguished himself for fighting qualities, if not for discipline. Early in August, 1861, he returned home. While here he was active in securing men for the service, and barely missed joining the Fifth Regiment, being but a few days too late for that purpose. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant and assigned to Company B in the Sixth Regiment, then going into camp at Keene. The regiment started for the front on the 20th of December, and soon after joined Burnside's expedition for Hatteras Inlet. The regiment subsequently campaigned with the Army of the Potomac in Kentucky, and again with the army under Grant and Meade in the campaign that terminated at Appomattox Court House in the spring of 1865.

In these campaigns Lieutenant Goodwin won the distinction conferred by Napoleon on Marshal Ney, of being "the bravest of the brave." He was wounded May 26, 1864, at North Anna River, and again at Bethesda Church. He was promoted First Lieutenant May 16, 1862, and Captain July 31, 1862. He was mustered out July 17, 1865. He was appointed Major United States Volunteers by brevet for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, to date from April 2, 1865,—a high honor conferred on no other son of Littleton who entered the service from the town.

At the close of the war Major Goodwin returned to Littleton. In 1866 he was appointed mail route agent on the route from Boston to Littleton; but the service was too arduous, and he resigned after having held the position little more than a year. Thereafter he was employed as a hotel clerk at Plymouth and Manchester. During his last years disease had fastened upon his powerful constitution, and he, who had feared no mortal foe, surrendered at the last command, April 24, 1875. "After life's fitful fever" his remains are at rest in Glenwood Cemetery, where repose all that is mortal of several of his comrades.¹

¹ The battles and skirmishes in which this regiment participated were: Camden, N. C., April 9, 1862; Bull Run, Va., August 29-30; Chantilly, Va., September 1;



CAPT. EZRA B. PARKER.

COL. ALPHA B. FARR.

CAPT. MARSHAL SANDERS.

CAPT. HUGH R. RICHARDSON.

MAJ. SAMUEL G. GOODWIN.

OFFICERS, WAR FOR THE UNION.

These regiments quite absorbed the material then at hand out of which soldiers would naturally be drawn, and there was a dearth of recruiting during the winter months. In response to the calls of the President the loyal States had sent forth their sons without stint, and they were being equipped, drilled, and moulded into an instrument of destruction in the camps surrounding Washington.

The Seventh and Eighth regiments, recruited in the last months of 1861, and leaving for the field in January, 1862, contained no men credited to Littleton, though two born in the town were in the ranks of the Seventh. They were George F. Bidwell, then a resident of Goffstown, from whence he entered the service, and Alden Lewis, who, residing in Lancaster, enlisted from that town.

In the autumn of 1863, in order to fill the quota of the town, the Selectmen paid a considerable bounty to several recruits. Of these Joseph Kortowski, a Russian; Thomas Johnson, a Scotchman; Roswell Miller and William Anderson, Yankees, were assigned to the Seventh Regiment. Bidwell was mustered out with a creditable record, July 10, 1865, and Lewis discharged for disability, July 20, 1862, at Fort Jefferson, Florida. Of the others, the Russian was reported missing, August 16, 1864, at Deep Bottom, Va., and it is probable that he lost his life in the engagement at that place, which extended from the 14th to the 18th of the month; the Scotchman's last record is that he was absent sick in July, 1865; Miller was taken prisoner at Olustee, Fla., February 20, 1864, released April 6, 1865, and discharged at Concord, July 8, 1865. Anderson may have been a Yankee; of this there are doubts. He was a substitute, but seems to have been a fair soldier. He was wounded at Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864, and while on furlough in September deserted.

All the men in the Eighth Regiment credited to this town were substitutes, and but one was in any other respect connected with Littleton. These were Dennis H. Morgan, George Welch, and William Weschery, all of whom died of disease while in the service; Peter Alexander, Dennis Lundy, John Wheeler, and Ezra S. Nurse, all, within a few months, marked on the regimental rolls as deserters. Josiah Simms was the only one who served his time

South Mountain, Md., September 14; Antietam, Md., September 17; White Sulphur Springs, Va., November 15; Fredericksburg, Va., December 13; Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., June 14, to July 4, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 10-16; Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 23-26; Bethesda Church, Va., June 2, 3; Cold Harbor, Va., June 4-12; Siege of Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864, to April 3, 1865; Mine explosion, Petersburg, Va. (assault), June 30, 1864; Weldon Railroad, Va., August 20-22; Poplar Springs Church, Va., September 30, October 1; Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27; Petersburg, Va., April 1, 2, 1865.

and was mustered out with the regiment. It should be added that Simms was not a bounty-jumper, but a faithful soldier, discharging every duty that fell to his lot.

In this regiment were three soldiers who have been connected with our history who were citizens of Lisbon at the time of their enlistment. Two, Edwin Neal and John C. Aldrich, were sons of Littleton, and did not live to return. Neal perished of disease at Baton Rouge, La. Aldrich was a son of Mason Aldrich, and a young man of quick irascible temper which, while it did not militate against his fighting qualities, kept him in trouble much of the time. He had followed the fortunes of the regiment for more than three years, endured the hardships of the soldier's life, and escaped the dangers of battle to be shot down in an altercation with a citizen at Natchez, Miss., in March, 1865.

Benjamin Franklin Wells, then of Lisbon, but for more than twenty-five years since a respected citizen of Littleton, was appointed First Lieutenant in the Eighth Regiment December 20, 1861, was promoted Captain September 30, 1862, and wounded at Labadieville, La., October 27, 1862, and resigned in the following December. He re-entered the army as First Lieutenant in the First Company, First Regiment Heavy Artillery in June, 1863, and soon after became Captain of the First Company in that regiment. He was mustered out with the regiment in September, 1865.

Thus passed the first year of the war. All the energies of the people had been devoted to putting troops in the field. The quota of the town had been filled, and in the accomplishment of this work she had sent forth the flower of her youth; nor had men in whose veins coursed the sluggish blood of age failed to feel the quickening thrill of the distant combat and hasten to the scene of action in the hour of need. The quota of the State was not quite filled, and in the spring of 1862 the Ninth Regiment was raised to supply the deficiency.

Of the men who, from first to last, were mustered in this regiment, twenty-six were credited to this town, and one other, Joseph Bradford, who went from Salem, was Littleton born, as were three others, Alvan Griggs, Milo Fulford, and Milo E. Wells. These men were undoubtedly actuated by patriotic motives in entering the army; but the truth of history compels us to accept the conclusion that the others were persuaded to do so by the bounty paid by the town at the time they enlisted, in December, 1863. Some of these men were excellent soldiers, and deserve well of the town they represented and the country for which they

fought. Belonging to this class were John Dehome, who was mortally wounded at the mine explosion before Petersburg July 30, 1864, and died on August 8 following. Frank R. Goodwin, William Johnson, 2d, and Jason Smith died of disease while in the service; Peter Buchier, Leroy Shamony, and Milo E. Wells, who was wounded at Antietam, were discharged for disability, and Richard Duval and Joahquin Limo, both of whom were wounded in battle; Peter Kerwin and Michael Riley, who suffered in rebel prisons, Bryan Dwyer, Francis Papaineau, Benjamin Triggs, Milo E. Fulvord, and Alvan Griggs were mustered out at the close of the war. The others, ten in number, deserted,—some while *en route* to regiment, the others at the first opportunity. It is not supposed any of these men enlisted under their correct names; they belonged to a class, numerous at the time, known as bounty-jumpers. Enlisting for one bounty, they deserted to re-enlist for another, and so on until they were detected, when the game was up. One of these men deserted to the enemy and enlisted at Florence, S. C., in the Foreign Legion of the Confederate States Army. Who they were and what their fate may have been, no record tells. Perhaps they are still wanderers on earth, searching for their baptismal names.¹

No men from the town enlisted in the Tenth, Eleventh, or Twelfth regiments. Capt. Evarts W. Farr was commissioned Major, and Lieut. George E. Pingree Captain in the Eleventh. The story of their services in that regiment will be told elsewhere.

In the summer of 1862 George Farr assumed the task of enlisting a company in town for the Thirteenth Regiment, and was successful in his efforts. Forty-seven of the men in this company were credited to Littleton, while six others were sons of the town by birth, but at the time of enlistment resident in other towns. These men, without exception, were good citizens, closely identified with the town, and some of the number were engaged in a prosperous business or bound to happy homes with ties that were hard to sever. But the perilous state of affairs in the country and the

¹ The engagements in which the regiment participated were: South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 17; White Sulphur Springs, Va., November 15; Frederickburg, Va., December 18; Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., June 14, 1862, to July, 1865; Jackson, Miss., July 10-16; Wilderness, Va., May 6, 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 10-18; North Anna River, Va., May 21-28; Totopotomoy, Va., May 31, June 1; Bethesda Church, June 2, 8; Cold Harbor, Va., June 5-12; Siege of Petersburg, Va., July 16, 1864, to April 3, 1865; Petersburg, Va. (assault at the Shand House), July 17; Mine explosion, Petersburg, Va. (assault), July 30; Weldon Railroad, Va., August 20, 21; Poplar Springs Church, Va., September 30, October 1; Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27; Petersburg, Va., April 1, 2, 1865.

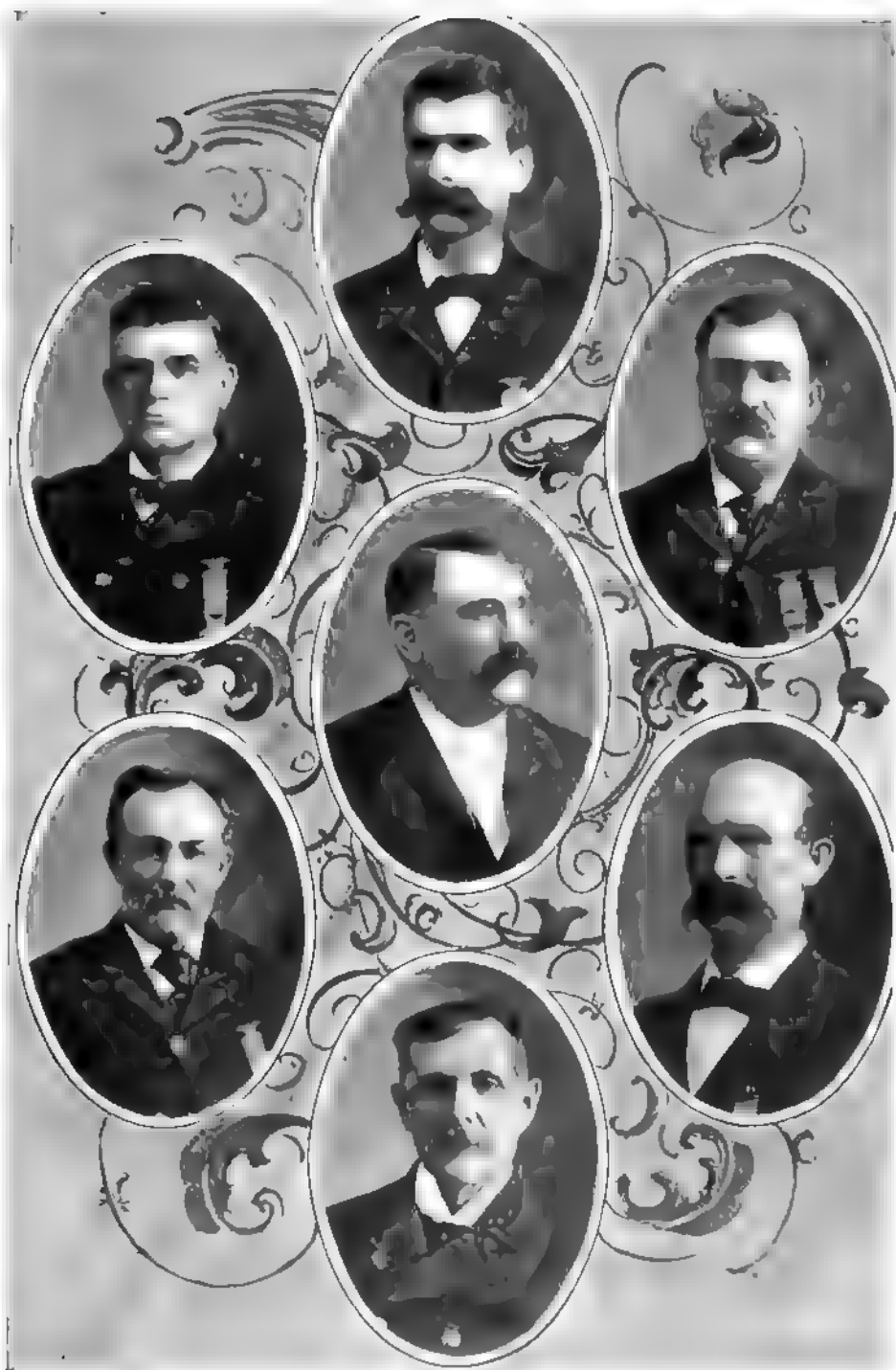
call of the President of July 2 of that year summoned them to the field, and they abandoned home and shop, mill and farm, to obey the demands of patriotic duty. When the regiment left the State for the front, the officers of this company were Capt. George Farr, First Lieutenant Edward Kilburn, and Second Lieutenant Marshal Sanders. It was the only company that left the State with a full complement of commissioned officers who were citizens of the town.

The regiment joined the Ninth Army Corps, and was engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, where it behaved with the gallantry of veterans. Of the men in its ranks from this town Jonathan Place and Lovren S. Gilman were the only ones to sacrifice their lives on the field of battle. Both fell in the sanguinary action of June 1, 1864, at Cold Harbor. Elanson Farr Closson was mortally wounded in the engagement on the 3d of May at Providence Church Road, and died on the 11th of the month.

While in the field the company lost six men from the town by death from disease. These were Norman Town, Andrew M. Wallace, David B. Moffett, Anthony Nutting, George W. Nurse, and James M. Streeter.

Eleven of our men were wounded. Capt. George Farr at Cold Harbor was hit in the shoulder by a rifle ball. The historian of the regiment says: he "spins around several times when the bullet strikes him, hitting Lieutenant Thompson as he does so; but soon steadying himself, he asks Lieutenant Thompson to take command of Company D . . . and disappears in the rear."¹ Captain Farr's wound was severe, and after he retired from the service, at the close of the war, he underwent several operations before he obtained final relief from the effects of that bullet. Capt. Marshal Sanders was wounded, September 29, 1864, at the capture of Fort Harrison. Soon after enlistment he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, made First Lieutenant in 1863, and Captain in July, 1864. Before entering the service Captain Sanders was a millwright, and for a few years a partner, of Philip H. Paddleford at South Littleton. He was a faithful soldier and popular with his men. He was mustered out June 21, 1865, and died April 4, 1866. When the Grand Army Post was established in town, the men who were in his company constituted a large proportion of the organization, and honored his memory by bestowing his name upon it. Lieut. Augustine C. Gaskill was born in Charlestown, Vt., but had been a resident of this town for some years prior to his entering the army. For soldierly conduct he

¹ History of the Thirteenth N. H. Volunteers, p. 343.



ELLERY H. CURRIER.
2d and 12th N. H. Inf.

H. B. BURNHAM.
13th N. H. Inf.

CHESTER SIMPSON.
13th N. H. Inf.
THOS. M. FLETCHER.
39th Mass. Inf.

S. L. SIMONDS.
8th Vt. Inf.

WARREN W. LOVEJOY.
1st N. E. and 1st N. H. Cav.

GEO. W. CLEASBY.
13th N. H. Inf.

PAST COMMANDERS, MARSHAL SANDERS POST.

won his promotion through the grades of the service from that of a private to Second Lieutenant. The last promotion came too late to enable him to be mustered under his commission. He was wounded in the slaughter at Cold Harbor, July 1, 1864, but was soon in the ranks again to win another promotion. He was mustered out with the regiment in June, 1865.

The Littleton men in the ranks of Company D who were wounded in action numbered eight. Of these John E. Prescott was twice notified that death was very near, once at Proctor's and Kingsland's creeks, and again at Fort Harrison on the 30th of September, 1864. Jesse W. Place, a brother of Jonathan, who lost his life at Cold Harbor fifteen days before, sacrificed an arm in the successful assault on Battery Five near Petersburg, where a dozen officers and men of the Thirteenth captured the battery with two hundred prisoners. Elmer C. Moulton and Charles R. Coburn were comrades of Captain Sanders and John E. Prescott in the capture of Fort Harrison, and both were severely wounded in that action. Marcus A. Taylor and James J. Young were among the wounded at Fredericksburg in the first engagement in which the regiment participated. Albert Carpenter was wounded at Cold Harbor, and Austin Gilman at Drewry's Bluff on the 14th of May, 1864.

Zadock B. Remick, David G. Hatch, Robert L. Merrill, Levi W. Sanborn, Thomas E. Russell, Alba B. Carter, William W. Scott, and Calvin P. Crouch were discharged on account of being disabled, and returned before the term of their enlistment had expired.

The men who passed through the conflict practically unscathed and were mustered out with the regiment at Concord on June 21, 1865, were: Francis W. Fitzgerald, Charles H. Applebee, Stephen Webster Atwood, Edwin Bowman, Josiah Brown, Henry B. Burnham, Nathan Burns, George W. Cleasby, Daniel M. Clough, Corporal Samuel J. Clough, Horace Palmer, Francis W. Sanborn, John W. Palmer, Corporal Charles H. Russell, Sergeant Chester Simpson, Riley S. Simpson, Silas Wheeler, Theodore F. Wooster, and George W. Williams.

Lieut. Edward Kilburn resigned from the service on account of ill-health soon after the battle of Fredericksburg, and Benjamin W. Kilburn was discharged February 19, 1863, a substitute having been furnished without his knowledge.

There were several sons of the town who, owing to a residence elsewhere, were credited to the town from which they were enlisted. These were: James W. Eaton, of Antrim, George O. W.

Hatch and Charles Burt, Jr., of Bethlehem, Jonathan M. Rix, of Dalton, and Charles A. Austin, of Monroe.

Cyrus R. Blodgett, then of Stratford, and Isaac F. Dodge, of Lyman, have for a long period since the close of the war been residents of Littleton. Captain Blodgett was discharged from the regiment to accept a commission in a regiment of colored troops in which he finally attained the rank of Captain.

It is probable that fewer men in the rank and file of Company D received commissions as a reward for meritorious and often heroic services; than did those of any other company in the regiment. The wound Captain Farr received at Cold Harbor incapacitated him for further duty with the regiment, but he continued on detached service until the close of the war. This effectually barred the way to the highest company promotion, and it was henceforth commanded by a First Lieutenant.

After the close of the battle of Fredericksburg, when it was found that Lorenzo Phillips was among the missing, Mr. Kilburn and his comrade Batchellor, under cover of the darkness of night, explored the scene of the day's action in front of their company, and found their missing comrade with a mortal bayonet wound in the abdomen, and succeeded in bringing him from the field.

We believe the foregoing names comprise those of all the men in the Thirteenth Regiment who earned a right to be mentioned in these pages as citizens of the town.¹

The record of the town in connection with the Fourteenth Regiment is not brilliant. We furnished but one man for that organization, who, at the time of his enlistment, gave the name of John Stevens, and Scotland as his native country, and both were apocryphal. Stevens enlisted August 2, 1864, and was in the service just twenty-one days, when he deserted. This blot on our escutcheon was more than atoned for by the services of two excellent soldiers who served in this regiment from other towns, one of whom, Frank T. Moffett, was a son of Littleton by birth;

¹ The Thirteenth Regiment left the State for the scene of action in October, 1862 and was engaged in the following actions: Frederickburg, Va., December 11-16, 1862; Getty's Night Assault, December 13, 1862; Siege of Suffolk, April 10 to May 4, 1863; Providence Church Road, May 3; Fort Walthall, May 6 and 7, 1864; Swift Creek, May 9 and 10; Proctor's and Kingeland's creeks, May 12 and 13; Drewry's Bluff, May 14-16; Bermuda Hundred, May 16-17, August 27 to September 28; Cold Harbor, June 1-12; Battery Five, Petersburg, June 16; Siege of Petersburg, June 15 to August 27; Mine explosion, July 30; Capture of Fort Harrison, September 29; Defence of Fort Harrison, September 30; Fair Oaks, October 27; and the occupation of Richmond, April 8, 1865. The regiment furnished the first troops, and its colors were the first to enter the city. (Register of N. H. Soldiers and Sailors, Ayling, p. 665.)

the other, Benjamin F. Elliott, by adoption; both, when the war closed, passed their lives here, and here they are buried. Frank T. Moffett while in the army was for a long time connected with the hospital service, and there developed the bent which determined his life work. Elliott enlisted January 4, 1864, was wounded and captured at the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, and passed nearly eight months in rebel prisons. He was paroled June 8, 1865, and mustered from the service July 8, 1865.¹

The Fifteenth was a nine months' regiment, enlisted in the summer and autumn of 1862. Six men from Littleton entered its ranks, four of whom appeared on the regimental rolls to the credit of the town; these were Lewis O. and George W. Place, Ransom S. Day, and Austin Morse. Charles S. Hazeltine and Alonzo Place were credited to the town of Bath. The Places, Lewis O. and his sons, were connected with the town nearly all their lives. Day was born in Dalton, but was a resident of the town when enlisted. Austin Morse, a son of Samuel Taylor Morse, was the only one of the six who did not serve out the term of enlistment, he was discharged for disability at Carrollton, La., March 27, 1863. He now resides in Arizona. Charles S. Hazeltine was a nephew of Enoch Hazeltine, the old-time abolitionist.

This regiment was raised for special duty and was in but one engagement, that of the siege of Port Hudson, La., from May 27 to July 9, 1863.

Cyrus E. Burnham and Henry H. Lovejoy enlisted in the Seventeenth Regiment November 12, 1862, were transferred to the Second Regiment, April 16, 1863, and mustered out October 9, 1863.

This regiment was raised as a Third Congressional District Regiment at the same time that the Fifteenth, representing the First District, and the Sixteenth the Second District, were being formed. Henry O. Kent was commissioned Colonel of the Seventeenth, but never took the field, owing to the fact that the exigencies of the service required the State to forward men to the front without delay, and the Seventeenth when nearly filled was stripped of its men to furnish those that were weaker in numbers but its elders by seniority. When those regiments were filled and equipped, the surplus men were transferred to the Second Regiment, and saw some hard fighting before they were discharged.

¹ The Fourteenth was engaged in the following battles: Deep Bottom, July 27-28; Winchester, August 17; Hallsboro, August 20; Berryville, September 8; Lock's Ford, September 13; Opequan, September 19; Fisher's Hill, September 22; Tom's Brook, October 9; Reconnoissance to Strasburg and Cedar Creek. All in Virginia, and all in 1864. (Record of N. H. Soldiers and Sailors, Ayling, p. 696.)

The record does not indicate that any men of Littleton birth or residence became members of the Eighteenth, the last infantry regiment raised by the State for the Civil War.

In the closing months of 1861 the State raised a battalion (four companies) of cavalry which became Companies I, K, L, and M of the First Regiment New England Cavalry, the other eight companies being raised by the State of Rhode Island. The regiment, as its name implies, was the first cavalry regiment sent out from New England. When the battalion was recruited, eight men enlisted from this town. They were, Ezra B. Parker, Thomas W. Harrington, Andrew Jackson, Levi Ward Cobleigh, Hugh J. Richardson,¹ in December, 1861, and Warren W. Lovejoy, January 1, Charles W. Lovejoy and Leonard Taylor, January 2, 1862, and George W. Corey, who enlisted in March, 1862.

In the spring and early summer of 1864 the State undertook successfully to set a full regiment of cavalry in the field. It did this by making the companies in the First New England a nucleus. These companies were permanently detached from their old regiment and were joined by eight additional companies, and the organization was completed July 20, 1864, and was known as the First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry. In the new companies were Henry A. Clough, Cyrus Harris, John B. McIntire, and Isaac H. Kingsbury, — all Littleton men, but Kingsbury was credited to Cornish. Besides these was one, George Stevens, who enlisted August 17, and deserted in less than two weeks. He was never a resident of the town.

Ezra B. Parker, son of Ezra and Hannah (Burleigh) Parker, was born in Littleton August 25, 1838. He fitted for college at St. Johnsbury Academy, and entered Dartmouth in September, 1856, and was graduated in 1860. He soon became a student in the office of Woods & Bingham at Bath, and there pursued the study of law until his enlistment in the army, December 6, 1861. He was mustered into the service as Orderly Sergeant of Troop L, First New England Cavalry. Faithful and intelligent, his promotion was assured, and he was commissioned Second Lieutenant August 4, 1862, appointed Adjutant of the regiment in December following, and Captain of Troop D March 31, 1864. This battalion saw hard service during the campaigns in Virginia in 1862 and 1863. Adjutant Parker was with his regiment in the unfortunate affair at Middleburg on June 18, 1863, when with not more than four hundred men, and surrounded by twenty times its numbers, the regiment cut its way through the ranks of the enemy, with a loss of half its numbers in killed, wounded, or captured. Lieuten-

¹ Father of Capt. Hugh R. of the Second Regiment.

ant Parker was among those who fell into the hands of the Confederates, and passed the subsequent nine months in Libby Prison. He was released in May, 1864, and soon after rejoined his regiment. When the battalion became a part of the First New Hampshire Cavalry, he continued to act as Adjutant until assigned to Troop D, as Captain. He was mustered out with the regiment July 15, 1865.

Captain Parker was an ideal cavalryman; alert, clear-eyed, strong, and enduring he brought to the work all its physical requirements, while his mental equipment, enthusiasm, patriotic devotion, and undaunted courage combined to render him the equal of any soldier who went out from our town.

At the close of the contest he did not resume his legal studies, but engaged in business, and has since been connected with some of the most prominent wholesale clothing-houses of Boston. Like his progenitors, he has had no ambition to mix in public affairs beyond the discharge of the duties demanded by good citizenship.

When we consider the number of times these men met the enemy in combat,¹ it is somewhat remarkable that their record of fatalities is so small. Not one was killed in action; but one was seriously wounded; two died of disease, one of these in a Confederate prison; two were discharged disabled, two on account of wounds; eight were captured by the confederates. Five of the original recruits re-enlisted at the expiration of their term of service, and seven were mustered out at the close of the war.

The individual record of these men is as follows: Warren W. Lovejoy lost an arm, near Rapidan Station, September 14, 1863, and was discharged on that account February 2, 1864. Isaac H. Kingsbury was taken prisoner in Wilson's raid along the Weldon Railroad, and died in Andersonville Prison November 13, 1864. An excellent soldier, he had but recently been promoted Sergeant, when he was captured. Cyrus Harris, a recruit of 1864, became Corporal, was twice wounded, once at Nottoway Court House, June 23, 1864, and again, June 29, at Ream's Station. He died of disease at Petersburg, Va., July 22, 1864. Those taken prisoners other than those mentioned were: Charles W. Lovejoy, twice, — first, at Mountville, October 31, 1862, and second, at the affair at Middleburg, 1863. He was soon paroled on each of these occasions. He was appointed Corporal, and discharged at the

¹ The battalion and its successor, First New Hampshire Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, were engaged in forty-three skirmishes and battles, beginning at Port Royal, Va., May 30, 1862, and ending at North Fork, Va., March 6 and 7, 1865.

expiration of his term of enlistment. Sergeants Leonard Taylor and Thomas W. Harrington were captured by Confederates at Mountville, and soon paroled. Both re-enlisted, and were mustered out with the regiment July 15, 1865. Levi Ward Cobleigh and George W. Corey were made prisoners at the battle at Middleburg in June, 1863; both were paroled, and re-enlisted, and were mustered out with the regiment. Andrew Jackson was sick in the hospital at Falls Church, from whence he was removed to Providence, R. I., and discharged on account of disability September 28, 1862. Henry A. Clough, John B. McIntire, recruits of 1864, were mustered out with the regiment. Hugh J. Richardson, a citizen of this town, like his son Hugh R., was credited to another municipality, and discharged May 10, 1865. Thus all the men credited to Littleton are accounted for, except George Stevens, and he never was a Littleton man. He was a bounty-jumper from parts unknown, who cheated this town out of a handsome bounty by enlisting August 17, 1864, and the country of his services, such as they might have been, by deserting twelve days after his enlistment.

On September 20, 1864, the Governor of the State was authorized to raise a full regiment of twelve companies of heavy artillery. When mustered into the service of the United States, it was known as the First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery. The regiment was mustered in at Concord in September, 1864. Companies A and B had been organized in the summer of 1863, and stationed at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth harbor. Company M was the Light Battery that went from Manchester in 1861. The men in this regiment were enlisted for one year's service.

This town had been combed again and again for men to fill its quota under the several calls by the President, and prior to that of July 18, 1864, its books were balanced on this account. At one time the indications were that we should be compelled to resort to another draft; but under the combined influences of a short term of enlistment, an assurance that the men were required only for garrison duty within the fortifications of Washington, thirty-two men became members of Company I in this regiment. These were Alden Quimby, Chauncey H. Greene, Albert H. Bowman, James M. Cummings, George F. Buchanan, Asa A. Wells, William Harriman, John W. Gilbert, Ellery H. Carter, Cyrus E. Burnham, Alfred Bowman, John Barron, Eli Boprey, Charles Closson, Rinaldo Dodge, John Smith Davis, Joshua W. Dudley, George W. Hadlock, Sidney Jordan, Edward H. Johnson, James

W. Merrill, George W. Place, Myron Page, Zadock B. Reinick, Hugh J. Richardson, Frank Reaume, Gilman D. Shute, Horace Shute, True M. Stevens, Daniel Sherry, Franklin B. Towne, and Franklin B. Williams. It will be noted that a number of these men were veterans of other regiments whose former term of enlistment had expired, or who had been discharged on account of disability.

Of these men Alden Quimby was many years Railway Station Agent. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant September 8, 1864, and resigned on account of ill health in December. Chauncey H. Greene succeeded Lieutenant Quimby as Second Lieutenant of Company I, December 26, 1864. He was recently one of the Selectmen of the town. Albert H. Bowman and James M. Cummings were Sergeants. The only one who did not return from this service was Corporal John W. Gilbert. He was born in Canada of American parents. He died at Fort Reno, near Washington, of disease, in January, 1865. The only ones to be discharged before the expiration of their term were Asa A. Wells, on surgeon's certificate of disability, Alfred Bowman, on account of disability, in April, 1865, Rinaldo Dodge and Frank Reaume, both for disability. Eli Boprey was the only one in the squad who failed to discharge a soldier's duty; he deserted at Concord before the regiment left for the front. The others did garrison duty in the defences of Washington during their entire term, and were mustered out at Washington June 15, 1865.

Two men from the town were in Company G, U. S. Sharpshooters,—Charles L. Dudley and Davis B. Sargent. The former served his term, then re-enlisted; and when the company was discharged he was transferred to the Fifth Regiment and with that regiment was mustered from the army.

Eight men at various times during the war served in the navy. Those who were residents of the town were transferred from the army; the others, four in number, were substitutes or bounty men who never had any other connection with the town than to count on its quota.

Charles S. Norton, Nelson S. Cooley, and Frank Hunt were well-known naval volunteers who represented other towns, but lived here during the last years of their lives.

The town furnished two hundred and sixteen men for the army who were placed to her credit; of these thirty were killed in action or died of wounds. At least twelve of her sons credited to other States fell in the great struggle, and more than thirty-six of her children are known to have entered the service from other States,

and one hundred and nine men not of the town, but who were sometime residents before or since the war, had their names blazoned on the muster rolls of the army during the contest.

With hardly an exception the men who came from the army to reside in the town have added something more than numbers to its citizenship: intelligent, sturdy, law-abiding, thrifty men whose patriotism had been deepened and broadened by years of hardship and suffering in a war for the maintenance of the integrity of the Union, they were at home wherever the flag floated in the breeze, and quickly became a part of our municipal life. Three of these men had earned promotion in the army by a display of soldierly qualities of a high order. Andrew Jackson Sherman, born in Lisbon, was a resident of Bethlehem when he enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment, but for twenty years after the close of the war resided here. When mustered in, he was appointed First Sergeant. He won his straps on the field of Fredericksburg, where he was wounded, and promoted to be First Lieutenant October 28, 1864. Lieutenant Sherman was a strict disciplinarian; always swift to obey, he required of his men the same implicit obedience. He never asked a service he would not willingly grant, — a fact his comrades recognized, — and they followed him with alacrity. The men respected him for his soldierly virtues, good fellowship, and the democratic manners which he had not cast off with his private's uniform, but has continued to this day. His courage was of the same general character as that of Captain Goodwin. On the battlefield he was seemingly as unconcerned in regard to personal danger as when on dress parade, enthusiasm fired his eye and nerved and quickened his action; to get at the enemy quickly and effectively was the object of all his mind and energies. As modest as brave, he is reluctant to speak of the part he played in his regiment, but is generous in praise of the noble deeds of his companions in arms.

It was a crowning distinction to his services, that, by reason of the seniority of his company, he commanded the first company of the first Federal regiment that entered Richmond as an organized body.

Another whose career as a soldier follows closely in some respects that of Lieutenant Sherman, is John Tenney Simpson. He was a member of the First Regiment, Maine, sent to the war. He enlisted in April, 1861, at Portland. Like Lieutenant Sherman, he was the first Orderly of his company, was made Second Lieutenant in October of the same year, and honorably discharged for disability incurred in the service in September, 1862. A

brave soldier, Lieutenant Simpson has been a good citizen, and repeatedly honored by his townsmen by an election to important town offices.

William Hoit Stevens, who came to Littleton, in 1868, as the agent of the Woollen Factory then controlled by Jordan, Marsh & Co. of Boston, was a Green Mountain Boy, who had inherited the patriotic and soldierly qualities of that famous race and was true to their promptings. He enlisted in June, 1862, in Troop B, Seventh Squadron Rhode Island Cavalry, known as the Dartmouth Cavalry, as the company was made up largely of students from that college. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant upon joining the squadron, and mustered out early in October, 1862, the squadron having enlisted for three months only. He was then made Captain of Company C, Second Rhode Island Cavalry. While leading his company at the battle of Port Hudson, La., March 14, 1863, he was severely wounded and taken prisoner. As soon as his wounds had sufficiently healed to enable him to make the journey to Richmond, he became an inmate of Libby Prison. He was exchanged July, 1863, and honorably discharged from the service, on account of wounds, August 14, 1863. While a resident of this town, Captain Stevens was interested in its social, business, and political welfare. His activities, however, were never selfish, but were freely given for the advancement of every good work. His party, then in a minority, frequently availed itself of his popularity to strengthen its ticket by making him a candidate for representative to the General Court. He was eminently a just man; a foe to envy, malice, and all uncharitableness; a friend to the unfortunate and to all who endeavored to aid their fellowmen or elevate the standard of citizenship. A brave soldier, an accomplished gentleman, who won and, what is better, deserved the friendship of every citizen of Littleton. While yet in the prime of manhood with the promise of the bright afternoon and mellow twilight of life before him, his horizon was obscured by the cloud of an incurable disease, and promise and hope slowly faded into night. He passed away at his home, in Windsor, Vt., March 12, 1891.

Others, who were sometime residents since the close of those days of strife, were John J. Ladd and Franklin J. Burnham, who were principals of the High School, the first for three years, the last for one year. Mr. Ladd was Paymaster of Volunteers with the rank of major for a little more than a year. Mr. Burnham enlisted in July, 1862, and was mustered out in February, 1865. He entered the service as a private and left it as a First Lieu-

tenant. George W. Ferguson enlisted from Monroe in the Thirteenth Regiment, was Commissary Sergeant for a few months, when he was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy and was mustered out as First Lieutenant. After the close of the war, he resided at West Littleton until his death, which occurred March 6, 1869. He was an excellent soldier and much respected in civil life. Lieut. George W. Hall of the Twenty-fourth Maine was another good soldier who made this town his home for a time after the war.

The scope of this work will not permit even brief reference here to all who pledged their lives for the honor and perpetuity of their country who were at some time connected with our town. But the friendship of youth and early manhood compels a tribute to the memory of one who, born within the borders of a neighboring town, was in many ways a Littleton man. This was his post-office address, here he received his last school instruction, and here he attended church. Charles William Batchellor, born in Bethlehem in October, 1838, enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment in August, 1862, was mustered in as Corporal and made a Sergeant of his Company soon after. He was wounded in the action at Providence Church Road, May 3, 1863, and in the engagement at Proctor's and Kingsland's Creeks, May 13, 1864, he fell stricken with a mortal wound. He was conveyed to the hospital at Point Lookout, Md., where he lingered until the second day of July, when life ebbed away. His last days were solaced by the presence of his mother and the care and skill of his brother-in-law, Dr. Ralph Bugbee. It seems trite to refer to him, and others like him, as a brave soldier. The physical attribute of courage was the rule in those days of peril, but Sergeant Batchellor was something more than this; his soldierly conduct was guided by a controlling sense of duty, and having discharged its high behest, he was content, though life were to be the crowning sacrifice on its altar.

Dr. Albert W. Clarke and Dr. James S. Harriman served as surgeons; the first as assistant surgeon of the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment. The doctor resigned the position after nearly a year's service, and established himself in practice in this town, where he was successful.

Dr. Harriman was assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers from July, 1862, to January 30, 1863, when he was discharged for disability.

The army rolls of the Civil War bore the names of a number of men who were then, or subsequently became, clergymen and have

been connected in a professional way with our religious denominations. Among those belonging to the Methodist Conference, Rev. George S. Barnes was appointed Chaplain, but not mustered, to the Seventeenth Regiment. In November, 1864, he was commissioned Chaplain of the Twenty-ninth Regiment United States Colored Troops, in which capacity he served one year. Rev. George W. Beebe, a veteran of the Mexican War, was a "warrant surgeon" during the closing months of the Civil War. Revs. George M. Curl, and George W. Ruland served as privates in regiments sent out by other States. The Rev. M. V. B. Knox enlisted in a New York regiment in April, 1861. When this term had expired, he again entered the service for three years. He left the New York regiment to accept a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-third Regiment United States Colored Infantry. In May, 1865, he was commissioned Captain, and was mustered from the service in August, 1865.

The Free Baptist denomination was represented in this list by the Rev. George C. Osgood. The Advent Society has been ministered to by at least two men who served in the army, the Rev. Alonzo O. Hoyt and the Rev. George M. Little, as privates,—the last named in the Heavy Artillery from this State. The Rev. George G. Jones, the only representative of the Protestant Episcopal Church, served as Chaplain of the Thirteenth Regiment. Chaplain Jones was one of the most efficient men who served in that capacity. He was with the regiment from the time it was mustered in until he was transferred to the position of Chaplain of the Department Hospital, City Point, Md. Lieut. S. M. Thompson says of him, in his history of the Thirteenth (p. 324): "Chaplain Jones deserves a good word at parting. He has always been kindly to a fault. He has cared for the regimental mail with more faithfulness than any regular postmaster. He has written letters home for those who could not write for themselves. His visits to the sick have been as regular as the day. He has written a full and heartily complimentary history of the regiment, which was lost at Drury's Bluff. His letters to home newspapers have greatly benefited the Thirteenth, by calling attention to the needs of the men. The chief obstacle to a proper appreciation by the men of his valuable services has been his use of a formal religious service. Fifty off-hand hearty words extemporaneously spoken, go further with them than fifty pages of set prayers, no matter how well read." Perhaps the example and kindly consideration of this man for the welfare of his comrades went further and made an abiding impression, by fixing in the hearts and minds of the men his

"formal" words of wisdom and godliness, than hours given to the utterance of words ill considered yet just as "formal," would have done. Chaplain Jones was mustered from the army in May, 1865, his term of active service extending over a longer period than that of any other chaplain of volunteers who went from the State.

The summer of 1868 was a season of doubt and darkness that even the victory of Gettysburg could not dispel. The far-reaching influence of that decisive battle was then unknown, and its effect on the popular mind, though immense, was far short of what it would have been could the multitude with the eye of prescience have gazed into the future.

The demands of the government for more men were continuous and imperative. Volunteers were not coming forward; the source of supply was exhausted for the time, and a draft, the last resort of the State, was ordered. New Hampshire was divided into districts, each congressional district having its provost-marshal, and drafts for a sufficient number of men to fill the quota of the State were made. The required number of men from this town was twenty-four, but in order to ensure that number who would pass the rigid physical examination of the post surgeon, fifty-six men were drawn. This draft was made at the headquarters of the provost-marshal, at West Lebanon, on September 15, 1868. An intense feeling of apprehension had existed for several weeks among the enrolled citizens of the town and their friends, and reached its culmination on this occasion. A concourse surrounded the telegraph office while the drawing was in progress, and as the names of the men picked from the fatal wheel were read by the operator, congratulations were in order for the fortunate and words of hope and encouragement showered upon the victims of the wheel of fortune.¹

¹ The twenty-four unfortunates who passed the examination were: Curtis L. Lewis, Horace Shute, Charles Moffett, Davis B. Sargent, Lorenzo C. Kenney, James W. Robins, Benjamin B. Lucas, Michael Carroll, Henry P. Thayer, Warren L. Bartlett, Edward Kilburn, John H. McCulloch, Loren Bowman, Noah Farr, William L. Place, Laban T. Thompson, Albert H. Quimby, Henry Brown, Henry L. Smith, Henry E. Sanborn, Willard Miller, Jr., Albert M. Fuller, William W. Cameron, and Willard A. Stoddard.

Eighteen were rejected on account of physical disability. These were: John A. Clark, William Hicks, Walter Kinne, Charles B. Eastman, Curtis P. Carter, George W. Eastman, Al Fitzgerald, Harrison Brown, Richard E. McIntire, Ellery H. Carter, Elbridge G. Merrill, William D. Thompson, Charles Hodgman, George W. Russell, William Jackson, Jr., William J. Bickford, Charles F. Lewis, and Henry Merrill.

Twelve were exempt for other causes, as follows: William W. Buchanan, Frederick Rivers, Edmund Carleton, Jr., Franklin G. Weller, Andrew J. Shirley, Milo M. Little, Henry Cass, Chester H. Carter, Luther D. Sanborn, Frank Mozrall, Royal D.

Each of the twenty-four who successfully passed examination furnished substitutes. These soldiers of fortune then cost something like six or seven hundred dollars each, — a sum much in excess of the value of most of them. There is no list extant of these men, but the alleged names of many are to be found on the rolls of the Seventh and Eighth regiments.

As a rule the "bounty-jumper" was an adventurer without home or honor. He possessed many of the elements which characterize the "tramp" of the present day; honorable labor he abhorred; he was indifferent to the opinion of others, and a scorner of the law. A natural coward, he was willing to take large risks, such as involved loss of limb or even life, in order to avoid submission to established order. He differed from the "tramp" principally in the fact that his object in the prosecution of his business was to acquire money without rendering an equivalent. The successful bounty-jumper was often a creature of extraordinary business ability, who succeeded in escaping a cordon of provost-marshals, the police of towns and cities, the machinery of a vast army, and in gathering large sums from many municipalities, and defrauding the government of the services of a score of soldiers. He sought fields where bounties were large and paid within "ten days of mustering in;" after securing the cash he would desert at the first opportunity, and tramp to a new scene of conquest; and this thing was kept up until bounties ceased to be paid. The town and some of its citizens invested something like \$15,000 in substitutes. She fared much better than the average, for not more than sixty per cent of these deserted. Such men as "George Welch," of the Seventh, "John Wheeler," "William Weschery," Denis H. Morgan, "Thorwald Foss," "Thomas Johnson," Peter Kirwin, John Dehorne, and a few others, were valiant soldiers who deserved well of our country. They were citizens of distant lands who were under no patriotic obligations to us, and probably entered the army for the sake of the bounty, yet they kept their plighted word of honor.

The eldest recruit from the town was Lewis O. Place, who was fifty-five at the time of his enlistment; the youngest, Charles R. Coburn, born July 10, 1848, enlisted August 6, 1862; he was but fourteen years and twenty-seven days old when he signed his first army roll.

Lewis O. Place was the father of four sons who served in the

Rounsevel, and Samuel P. Nurse. Two, Stephen L. Hicks and Lewis Cutran, did not report. — Hicks, for the reason that he was then in the service, and Cutran, on account of absence, visiting friends in Canada.

army and of another who furnished a substitute. He enlisted in the Fifteenth Regiment September 3, 1862, and was discharged August 13, 1863, on account of disability. The sons who enlisted were George W., Alonzo, Jonathan, and Jesse W. William L. sent a substitute. The first two were discordant elements in every organization with which they were connected. They were born fighters, who were seen at their best in the midst of a shower of bullets; but they were uncontrollable, and kept on fighting between battles. To relieve the regiment and secure to their comrades an occasional semblance of peace, they were kept moving from one regiment to another.

George W. was a member of the squad enlisted for the First Regiment, and then went into the Second. He was wounded and captured at Williamsburg, paroled within a few days, and discharged from the regiment. He then enlisted in the Fifteenth, was discharged in 1863, after nearly a year's service, and finally entered the First Regiment Heavy Artillery, and managed to remain with that organization until it was mustered out.

Alonzo had the most varied experience of any soldier who went from the town. He served two States and in both army and navy. His first enlistment was on June 1, 1861, in the Third Vermont Infantry. From this regiment he was discharged for disability September 18, 1862. His next venture was as a substitute, in which capacity he joined the Fifteenth Regiment, October 3, 1862, only fifteen days after he had been discharged from the Vermont regiment on account of disability; he was assigned to Company C of the Fifth Regiment, and soon transferred to Company F, and discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment, August 13, 1863. On this occasion he represented the town of Bath. In the following October he joined the Fifth Regiment as a substitute credited to this town. He remained with this organization at its camp in Lower Maryland during the winter, and in April, 1864, was persuaded to enter the navy as an ordinary seaman. It is presumed that he did not particularly enjoy the discipline prevailing on board the steamer "Thomas Freeborn," as he abandoned her without leave, August 27, 1864.

The younger brothers, Jonathan and Jesse W., were made of entirely different material. They were excellent soldiers, faithful, obedient, and companionable, both in camp and on the battlefield. Both enlisted in the Thirteenth, in the Littleton company. Jonathan laid down his life in the battle at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864, and Jesse W. lost an arm in the heroic charge and capture of Battery Five near Petersburg, June 15, 1864. On recovering from

his wounds he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and mustered out July 8, 1865.

Not counting the time of William L.'s substitute, which is an unknown quantity, the family during the war gave to the cause a service aggregating eleven years, nine months, and seventeen days. The younger brothers by their honorable service, the heroic death of one and the enduring sacrifice of the other, far more than atoned for the idiosyncrasies of the elders, and gave the family a position that will be honored while the war records of the town endure.

When men were being enlisted for the First Regiment by Colonel Rowell, among those who applied for enrolment was Charles R. Coburn, then a mere lad less than thirteen years of age, but stout and brave of heart, and with a frame that gave indication of the strength and endurance that were to characterize his subsequent career in the service of his country. The Colonel, knowing his age, denied his request; the youth protested and insisted, but without avail; he was told to wait until he had reached the required age for enlistment, but declared he would not do so, as the war would have ended long before that time. Disgusted, but not disheartened, by what he regarded as a perverse and useless interpretation of the law, he was forced to abandon his design for a time. As the lengthening months passed away and disaster attended our arms, the increasing demand for men brought about a change, and the construction of the law became very elastic, and when Captain Farr was recruiting his company for the Thirteenth Regiment, Master Coburn was warmly welcomed to its ranks.

He was then but a few days more than fourteen years of age, — to be exact, fourteen years and twenty-seven days. Despite his years he was a sturdy youth, and from the first, one of the best soldiers that carried a musket through the Virginia campaigns. He rendered a willing service, discharged every duty, participated in every battle in which his regiment was engaged up to the day he was put out of duty for a time by wounds received in the battle that resulted in the capture of Fort Harrison on the 29th of September, 1864.

During the operations before Petersburg the men were on constant duty and under fire nearly all the time. The position of color-guard was one of more than usual danger on this account, and, even in so good a regiment as the Thirteenth, men were not particularly anxious for the position, but Private Coburn sought promotion that he might have in charge the colors of the regi-

ment. For this purpose he was given a Corporal's warrant June 10, 1864, and assigned to duty with the color-guard.

The affair at Fort Harrison is, in part, thus related by one who was present: ¹—

"The Thirteenth entered upon the assault formed in column by divisions closed in mass, and was the third regiment from the front. The first shot received from Fort Harrison struck among the color-guard of the first regiment in the column. The third shell that hit the Thirteenth exploded so closely to Wentworth's face that his eyes were injured by the concussion, flash, and glare, and he was knocked over and thrown several feet. During the charge seven men were wounded in Co. B. Sergt. David W. Bodge of B, color-bearer, carried the national colors in the charge, but was badly wounded soon after the Regt. deployed in line of battle. The colors passed from one man to another in the color-guard, as the bearers were severally shot down, finally coming into the hands of Color Corporal Charles R. Coburn, who was the last man of the color-guard shot during the charge. He had climbed upon the parapet of Fort Harrison, where he was severely wounded, and rolled over within the fort."

Many a soldier has been immortalized "in story and in song" for an act of daring less valiant than that of Corporal Coburn, of Littleton.

By a curious juxtaposition of names Lieutenant Thompson follows the above descriptive paragraph with the statement that "Thomas S. Wentworth was sixteen years old, February 28, 1862, and enlisted on August 18, 1862. One of the youngest, if not the youngest, of the boys in the Regt. who served as soldiers." As a matter of fact Corporal Coburn was more than two years younger than Sergeant Wentworth. The inference of the historian of the regiment is excusable for the reason that, at the time of his enlistment, Master Coburn, that he might escape questioning and consequent possible trouble, gave his age as eighteen years, and it so appears on the rolls of the regiment.

It has been stated that Judge John Henry Hardy, of the Municipal Court of Boston, was "the youngest enlisted man who carried a gun from his native State" in the Civil War.²

Judge Hardy was born in Hollis February 2, 1847, and enlisted in the Fifteenth Regiment September 12, 1862, and was mustered out August 13, 1863. He was, therefore, 15 years 7 months and 10 days old at the time of his enrolment, or 1 year

¹ Thompson's History of the Thirteenth Regiment, statement of Sergeant Thomas S. Wentworth, p. 464.

² Granite Monthly, Vol. XIV. (May, 1892) p. 250.

6 months and 18 days older than Master Coburn at the time of his enlistment.¹

It is possible, but not probable, that among those who were enrolled in the ranks and who carried a gun, there may have been one who was younger, at the time of enlistment, than Charles R. Coburn.² Certainly we have been unable to find a record to sustain such a claim.

Mr. Coburn died suddenly at his home in this town November 16, 1898. The final summons came when no friend or comrade was present to receive his last message as he passed into realms of light beyond the river.

There were others who won renown in battle, who have received scant notice here. They are reserved for consideration in connection with their services as citizens. The fabric of their political, social, and military lives was so interwoven and extended beyond the period here considered that they could not be treated separately without injustice to each.

The town was fortunate at the time in having at its command the services of James J. Barrett as Agent, Eli D. Sawyer and others of capacity as Selectmen. Mr. Barrett was a shrewd conservative manager of affairs, who looked sharply after his own business, and gave the town the benefit of his ability at many a critical period. It is true that when his personal interests were in conflict with those of the town he was apt to have the best of the affair. Still his services, on the whole, were of great value in securing men in times of gloom, and in keeping the debit and credit side of the account with the State in favor of the town. When that account was finally closed, it was found the town had exceeded its quota by twenty-nine men. There were but two towns and two Concord wards that furnished a larger number of men in excess of its quota than did the town of Littleton. This creditable result was largely due to the energy and business ability of Mr. Barrett.

The original recruits, with rare exceptions, were young men of excellent standing in the community, possessing a fair education and all the elements that combine to make the good citizen.³ The men who marched and fought in the Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Infantry, and the Cavalry regiments, were among the best of the soldiers who offered their lives

¹ Charles R. Coburn was born July 10, 1848; enlisted August 6, 1862, and was mustered out with his regiment July 21, 1865.

² The number of men furnished by the State during the war was 33,987. This presumably includes re-enlistments.

³ Sergeant Batchelor, of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, stated in one of his letters, that there was not a man in his company unable to read and write.

on the battlefields of the Civil War. The men in the Heavy Artillery had no opportunity to display their fighting qualities, but the material was as good in some respects as any that we enrolled. Opportunity does not make the soldier, but, to a larger extent than in any other profession, it is his way to fame. So the men of some regiments share a glory that is denied to others; but the town that sent them forth holds their name and fame in equal reverence, like a mother who loves and cherishes the memory of all her children with equal intensity.

In all wars a few great figures stand apart, towering above the mass, on which the gaze of the people rests through the centuries. To after times these chieftains fought the battle, gained the victory, or went down in defeat; their acts, words, and plans crowd the pages of history, while the men who filled the ranks of war, the sappers and miners of the trenches, who manned the guns and precipitated their mass upon the foe, who were maimed or slain in the contest, slumber in the silent dust and their very names have perished. Not such is to be the fate of the humble heroes who fought in the Civil War. Nation, State, and town have united to preserve the memory of these "village Hampdens" from the tooth of time, by enrolling their names in their archives.

In our State no one has contributed more to this patriotic work than a citizen of this town, Albert Stillman Batchellor. He was among the first to recognize the importance of securing all attainable information relating to the men who enlisted in the State, and preserving it in suitable form for the benefit of posterity. In private and public life he has labored to this end. With the exception of the first legislative act, he has been the author and most active agent in procuring the enactment of all subsequent legislation that resulted in compiling and publishing Adjutant-General Ayling's invaluable record of the soldiers and sailors of the State in the war of the Rebellion.¹ As a member of the Governor's Council in 1887-1889, with John C. Linchan, he was a member of the committee to supervise the revision of the rolls, and, in the report of that committee, marked the way for many of the excellences in which that record surpasses those of most States. He was also instrumental in securing the appointment of Lieut. Chauncey H. Greene both as indexer of the records and papers in the State Treasurer's custody and as agent of the town to prepare the list of soldiers and sailors credited to the town, together with that of others, native and sometime residents, for

¹ For these acts see Session Laws of 1885, chap. 12; 1885, chap. 75; 1887, chap. 40.



C. H. GREENE.

General Ayling's Register. The same material, somewhat extended, was recorded by Lewis B. Heald in the volume presented to the town by Harry Bingham for that purpose. This Register is as nearly complete as care and labor could make it, and is believed to contain the name of nearly every man who has been connected with the town who served in the army or navy. Judge Batchellor has also taken great interest in the preparation of regimental histories, and has contributed, directly or indirectly, to many of them. All the acts of the legislature providing State aid to those works, except the naval act of 1901, which is apparently superfluous, were drafted and advocated by him. Probably no single individual, certainly no one in private life, in this State has done more to perpetuate the memory of "the man who carried a gun" in those years of peril.

While we have been generous to lavishness in voting largesses and in providing for the material wants of these men and their widows and children, we have been oblivious to all else. Their trials, sacrifices, and dangers, their wounds and the glorious death of not a few, demand something more from their townsmen. The spirit of materialism, now dominant, will pass away, and then shall be ushered in the reign of sentiment, and under its benign and peaceful sway the town will erect an enduring memorial to the memory of her heroic sons who offered their all upon the flaming altar of their country.

XXV.

ANNALS.

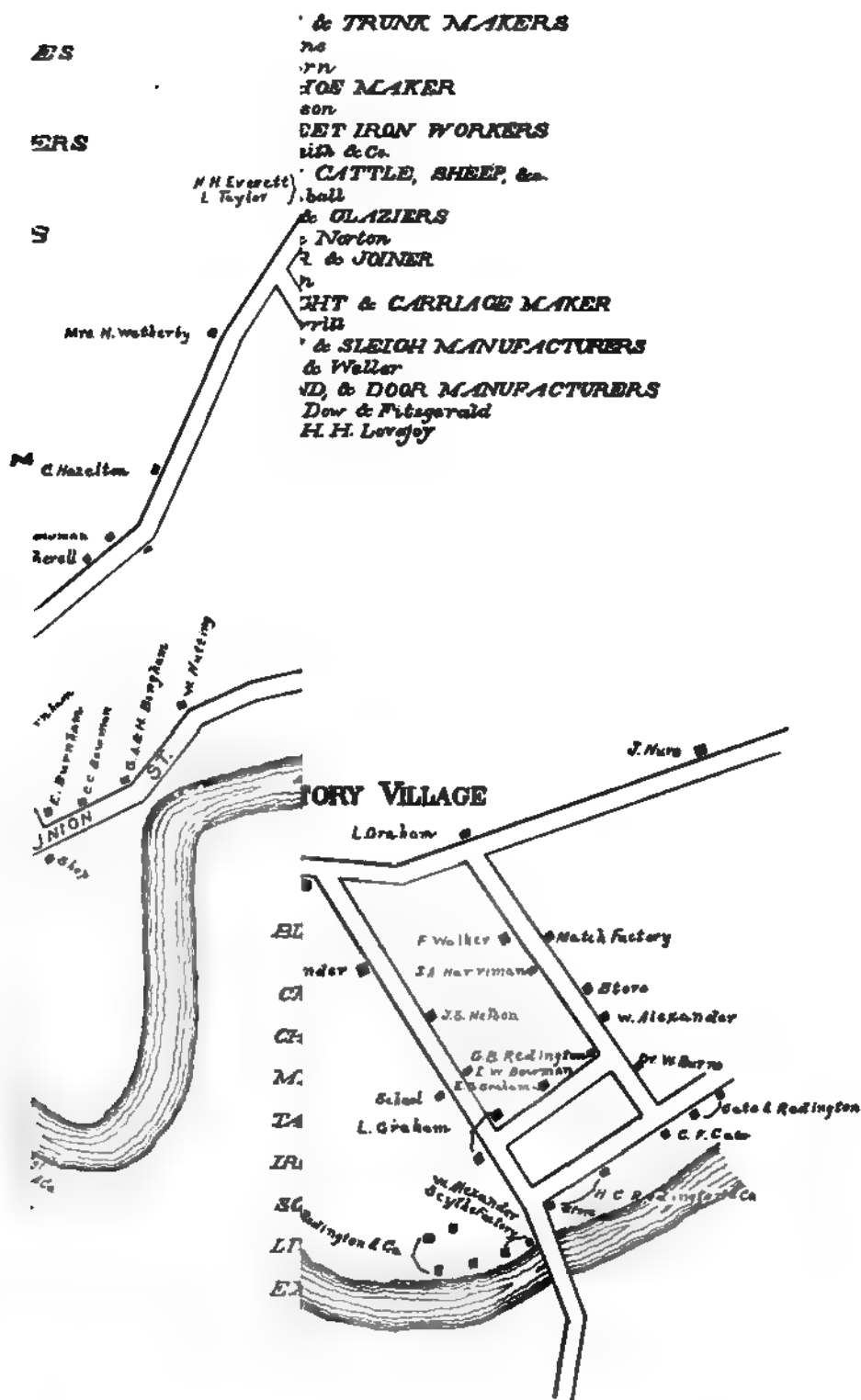
1860-1870.

WHILE the men at the theatre of war were enduring the trials and hardships incident to a soldier's life, those who followed their customary pursuits at home were not without troubles. At times, indeed, their burden seemed greater than they could bear. The immediate effect of hostilities upon the industries in many towns was disastrous. Here the business men kept their machinery in motion, and the result bore ample evidence of the wisdom of their action. It was not long before the withdrawal of so many men from peaceful industrial pursuits began to disarrange the orderly course of business affairs. Laborers became scarce, wages advanced, and with them, but in disproportional ratio, the price of the necessaries of life was largely increased. This was the beginning of a period of inflation which continued beyond the close of the war.

The continual advance in prices, or the constant decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar, was not the worst evil which afflicted the people. The burden imposed by taxation was heavy, and that of a swiftly growing debt heavier. Still the citizens of the town, having put their hand to the plough, did not look back, and through these trying years voted such sums as the occasion seemed to demand, and left the financial results to the adjustment of the future.

Large sums were necessary to pay the expense incurred by the authorities in procuring recruits; for the payment of bounties to volunteers; for the support of the families of soldiers and advances in behalf of the State. Funds for these purposes were, as a rule, raised by loans, but in more than one instance were procured through the medium of taxation. In the early months of the war it was found necessary to use money for purposes not authorized by law, and town officers assumed the power necessary for that purpose, trusting the Legislature to legalize their action by subsequent legislation.

Business D



The Legislature, at its June session, in 1862, enacted a law "to aid in the defence of the country." This act authorized the Governor and Council in general terms to raise the troops called for by the President. Another act passed at the same session was entitled "An Act authorizing cities and towns to aid the families of volunteers, and for other purposes." These acts cured the defects, or illegal transactions of towns in making appropriations, and those of their officers and agents in making expenditures for the purpose of raising troops and in providing for the maintenance of the families of volunteers. It further authorized towns to raise money for these purposes, and provided that the State should assume these obligations, and reimburse the towns for all moneys raised and expended in accordance with the provisions of these acts.¹

The first action of the town to facilitate the raising of volunteers was taken at a town meeting held August 16, 1862. Cyrus Eastman was elected moderator, and the following vote was unanimously passed:—

"*Voted*, That the sum of eight thousand dollars be raised for the support of volunteers, and the Selectmen be authorized to hire the same on the credit of the town; and that the sum of one hundred dollars be paid to each volunteer who may enlist previous to the 25th inst., which sum is to be paid when mustered into service."

The meeting was then adjourned to the 25th instant, at which time, as the quota was not filled, the limit for the payment of bounties was extended to the first day of September, and the meeting adjourned to that date. At this second adjourned meeting the time was again extended to the 15th instant, and it was also voted:—

"That the town will pay a bounty of seventy-five dollars each to such persons, residents of Littleton on or before the 15th inst., as may enlist and be mustered into the service of the United States in New Hampshire regiments to the number of twenty persons, under the call of the President for a draft of 200,000 men for nine months, and that the Selectmen be instructed to pay the same upon their being mustered into service."

¹ The various acts of the Legislature covering the raising of troops during the war were as follows:—

Session Laws June Session, 1861: ch. 2479, pp. 2435-8; ch. 2480, pp. 2437-8. Session Laws of June Session, 1862: ch. 2583, pp. 2581-3; ch. 2584, pp. 2583-5; ch. 2645, pp. 2636. Session Laws of June Session, 1863: ch. 2112, pp. 2695-6. Session Laws of June Session, 1864: ch. 2864, pp. 2817-19; ch. 2866, pp. 2820-21; ch. 2868, pp. 2822-4; ch. 4023, pp. 3049-53. Session Laws of August Session, 1864: ch. 4026, pp. 3057. Session Laws of June Session, 1865: ch. 4007, pp. 3113-14.

The meeting was then dissolved, as it was presumed that its action would speedily result in procuring the required number of volunteers. But it was found necessary to warn another meeting, which was held on the third day of December, at which the bounty of seventy-five dollars was again voted to the men required to fill the demand, it having been found that twenty men were not sufficient for that purpose.¹

The men enlisted at this time for three years joined the Thirteenth Regiment, and those for nine months' service became members of the Fifteenth Regiment.

At the annual March meeting in 1863 the only action taken in reference to the soldiers was the adoption of a vote exempting them from taxation for that year.

It was not until the following August that it was necessary to call a town meeting to consider the matter of enlistments. The meeting was held on the tenth day of September, made choice of George B. Redington as moderator, and adjourned without other action to September 26. When the meeting reconvened, it passed the following vote: —

Resolved, That the Selectmen of the town be authorized to borrow a sum of money not exceeding \$12,000, to be paid to drafted men of Littleton, or their substitutes, agreeably to the law passed June Session, 1863, not exceeding three hundred dollars to each man so drafted, or his substitute, ten days after they are mustered into the service of the United States."

The sum of \$25,000 was raised at a meeting held on the first day of December, 1863, over which Josiah Kilburn presided as moderator, and the Selectmen were instructed to pay to each man enlisting to the credit of the town, under the pending call for troops, a bounty of \$300, and also to cash the State and United States bounties. The meeting adjourned to the first Saturday of January, when it was dissolved.

The town debt in March, 1864, was, in round numbers, \$50,000, and the average rate of interest seven per cent. At the annual meeting George B. Redington, Cyrus Eastman, and Samuel A. Edson were appointed a finance committee to fund this debt by issuing bonds to run not exceeding twenty years, bearing interest not to exceed six per cent per annum.

¹ In addition to the bounty paid by towns, the State paid to men enlisted, in regiments numbered from the Second to the Eighth inclusive a bounty of ten dollars; from the Ninth to the Fourteenth, fifty dollars. In 1864 the State paid the following bounties: For men enlisted for one year's service, \$100; for two years' service, \$200; for three years' service, \$300. The total sum paid by the State in bounties to her soldiers during the war was \$2,775,000.

At a meeting adjourned from February 20, held after the annual town meeting was dissolved, the Selectmen were given power to raise money on the credit of the town for the purpose of filling the quota of the town under the pending call of the President, and all calls that might be made during the municipal year. Just how much money was raised and expended under this vote is not known, but several thousand dollars were used in procuring volunteers and substitutes who were credited to the town.

The Selectmen found many obstacles in the way of obtaining funds under the vote of March 8. The debt of the town, while large, was not relatively in excess of that of other towns in the State, and its credit was still good ; but lenders doubted the legality of the authority rested in the Selectmen, and with the characteristic caution of the financier withheld their funds. To make the way clear, a town meeting was held on the tenth day of August, 1864, in which it was voted "to raise fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers, drafted men, or substitutes, to fill the quota of this town under the recent call of the President of the United States, or any future call which may be made agreeably to an Act entitled An Act to facilitate the raising of troops, approved July 16, 1864."

At this meeting the Selectmen were added to the finance committee previously appointed to fund the debt of the town, and the transactions of that committee ratified and confirmed. The meeting was adjourned to Saturday, August 20, when the Selectmen were instructed "to pay a bounty of five hundred dollars to men enrolled in town for one year's service," and "one thousand dollars to men who may enlist for three years." This action was taken to furnish men in response to a call issued by the President, March 14, for 200,000 men.

Another call for 500,000 troops was made July 18, 1864, and the Selectmen warned a town meeting to provide ways and means for filling the quota of the town under it. This meeting was held at the old town-house on the 29th of August, 1864 ; Charles W. Rand acted as moderator. It was a time of gloom and excitement, and the meeting was largely attended. Elderly and conservative men advised moderate action ; young men and the fathers of sons liable to draft were for radical action ; as one of the speakers expressed it, "it was blood against money." A resolution had been suggested, but was not before the meeting, authorizing the Selectmen to borrow \$30,000. One of the conservative leaders stated that the town debt was so large that it was feared the credit

of the town was already exhausted. The meeting was not in a mood to be governed by moderate advice, and the younger element had matters its way.

It was voted to raise \$30,000 for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers, substitutes, or drafted men; the bounties to the several classes to be as follows: to volunteers either directly or as substitutes, for one year, \$100; for two years, \$200; for three years, \$300. To all who had been inhabitants of the town for three months preceding, voluntarily enlisting for one year, \$700; for two years, \$850, and for three years, \$1,000; to all drafted men mustered into the service, \$200; and it was finally voted to pay to each resident volunteer an additional sum of \$250. This was the last vote taken, except that of adjournment, and increased all bounties voted that class, without reference to length of service, by that amount. It is evident that no question of money was to stand between the enrolled men and a draft. To ensure funds for the payment of these sums, the following vote was passed: —

“Voted that the Selectmen of the town assess immediately a tax to collect said sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars, and place the list and warrant in the hands of the collector with instructions to collect the same as soon as he can legally do so. And that the Selectmen of the town are hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the town, and give the note of the town therefor, a sum of money not exceeding Thirty Thousand Dollars for a time not exceeding ninety days, and apply the same in payment of the bounties this day voted to be paid, said borrowed money to be paid by the money collected on said tax.”

At that time this was the largest tax ever levied in the town. The poll tax of that year, assessed in April, was \$1.20, under this levy it was \$11.50, while the largest tax assessed amounted to \$769.60, paid by E. J. M. Hale & Co.

The stress of the times is further indicated by the fact that it was judged expedient to bring to the aid of the Selectmen the services of a committee, consisting of James J. Barrett, Henry L. Tilton, R. D. Rounsevel, Silas Hibbard, John M. Charlton, Curtis Carter, and Thaddeus E. Sanger. Through the combined action of the Selectmen and the committee the quota was promptly filled, and most of the men thus enlisted entered the Heavy Artillery regiment.

This was the last special meeting warned to raise money to provide soldiers for the Union Army. An article was inserted in the warrant for the annual March meeting for 1865, “to see if the town will vote to authorize the Selectmen to hire money to procure

volunteers or substitutes for the service of the United States in anticipation of future calls for soldiers from this town." When this article was reached in the meeting, a motion was made and unanimously adopted "that it be passed over." Thus the curtain fell on the local scene. The most destructive tragedy of modern times was still being enacted before Petersburg, but there too it was nearing its end.

The sums appropriated by the town aggregated \$125,000. Some of this was expended for the maintenance of the families of enlisted men. The Legislature, however, soon passed an act by which the expense of such maintenance was assumed by the State, and no direct appropriations were thereafter required for this purpose. The matter of bounties absorbed quite all of this considerable sum. The first bounties paid by the town were \$100 to each volunteer, and were voted August 16, 1862; the last, those paid in the autumn of 1864, varied from \$550 to \$1,250. The expense incurred by officers and agents of the town is not included in this computation, as by far the larger share of this sum was paid from money raised to defray "town charges." Altogether a fair estimate of the cost of this item of procuring enlistments to the tax-payers of the town, not counting their share of State and county taxes, would be \$180,000.

When President Lincoln issued the proclamation of October 7, 1863, calling for 300,000 men, to be furnished by the 5th of the following January, enlistments were sluggish, the size of bounties had constantly grown, and men whose patriotism was quickened and stimulated by the "greenback," were slow to enter the service, being withheld by the hope of still larger bounties. To facilitate enlistments under this call Governor Gilmore obtained permission of the War Department to advance the United States bounty of \$300. No conditions were imposed, and it was assumed that the funds so advanced would be repaid on presentation of the assignments of the individual recruits. But the characteristics of some of the men who entered the service at this time and under these conditions were not as well known as they subsequently were, when the War Department arbitrarily established a rule that this bounty should be paid, \$60 at the time of mustering in and the balance in semi-annual instalments of \$40 each. This town advanced the full amount of \$300 to each of its recruits, and when it came to settle with the State, which alone dealt with the Federal Government, it found that the War Department had a generous supply of credits to the account of the town. In some instances army paymasters had paid to the soldier

one or more instalments of the bounty, the auditor of the treasury for the War Department had paid to the heirs of deceased soldiers the unpaid balance due at the time of death, and the entire sum advanced to the large number of men who deserted was treated as forfeited. The aggregate of these sums claimed by the town was nearly \$4,000. It had been advanced in good faith, but the decree of the department was conclusive, and the town bore the loss for which it was in no way at fault. It seems that the responsibility lay at the door of the executive department of the State. The understanding with the United States in the first instance was reached through the brief and illusive medium of the telegraph, and it does not appear that any efforts were subsequently made to render the understanding more definite until after the rules for the protection of the department at Washington had been established.

In the town all the burdens imposed by the perils of the hour were carried without complaint. The cost of the public service, town charges and disbursements, all escaped that judicious criticism which safeguards public expenditures, and while irregularities occurred it is surprising that the finances of the town, under the conditions then prevalent, were as accurately conducted as they were. More than a quarter of a century passed before this great liability was fully discharged. The men who fought the battles, as well as those who bore their share in this conflict, bequeathed no legacy of debt to an unborn generation, but discharged every obligation, both of blood and treasure, which the perils of their day imposed upon them.

War and its concomitants engrossed the energies of the people during the first half of the decade. When peace came it was not with healing in her wings. Political strife succeeded that of arms, and delayed the processes with which kindly nature strives to cover the ravages of war. Years passed before these engrossing questions were settled, and business, social, and public interests were adjusted to normal conditions.

The industries of the town flourished as never before or since. The woollen factory and the saw-mills for many months were operated over hours; wages were advanced frequently, seemingly in a race to overtake the constant increase in the price of the necessaries of life. During these years there were no additions to the industrial interests of the town. Notwithstanding the seeming prosperity capitalists were cautious, and would not invest in new enterprises. They were wise. As inflation sent prices up like a feather, the reaction that soon followed brought them down

like lead. Wool was selling at a dollar a pound, and when the first waves of the coming depression struck, speculators, who believed there could be no return to the business conditions that prevailed previous to the war, purchased the entire available stock in this section, and held it for an advance that never came. This staple has gradually declined from that day to the present, and has recently sold in this market for one-sixth what it brought the producers at the close of the war.¹ The change brought with it few failures, yet it swept away, in many instances, the large accumulations of the years of prosperity.

The advent of peace gave our citizens an opportunity to turn their attention to municipal and private business improvements. The most important of the first class was the consolidation of the three village school districts into Union District, and the erection of the high-school building in 1867; of the second class, the building of Union Block, in 1865, occupies the first place. The want of the educational advantages furnished by the old-time academy or the modern high-school had long been a serious impediment to the welfare of the town. Not only had we failed to attract many persons to our citizenship, but we lost not a few of that most valuable class in every community who desired these educational advantages for their children. Several times the union of these districts was canvassed, and once, in 1865, several ladies, among them Mrs. Charles W. Rand, Mrs. C. W. Brackett, Mrs. Charles Hartshorn, Mrs. Asa Sinclair, and others made a considerable effort to accomplish this object, but without results otherwise than to emphasize the want of such an institution and add to the number of its advocates. In the closing months of 1865 George A. Bingham and William J. Bellows led a successful movement for the establishment of a village high-school. Prior to 1840 the entire village was embraced in School District No. 8. In that year the territory west of the residence of Dr. William Burns, and lying between it and the boundaries of the meadow district, was set off and constituted District No. 15. In 1853 the south side of the river was organized as No. 17. In the winter or spring of 1866 these districts, at the close of a severe contest, voted to unite in one district under the Somersworth Act, so called, and form Union School District. The accomplishment of the task was no easy matter. The opposition was led by Franklin J. Eastman, a

¹ Some of the necessities of life sold in 1864 at the following prices: flour, \$21 per bbl.; sugar, 25 cents per lb.; pork, 25 cents per lb.; molasses, \$1 per gal.; tea, \$2 per lb.; butter, 50 cents per lb.; meal, \$2.20 per bag; calico, 45 cents per yard; sheetings, 00 cents per yard.

business man and politician of approved ability, who organized his forces in each district, and fought the union at every stage of its progress, and when that part of the programme had been achieved continued the fight within the new district against the erection of the present high-school building. The meeting which voted the building was held in Rounsevel's Hall, and nearly every voter in the new district was in attendance. The formal motion to build was advocated by George A. Bingham, Rev. Charles E. Milliken, John Farr, and others, and opposed by Mr. Eastman, who declared that the proposition, if adopted, would bankrupt the village and paralyze its industries; that rather than continue his residence here and see the accumulations of a busy life swept away by this folly, he would dispose of his property and move to a community that was governed by sane men. Mr. Bellows closed the case for the friends of the building in an eloquent and impassioned argument which insured its success.

Mr. Eastman sincerely believed the action of the meeting was destined to end in disaster. He was among the first and most enterprising of the business men of the town, and had long been associated with his brothers Cyrus and Ebenezer and Franklin and Henry L. Tilton under the various firm names by which these partners had transacted business; was active in the politics of the town, and noted as a public-spirited citizen. When the purposes of the friends of the union had been accomplished, Mr. Eastman at once made good his declared purpose to remove from town. He sold his real estate, his stock in trade, and much of his personal property, and went to Tilton, where he engaged in trade. His home was on the Northfield side of the river. In his new home he threw himself into business and political affairs with his accustomed energy, but failed to reach the financial success that attended his previous mercantile career. He retired from active business some years before his death, and lived a life of ease irksome to one possessing his great mental and physical energies. He employed much of his time in those days in local journalism with marked success. His address at the Centennial celebration in this town was replete with information couched in an attractive rhetorical dress. He lived to see all his dire prophecies in regard to the school building confounded,—the last dollar of its debt paid, and the school the most beneficent enterprise ever established in the town. He died at Tilton, April 8, 1898, at the age of seventy-five years.

The building of Union Block was considered a hazardous financial enterprise. If it can be regarded as a money-making project,

it certainly was for some years a failure. Primarily, however, the question of profit did not enter into the scheme of its building. The Masonic Lodge was then housed in contracted quarters directly under the roof of the building put up and occupied by Hiram B. Smith as a tin-shop. It was too small for the purposes of the lodge, and efforts had been made, without success, to induce some individual member of the fraternity to erect a block which would furnish the required room. Nothing daunted, a few of the younger members conceived the plan of accomplishing this purpose through the medium of a corporation. To this end they drew up and circulated a paper for subscriptions to the stock of a company to be organized for the erection of a building that would furnish the desired lodge room. The undertaking was aided by the passage of a vote by the town at the March meeting in 1865, not to repair the old town house, but to hold town meetings in the village. This vote induced Philip H. Paddleford, Charles Hartshorn, and James J. Barrett to increase their subscriptions to the stock, and they were subsequently chosen a building committee by the subscribers with full powers. The committee at once purchased the vacant lot known as the Bowman mill-yard, and the present substantial block was erected and occupied by tenants in 1866. The first town meeting held in the village was that of March, 1867, when Union Hall was occupied for that purpose.¹ The Masonic Hall was then regarded as too large, but the members of the fraternity at the present time are perplexed by the same problem that confronted their predecessors in 1865, and are considering plans for more commodious quarters. The building committee that had charge of building the block intrusted the selection of a design and other architectural work to Mr. Paddleford, one of their number, who was a millwright, and more familiar with the construction of saw-mills than of business structures in the busy heart of a village. The result was a substantial building calculated to withstand the assaults of centuries, but utterly devoid of beauty, and presenting the outward appearance of a barn rather than what would be expected in a block that was destined for a score of years to be the most important business structure in town. Its outward appearance has been greatly changed and improved since the property passed into the possession of Henry L. Tilton and Charles F. Eastman, its present owners.

The new public hall was given the name of Union Hall. It was

¹ The old meeting house, or town house as it was then called, was abandoned to the ravages of the weather; town meetings had been held within its walls for fifty years.

sufficiently capacious to meet the requirements of all ordinary occasions, having a seating capacity for the accommodation of more than a thousand. For nearly twenty years prior to the completion of this building the only public hall in the village was the Granite,¹ with a seating capacity of less than five hundred. Under this hall and fronting the street was a shed for carriages, an unsightly object as seen from the street. The building was purchased by R. D. Rounsevel in the late fifties, and turned with its gable fronting the street, and the lower section furnished and occupied by him as a general store. The entrance to the hall was at the rear of the building by tortuous stairs, which were a menace to life and limb. In this hall political meetings were held in those strenuous days as well as travelling shows and local theatricals. Here, too, the early meetings of Union District to which allusion has been made were held. Mr. Rounsevel was succeeded in business at this point by Nelson C. Farr, who conducted a large business here until his death. The property is now connected, on its front, with the Northern Hotel. Soon after Union Hall was opened, the old hall was converted into a tenement.

A glance backward discloses the fact that after the passing of a generation not one of the men who were then active factors in the business life of the town is thus engaged at the present time. The survivors of that active group who gave renown to the town for business enterprise are Royal D. Rounsevel, who is still in harness as a mountain landlord; Benjamin W. Kilburn, the manufacturer of stereoscopic views; Noah W. Ranlett, manufacturer of carriages; William J. Bellows, and Henry L. Tilton, who have but recently retired from business to the enjoyments of an old age free from the perplexities and cares of mercantile affairs.²

In June, 1861, John Bowman, the most extensive holder of real estate in town, while walking near the brink of the river bank near his residence, fell over the embankment, and received injuries which resulted in his death a few days after the accident.

¹ Rounsevel's Hall.

² The men who were leaders in business in the years from 1860 to 1870 were Cyrus and Franklin J. Eastman, Franklin and Henry L. Tilton, George Band, Henry C. Redington, William Bailey, E. S. Woolson, Nelson C. Farr, Daniel E. Thayer, Hartwell H. Southworth, Capt. George Farr, John Hale, Curtis C. Bowman, Marquis L. Gould, among merchants. Charles Eaton, who is the present postmaster, joined the group in 1868. Capt. Isaac Abbott, Benjamin and Calvin F. Cate, Philip H. Paddleford, Rufus B. Hale, Josiah Kilburn, and Joseph Warren Hale, and Isaac Calloun from 1868, among manufacturers; Charles W. Rand, Harry and George A. Bingham, John and Everts W. Farr, John Ancrum Winslow and Edward Woods, and Edmund Carleton among the lawyers; Henry L. Thayer and C. C. Knapp, landlords; and many others of less prominence have passed away.



ROYAL D. ROUNSEVEL.

Jonas Bowman, of Henniker, was a Lieutenant with Stark at Bennington, and a Captain the next year in General Whipple's Brigade in the Rhode Island campaign; two of his sons, Jonathan and Walter, came to this town in 1802, and settled on farms at the west end. John, the second son of Jonathan, born in Henniker, was a lad of twelve when his father's family came here. In due time he married Lovisa, eldest child of John Gile, who was born in Bethlehem, December 9, 1800, and died in Littleton, September 6, 1877, having survived her husband sixteen years. In accordance with a custom of those days, now obsolete, this couple reared a large family consisting of six sons and eight daughters, all but one of whom lived to a marriageable age. At the time of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, November 4, 1816, they settled on the farm recently owned by Leslie F. Bean, near the tavern kept by the wife's father, now the Fitch place. In the course of time John Bowman purchased the village tavern, which was for many subsequent years known as the old Bowman place. After the death of Mrs. Bowman this property was sold by Major Bowman, her administrator, to Henry L. Tilton, who organized a corporation of which he and his wife and son George H. were the sole stockholders, and the old tavern was torn from its foundations and moved to the rear of what was once the family garden, where it has been permitted to prolong its life of usefulness as a tenement. After the lapse of more than a century it still preserves its ancient form. It was the first frame building erected in the village, and at that time there were not more than four framed houses within the town limits. Mr. Bowman continued to keep tavern here for a few years, but the more pretentious Union House gradually rendered its business unprofitable and it became a private residence. The original site of the old house was near the centre of Opera Block. A long shed with six or eight-arched entrances to the front side extended from the east end of the house nearly to the bridge. Within the shed near the house a perennial stream of pure mountain water through all these years poured its silver volume into an old-fashioned trough, in which two compartments had been cut from an ancient pine butt, the first receiving the stream from the penstock to quench the thirst of man, while the surplus trickled into the other, from whence horse and ox and cow drank their fill of its crystal waters.

The barns stood on the lot where now is the residence of Mrs. J. M. Ladd, and partly in the street, as now laid. It was long neglected, and became so dilapidated as to sorely disfigure the landscape. Nothing would induce the owner to make it more

presentable, so one night "the boys" assembled in force and with bar and tackle levelled the structure to the ground. In the morning the owner gazed upon the scene, but said not a word.

In more than one respect John Bowman was the counterpart of John Gile, his father-in-law. He had the same thrifty business habits, love of work, and perseverance; the same sound judgment of values, inflexible honesty, and a like carelessness as to his personal appearance. To the end he walked our streets clad in honest homespun, his bowed form supported by a generous staff of untrimmed edging snatched from the waste of his saw-mill, in dress, form, and habits a type of generations that have gone before.

He was exacting in business matters, demanding the last penny his due, and equally insistent in the payment of his obligations. An instance illustrative of this habit is related that occurred while he kept tavern. It was the custom, up to the time the cars reached Wells River, for drovers from northern Vermont to drive their herds through this town and the Franconia Notch to Brighton market. On one of his trips a drover paid twice for a long six cigar. When Mr. Bowman discovered the error, he at once mounted his horse and followed the vanished herd until it was overtaken on Gilmanton Hill, where the three cents was restored to its careless owner. He accumulated a valuable property. After his death nearly two thousand dollars in specie was found in the old hair-covered trunk that was used as his "safe deposit vault," where it lay awaiting an opportunity for profitable investment in lands.

Mr. Bowman was a sturdy Democrat, who never sought nor would accept office. Much to his regret he saw his sons, then coming to man's estate, swept into the Whig party by the log-cabin and hard-cider campaign of 1840. The youngest son, born that memorable year, alone followed in the father's political footsteps.

Two other citizens who had been important factors in business finished their race in these years, Timothy Gile and Franklin Tilton. Mr. Gile was born in Enfield, married Dolly Stevens, of Wentworth, and thenceforth lived in Bethlehem and Wentworth until he came to Littleton in 1883, and bought of David Hoskins the meadow farm on which Captain Caswell made the first settlement. This farm then comprised those now occupied by Noah Farr and John Tunney. It was, and doubtless is, one of the best farms in the town. He possessed a handsome property when he came here, and became a large investor in unimproved real estate, which increased in value until he was regarded as the second wealthiest resident of the town some years before his death, in

1864. He was a shrewd, intelligent man, in whom a keen sense of humor had developed through his intercourse with some of the sharpest business men in the county. Before coming to Littleton he had sold to Timothy Morse, a brother of Robert, who was one of the contractors who built the railroad, a tract of pine timber land in the Baker's River valley, for which he received in part payment from Mr. Morse a note for \$3,000. Mr. Morse was a man with a reputation of being over-sharp, tricky in fact, but who met his notes promptly. When the note held by Mr. Gile became due, he called with one of his partners, with a large bundle of bank notes, which he handed to Mr. Gile, saying that there was the exact amount of the note, which he would like to take and be off, as his business was urgent. Mr. Gile took the bills, and wetting the end of his finger, deliberately began to count the pile. Mr. Morse again assured him that it was exactly right, and remarked that he would not cheat Brother Gile, as he had lately "experienced religion" and had joined the church. Mr. Gile continued to count the money with great deliberation, remarking, as he did so, that he knew Brother Morse had been converted, but he thought he might still be a little Morsey; and Mr. Morse had to wait until the count was finished.

The tract on the south side of the river from Colonel Eastman's line to the west end of South Street was one of his possessions. It was heavily timbered with primeval forest. The timber was sold in 1868 to A. L. and Warren G. Brown, who built a mill near the mouth of the Curtis brook, and in a few years had stripped the land of the last vestige of wood and timber, leaving it utterly denuded. For this timber, for which something more than a score of years before Mr. Gile paid \$1,200 his heirs received as many thousands.

Mr. Gile was an unassuming Christian man, noted for minding his own business and doing it well. All the family characteristics — sound judgment, prudence, and economy — were his. He was a member of the Congregational Church before coming to Littleton, was admitted to membership in the church here, and was a liberal contributor to its support during his life. A steadfast Whig, and possessing in a high degree those qualities that are necessary to a successful administration of public affairs, it is somewhat strange that his fellow-citizens passed him by when selecting their public servants. He may have been averse to holding office, and desired all his time for the transaction of his own affairs, but more likely he was thrust aside by the smaller men who were clamorous for an opportunity to pose in public stations. He was

wanting in the public spirit that distinguished his brother, but in other respects he must be regarded as one of the best citizens who have resided in the town. He died in December, 1862.

The death of Franklin Tilton in March, 1867, removed one who had been a force for good in the community for many years. He was a son of Joseph Tilton, and was born at Danville, Vt., September 12, 1815. He early engaged in teaching, having been so employed at the South for a number of years. In 1840 he came to this town and entered the employment of Eastman, Mattocks, & Co., as clerk. Soon after Mr. Mattocks retired, and Mr. Tilton became a member of the firm, and so continued through its various changes to the time of his death. This firm was noted, beyond that of any other mercantile house in business here, for its enterprise, courage, and grasp of the business situation and its possibilities for development. From his connection with the house he assumed charge of its books, credits, and collections, and his conduct of this branch of the business is evinced by the success that crowned his efforts. He was strongly interested in the advancement of every public enterprise, and during the last year of his life he worked with great energy and effect to bring to a successful conclusion the establishment of Union School District and the erection of its school building, and was an original member of the prudential committee of the district.

He had become a member of the Congregational Church in early manhood, and united by letter with the church in this town in 1858. Long before, however, he had taken upon himself his share in prosecuting the work of the society; was a teacher and superintendent of its Sunday-school, and a constant attendant at all meetings of the church, whether for business, social, or religious purposes.

Fifty years ago the postmaster was one of the village dignitaries. The position was sought not only for the honor and emoluments of the place, but by the merchant for the trade it brought to his counters. For sixteen years this office was held by a member of the firm of Eastman, Tilton & Co. When Taylor succeeded Polk, Franklin Tilton succeeded Cyrus Eastman, and Mr. Tilton in turn gave way to Colonel Eastman when Pierce came in, and held the position under President Buchanan until April, 1859, when it was given to Franklin J. Eastman, another member of the firm, who was succeeded by Major William J. Bellows in June, 1861. Mr. Tilton was a Whig, and when that party ceased to exist as an organized force, he became a Republican. He was not a politician, and gave to political affairs no more attention than



BENJ. WEST BONNEY.

is expected of intelligent citizens who are engrossed in their business affairs and are without political aspirations.

He was a man of great intelligence and entire devotion to the well-being of the community. He had been successful in his business enterprises, and was a large owner of real estate in the village. In 1847 he married Miss Laura Olive, daughter of Sylvanus Balch, who was for a long time one of the solid and popular citizens of the town. She was a devoted wife and mother, and aided her husband in advancing the cause of their church. She survived him six years.

One of the most eminent sons of Littleton died at his home in New York, in August, 1868. Benjamin West Bonney was born at the family homestead,¹ February 2, 1808. His parents were Peter and Eleanor (Savage) Bonney. He was among the early pupils of the first village school, and entered Dartmouth College in 1820, and received his degree in 1824.² His college course was characterized by diligence, faithfulness, and accuracy, — qualities he subsequently displayed in a high degree at the bar and upon the bench. After graduation he was for a time principal of the academy at Peacham, Vt., and taught in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. His law studies were pursued in the office of S. W. Marston, of Newburyport, Mass., and subsequently in the office of Anthony Dye, of New York. Before coming to the bar he had laid a firm foundation for his professional career by study, prolonged far beyond the period usually devoted to the preparatory course. While teaching at the academy and high school, he pursued his legal education under the wise counsel of such able lawyers as Gov. John Mattocks, of Peacham, Vt., and Gen. Jacob Van Rensselaer, of Claremont, on the Hudson. When admitted to the bar, he formed a partnership with his last preceptor, Mr. Dye, and when that gentleman retired from practice two years later, Mr. Bonney came into a large business. He was so constituted that he must give personal attention to all his business, even to the minutest detail, and as it increased, the demands upon his time were such that his health gave way and was never again firmly re-established; yet by constant care he so husbanded his strength that to the last he was enabled to give personal supervision to his large professional business. He gradually limited his practice to mercantile law and made a specialty of trusts and wills. His knowledge of the law was reputed, by those who had ample opportunity to form a cor-

¹ The house still remains, near the old tannery in rear of the block now (1902) occupied by Joseph D. Campbell and Harry F. Howe.

² He believed that he was the first native of the town to receive a college degree.

rect judgment, to be ample and in his chosen line unexcelled by any of his associates. He was an instructive advocate, always keeping well within the lines of his brief and commanding the appreciative attention of the court. His strong points were sound judgment and great common sense.

He was twice selected by the Governor to fill vacancies on the bench, first in the Superior Court and afterward in the Supreme Court of New York City. He bore himself in these important positions in such a way as to win the entire approval of bench and bar and of the public. He received the nomination of his party as a candidate for the Supreme Bench; but as that party constituted but a small minority of the voters, he failed of an election, and his judicial career was brief but honorable.

Judge Bonney was a Whig and subsequently a Republican. During the early days of this party and during the war he was active in public affairs, and spared no effort that he considered calculated to promote the public weal. Living in a city that was strongly Democratic, he held no public stations other than those of a judicial character, but exercised a powerful influence among his business acquaintances in regard to public questions. As a member of the Union League Club, he was active in devising and executing measures to aid the government during the war, and tireless in rendering assistance to soldiers, especially such as were from his native State. At the time the First Regiment of Volunteers from this State passed through New York, on its way to the seat of hostilities, the sons of New Hampshire, resident in that city, presented the regiment with a fine banner, and Judge Bonney, in behalf of his associates, made the address. All through that trying period he was among the foremost of the men in private life who gave their influence and wealth to uphold the cause of the country. •

Judge Bonney received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth College in 1858, and in 1865 he was chosen a trustee of that institution.

In April, 1848, Judge Bonney married Miss Adriana, daughter of Sylvester Rapalje, of New York. Seven children were born to them.

When his sudden death was announced, the Union League Club adopted the following resolutions: —

“Resolved, That the death of Benjamin W. Bonney has affected us with profound sorrow; that we desire to place on record our high estimate of his moral worth and usefulness as a citizen, our respect for his upright conduct as a member of the bar and of the State Judiciary,

and our grateful recollection of his patriotic zeal as a member of this Club in the late national crisis."

In announcing his death from the Bench, Judge Barnard paid a tribute to his memory, in which he said: "Judge Bonney was an upright and Christian gentleman, an ornament to the Bar and to the Bench, — one who had the confidence and respect of all classes of the community, and who was fitted by nature for the position of Judge, for the position of a gentleman, for the position of everything that is good."

In personal appearance Judge Bonney was of medium height, straight as an arrow, careful in dress, with a ruddy countenance and features that disclosed his intellectual strength and character.

A condition foreign to the general course of events in this section grew out of the discovery of gold and copper in Lisbon, Lyman, and at the west part of this town, in the closing years of the decade. Many properties were bonded and others purchased outright, and companies organized to develop the mines. Capitalists, speculators, and miners from Massachusetts, New York, and the far West became interested in the mines, some of whom made their headquarters at Thayer's Hotel, and for a time the "tavern" became a miniature mining exchange. The Quint farm on Lyman line, once owned by Deacon Thomas Briggs, furnished a basis for the organization of one company, and the William Little, or Andrew Rankin, farm and the Joseph A. Albee place, of others. These properties changed hands more than once during the period when some men dreamed that a new Eldorado had been discovered within the rocky fastnesses of Mount Gardner. After an experience covering several years, the dream vanished, as dreams will; for it was demonstrated that, while valuable minerals existed on all these properties in considerable quantities, the expense of mining and reduction of the ores was so large as to render operations unprofitable. Some of the farms then thought, or at least proclaimed, of fabulous value are still held by mining companies or individuals, with the hope that some fortunate inventor or chemist may discover a method of separating the ores from the rock that will enable their owners to avail themselves of the fortunes now locked within the bowels of the earth.

The town was without telegraphic communication until 1863. Before that time election returns, then regarded as the most important news, were the only items that received special attention. For the benefit of the Concord newspapers, Gen. E. O. Kenney annually arranged to have the returns from all the neighbor-

ing towns conveyed by special messengers, and delivered to him at the earliest possible moment after the result had been declared. When all were received, a special engine was at his service, and he rode to Woodsville, gathering as he went the return of the vote in Lisbon, Lyman, Landaff, and Bath. He would return in the early morning, bringing the latest report of the result in the State from the capital. The construction of a telegraphic line was frequently discussed, but no action taken until the summer of 1863, when Supt. J. W. Robinson gave to some of our citizens a statement of the terms under which a line would be built. These conditions were accepted and complied with by ample subscriptions to the required gratuity. The line was completed to this town, and an office opened in the store of F. J. Eastman, the present carriage mart of Richardson & Kimball, on the 12th of January, 1863. War bulletins were posted, giving the public the latest news from the front. Mrs. Van Buren was the operator in charge for a few months, when William R. Brackett became her successor. In February, 1867, the office was, in spite of a vigorous protest by the contributors to the fund for building the line, removed to the railroad station, where it has since remained.

In this decade the growth of the town in population was less than in any other since the settlement of the town, — six and three-tenths per cent. Yet it had been one of great business prosperity and marked by an unparalleled improvement in the village. In 1867 more than twenty buildings were erected and the last of the vacant lots on the south side of Main Street, between Thayer's Hotel and the McCoy's building,¹ was occupied.

The business changes of the period were many. Lorenzo Smith, in Odd-Fellows' building, no longer kept dry-goods, but carried a stock of groceries. Alonzo Weeks, who had as partner at one time Charles O. Wilder, when they carried a stock of dry-goods as well as of boots and shoes, again confined his activities to the last-named branch. Mr. Wilder was an excellent business man, quiet and unassuming, who had been engaged for a time as a dry-goods pedler, had been in trade at Bethlehem and St. Johnsbury before becoming a citizen of this town. He married Miss Green, of Bethlehem. He purchased and improved the property on Pleasant Street now owned by Charles Eaton, as well as other estates in the village. When Union Block was finished, the easterly store was occupied by White, Witcher, & Farr with a stock of dry-goods and groceries, and Dr. Henry L. Watson established the drug business now con-

¹ On site of Harrington's Block.



MAIN STREET, LOOKING WEST, BEFORE 1870.

ducted by Robins & Co., in another of the stores. William Bailey had sold his business and removed to Claremont. He was a conservative dealer, kept a large stock, and was content with moderate profits in return for his time and invested capital. He was succeeded in business by H. H. Southworth, who had clerked for him. L. W. Rowell dealt in books and stationery and conducted a job printing establishment. John Balch had sold his stock and was in business at St. Johnsbury. Henry Merrill was in business as a merchant tailor. During the period there were several other changes in companies that still maintain their existence.

An effort was inaugurated in 1867 to procure the building through the town of the Portland, White Mountain, and Ogdensburg Railroad. The first meeting of the incorporators in this State was held at Thayer's Hotel, on the fifth day of September, 1867, when directors¹ were chosen and associates elected.

At the meeting some feeling was manifested by the friends of each of the proposed routes, but these were finally adjusted, the result being a compromise in the election of corporators and board of directors. The proposed routes were the one finally adopted and that through this village and Waterford. The deciding factor in the matter was the fact that the Fairbanks Company owned a large tract of timber land near Miles' Pond which they wished to market, and they regarded the road as necessary for that purpose. They succeeded, but at great cost to themselves and to the towns of Dalton and Concord, Vt., both of which have been burdened with debt and suffered great depreciation in the value of their real estate in consequence of the aid they gave to this enterprise. The personal interest of some of the directors in the location was also placed above the interest of the corporation, for it was as evident then, as now, that the business of this town would have been worth to the corporation many times that which they acquired in locating their road through Whitefield, Dalton, and the Miles' Pond tract. The question of location was an absorbing one until well into the seventies.

For seventeen years the town had been the terminus of the railroad and had greatly prospered in consequence. All the towns to the north and east of us had in various ways paid willing tribute to our merchants and lumber dealers. Vast forests of timber in the upper valley of the Ammonoosuc, the trade of those sections,

¹ These directors were John G. Sinclair, Bethlehem; Israel Washburn, Jr., Portland; Horace Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury; James B. Sumner, Dalton; Charles Hartshorn, Littleton; Timothy Woolcut, Conway; Ossian Ray, Lancaster. John G. Sinclair was subsequently chosen president, and George A. Bingham clerk.

and the increasing mountain travel persuaded the railroad managers that the time had come when they must push the iron rails through these partially developed fields. Accordingly, in 1869 a contract was made for the extension of the road to Lancaster, and it was completed and opened to that point in November, 1870. The idea was prevalent at the time that this project would work much harm to our mercantile and industrial interests. Such, however, has not been the result. The growth of the town generally, and its manufacturing interests in particular, have been more rapid since that event than they were before.

Political questions and controversies of the time related to national affairs. At no time were local matters to the front. The nomination by the Republicans of General Harriman for Governor in 1867 created something of a factional fight; but aside from this incident, no State questions calculated to influence the votes of the people were under consideration. For the most part the issues of the first half of the period related to the conduct of the war, and these were followed by others, almost entirely connected with the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion. Party feeling ran high, and in many instances influenced the business and social relations of the people. The local Democratic leaders, Harry and George A. Bingham and Cyrus and Franklin J. Eastman, were then at the meridian of their intellectual and political strength. No party could have been served by a quartette of superior force and skill or with greater devotion. The local leaders of the Republicans were Charles W. Rand, and from the close of the war, Major E. W. Farr. Both were able and persistent workers, but differed widely in methods and in intellectual equipment. Mr. Rand cherished no illusions; he had a quick eye for facts, and if he had any political ambition it was never manifest even to his intimate friends. Major Farr never concealed his political ambitions, which were intense, and they often obscured his judgment of the political situation. In all the years of his political leadership there was never a time when his party had anything like a fighting chance to win in the town. Yet he never discovered the cold facts of the situation, but generally entertained a sanguine expectation that his party was to be victorious. This political temperament was not without its advantages; it inspired many of his followers to great exertion, and resulted in bringing to the polls the full voting strength of the party. When the battle was ended and the weak as well as the strong points of the campaign were apparent, he continued to hold to his preconceived opinion, and regarded the contest as but a skirmish

intended to develop the position of the enemy before the battle, and kept up the contest through the year.

The presidential election of 1860 was a hopeless contest on the part of the Democracy; the result was discernible from the start, and no effort was made to escape the inevitable. The result was 234 for Lincoln, 194 for Douglas, 6 for Bell, and 5 for Breckinridge. Harry Bingham, in his disgust at the saturnal policy that rent the party, would vote for none of the candidates, but cast his ballot for a ticket bearing the names, for electors, of Franklin Pierce, Harry Hibbard, Jeremiah Blodgett, Nathaniel Swasey, and William Heywood, all of whom were in accord with his views of the situation. One of the results of the Republican victory was the appointment of Charles W. Rand to be United States District Attorney for the State. He held the position until 1869.

The election in March, 1861, was closely contested. The contending forces were nearly evenly divided, but the decisive vote, that for moderator, elected Col. Joseph L. Gibb by a majority of six. He received 226 votes, and Capt. Isaac Abbott, the Republican candidate, 220. At this election Harry Bingham made his first successful contest for an election to the General Court. His contestant on this occasion was Charles W. Rand, and Mr. Bingham's majority was twelve. The choice for second representative fell to Douglass Robins, who defeated Col. Alden Moffett.¹

The following year the contest for supremacy was renewed. The Republicans offered no candidate for moderator, and permitted Colonel Gibb to assume the position by a unanimous vote. They made a vigorous effort to elect their candidates for representatives, Philip H. Paddleford and David Page Sanborn. Mr. Sanborn was a "war Democrat," and the Republicans expected he would bring to their standard a number of men who had heretofore voted the Democratic ticket, and thereby enable them to elect their candidates. As often happens, the experiment failed. Mr. Sanborn did not receive any Democratic votes, and a number of his new political associates preferred to cast their ballots for some other Democrat, if vote for a Democrat they must, and gave their support to Horace E. Chamberlain, one of the most pronounced Democrats of the town.²

¹ Van N. Bass was Town Clerk, and John Sargent, Trueworthy L. Parker, and George Abbott were the Selectmen of this year.

² The ballot for Representatives was as follows: Harry Bingham, 255; Douglass Robins, 255; Philip H. Paddleford, 218; David Page Sanborn, 171; Horace E. Chamberlain, 81.

From this time to 1870, with one exception, political contests were uneventful. The Democrats were intrenched in power, and no assault for a moment threatened their stronghold. Their majority varied according to the interest manifested in the campaigns of different years. It was largest in 1868, when John G. Sinclair's vote for governor was 391 and that for Gen. Walter Harriman 238, a Democratic majority of 153; the smallest was 60, given at the election in 1866.

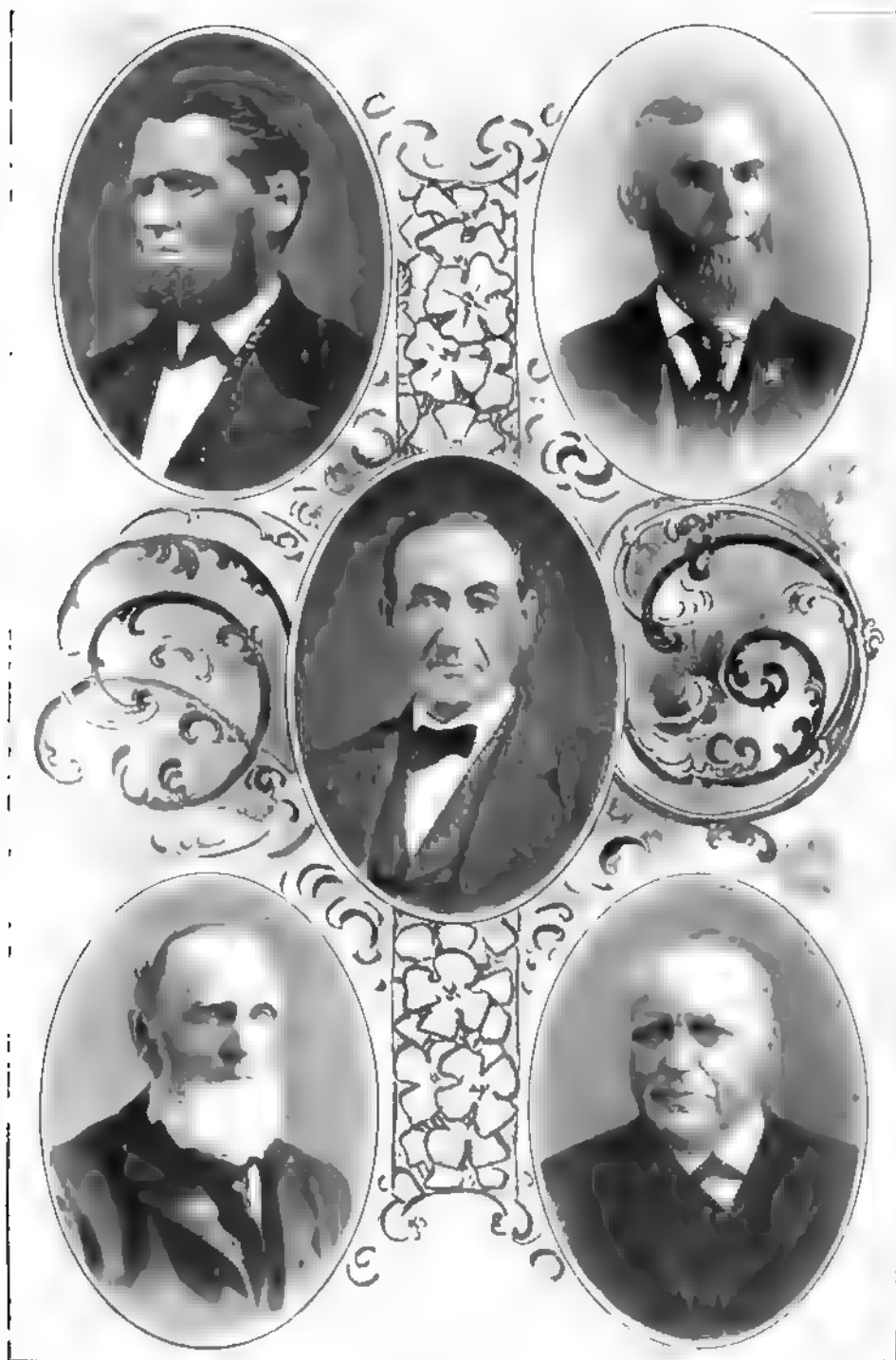
Colonel Gibb,¹ whose terms of service as moderator mark the years of Democratic victories pretty accurately, was now in failing health, and George A. Bingham presided at the annual meeting in 1863, when Harry Bingham and Franklin J. Eastman were elected Representatives to the General Court over their opponents, Charles C. Knapp, the landlord of Union House, a "war Democrat," and John Mason Charlton, a grandson of the pioneer Robert Charlton, who lived on the farm settled by the founder of the family in this town. Mr. Knapp failed to receive the full vote of the party, and was the last of the "war Democrats" nominated in the local field by the Republicans.²

In 1864 Colonel Gibb was moderator for the last time. He first served in this capacity in 1841 and was re-elected three successive years, and again in 1854-56-57-59-60-61-62, and 1864. He discharged the duties of this office to the satisfaction of the men of both parties. He was dignified, urbane, impartial, and knew the voters, individually and collectively, their moods and purposes, and gave them all the liberty consistent with a prompt and orderly despatch of business. When they exceeded these bounds he would quickly quell the tumult by a request for "order," uttered in a tone the meaning of which could not be mistaken. He had less conscious and formal dignity and more *suaviter in modo* as a presiding officer than had Elisha Hinds, and so competent a judge as John Farr expressed the opinion that he was the most graceful and efficient moderator who had presided in town meeting in his time. Colonel Gibb had for several years been a sufferer from that dread disease consumption, which conquered his fearless spirit in December, 1864.

At this time (1864) the candidates of both parties for State Senator were residents of this town, George A. Bingham, Democrat, and Francis Hodgman, Republican. Mr. Bingham was of course elected. He was also re-elected the following year. Mr. Hodgman was

¹ Colonel Gibb was aid on the staff of Governor Martin in 1862, with the rank of Colonel.

² The town officers elected were Van N. Bass, Town Clerk, and James J. Barrett, Eli D. Sawyer, and Joseph A. Albee, Selectmen.



JOHN M. CHARLTON.

JOHN W. FARR.

JOHN SARGENT.

HARTWELL H. SOUTHWORTH.

ASA CO.URN.

destined to precede Colonel Gibb to the tomb. He passed to his final reward July 1, 1864. He was an unassuming man of good ability and sterling honesty. He had been a resident of the town for thirty-two years, and during the time had built up a large and profitable business as a jeweller and apothecary. His shop, the first devoted to that business in town, was on the site of the present store of F. E. Green & Co. He was devoted to his business, seldom absenting himself from his store except when called to discharge some public duty. His temper was quick and sharp, but held under such control that it never caused him the loss of a friend. His store was frequented by his political partisans, and political issues often furnished a theme for discussion, but Mr. Hodgman let his visitors do the talking, — a practice that probably added to his reputation for political wisdom. Upon his death the business passed to his sons, Charles and Francis F., who for a time continued it as partners, but ultimately it was divided, Charles taking the jewelry department and his brother that of drugs and medicines.

The campaigns of 1865 and 1866 were characterized by the expected and commonplace. Gen. Edward Oakes Kenney was moderator in 1865, his opponent being Col. Salmon Hoskins Rowell, and James J. Barrett in 1866, and successively to 1872. Henry W. Smith, town clerk in 1864 and 1865, and from 1869 until 1880. The Representatives in 1865 were Harry Bingham and Dr. Charles M. Tuttle, the opposing candidates being Abijah Allen, Jr., and Col. Alden Moffett; in 1866, James J. Barrett and Henry L. Thayer, and the Republican candidates, Capt. George Farr and John M. Charlton.¹

The political campaign of 1867 created great excitement in the State, and attracted unusual attention throughout the country. That the situation at the time may be understood, it is necessary to refer to the State campaign of 1863. At that time there was pronounced political unrest throughout the country, and there were many indications pointing to general Democratic victories in the elections to come off that year. This State would be the first to record its verdict, and the Republicans were particularly anxious that it should be in approval of their party policy. The candidates for governor were Joseph A. Gilmore, Republican, and Ira A. Eastman, Democrat. In order to draw votes from Judge Eastman, Republican leaders entered into an arrangement with Col. Walter Harriman by which he was to accept a nomination for

¹ The Selectmen for 1865 were Eli D. Sawyer, Joseph A. Albee, and Samuel Taylor Morse; in 1866, Eli D. Sawyer, Samuel Taylor Morse, and Benjamin Atwood.

governor to be tendered him by a convention of "war Democrats;" that in the mean time he should become a member of the Republican party, and should be its nominee for the governorship at the earliest practicable moment. It is not necessary to enter into a discussion of the morality of this bargain; such trades are common enough in practical politics, and are accepted by men of high standing for integrity as legitimate political tactics. In 1867 General Harriman demanded the fulfilment of his contract. Onslow Stearns, president of the Northern Railroad and one of the leading business men of the State, also sought the nomination. The contest was bitter, and, after the friends of General Harriman and the high contracting parties had succeeded, it looked for a time as though they were to be defeated by the nomination of a bolting Republican candidate. This movement, however, was prevented, probably by another trade; but the wounded in the gubernatorial contest were numerous, and it was expected that many of them would not sufficiently recover in time to enable them to join the ranks in March, and the situation gave the Democrats great confidence in their ability to win a victory at the polls. The convention that gave Mr. Sinclair his second nomination instructed him to challenge General Harriman to meet him in joint debate, and his first important act after the adjournment of the convention was to obey its instructions in this particular. The invitation was accepted, and the third meeting of the series was held at Union Hall, Littleton, on the afternoon of February 12, 1867.¹ The hall was filled. On floor and stage all available space was occupied, and interested voters thronged the outer hall and stairway. In the organization of the meeting each party was represented by a chairman and a secretary. The gentlemen acting for the Republicans were Charles W. Rand, chairman, and L. W. Rowell, secretary. For the Democrats, Gen. Edward O. Kenney, chairman, and James R. Jackson, secretary.

Mr. Sinclair opened and closed the debate, occupying an hour in his first address, when he was followed by General Harriman, whose allotted time was one hour and a half; then Mr. Sinclair had thirty minutes for his closing remarks.

The antagonists were well matched. Both were experienced campaigners, having been on the stump in the campaigns of many years. General Harriman was a man of imposing figure, tall, slim, yet broad-shouldered. He wore his dark hair long, and

¹ The following schedule of meetings was arranged by the candidates: At Colebrook, February 9; Lancaster, 11; Littleton, 12; Plymouth, 14; Laconia, 15; Conway, 19; Ossipee, 20; Alton, 21; Rochester, 22; Pittsfield, 23; Concord, 27; Hillsborough, 27; Manchester, March 1; Portsmouth, 5; Exeter, 6; and Lebanon, 8.

the front locks were often thrown over his face by the energetic tossing of the head while speaking, and were instantly thrown back into place by a sweep of the hand. His voice was full, rotund, and easily penetrated every part of the hall. Both in style and habit he was a declaimer rather than a debater. His matter was selected with care, and arranged in form for dramatic effect, and its sonorous periods committed to memory. When the stage was at his sole command, he was among the most effective popular orators in New England. The conditions here, however, were evidently not to his liking. He was nervous, apprehensive, and his habitual air of assurance had entirely disappeared. Nor did it return when the heat of the combat was at its height. His stoutest partisans shared his feelings of doubt and timidity, and were elated when he emerged from the fight with his banner, as they thought, unrent. His opponent and Harry Bingham had prepared a series of questions covering constitutional propositions in reference to the reconstruction measures of his party, adroitly constructed to confuse a speaker not familiar with constitutional law. A few of these he assumed to answer, but most of them were carelessly brushed aside with the declaration that they related to questions that had been settled and were no longer in issue.

John G. Sinclair, in some respects, was a strong contrast to Walter Harriman. He was below medium stature, and slightly inclined to rotundity; he was of light complexion, and his light brown hair clustered in many curls above an ample brow. His mind was strong, swift, and sure, and all his intellectual faculties were at immediate command. Then, too, on this occasion, he was on his native heath. Nearly every man in the large audience was his personal friend, and a majority were his political associates. He felt that if he was to receive generous appreciation anywhere that was the place and the hour.

No political meeting held in the town made a more lasting impression. The friends of General Harriman were well pleased with the result. He had eloquently stated their case and had met Mr. Sinclair's personal and political assaults more adroitly and successfully than they had expected. The partisans of Mr. Sinclair were jubilant. He had put the spokesman of the Republican party in a position where he was forced to ignore vital questions, and that was a sufficient victory for them. After all, it is doubtful if the practical results of the meeting, other than such as were personal to the orators, did more than to confirm the audience in their preconceived political notions and to arouse this section of the State

to a high condition of political enthusiasm that brought to the polls every available man.

James J. Barrett and George Abbott were Representatives this year. Mr. Barrett was a politician of parts, and the founder of the Fellowship Club that met at the tin-shop. This club had no visible organization, yet it became a political power that had to be considered each year by the Democratic leaders. The members were all Democrats in excellent standing, who made no demands for recognition, yet in a few years it was generally understood that some of its members must be given a place on the ticket, and, in short, it had its way and provided for its members with such success that it was known as "Little Tammany." It had a membership of less than twenty, yet so great was its influence that for two decades it had important positions assigned it at each election. Thirteen times it named a candidate for Representative, and at no time during this period was it without a successful candidate for some minor office. It was less argumentative, less humorous, and less enjoyable than the Brick Store Club, but far more practical. It always knew what it wanted, and generally reached it. George Abbott was a retired farmer, a prominent member of the Methodist church, and a man of high character. His name, too, is often found in the town records in connection with some official position, and always with credit to himself and the town he served.¹

The election of 1868 was influenced by the enthusiasm of the preceding year, and cast the largest vote (629) in the history of the town up to that time. There were a sufficient number of ratable polls to entitle us to three Representatives, and the members of the previous year were returned and Harry Bingham was chosen for the additional member, but did not take his seat, owing to professional engagements. The old board of Selectmen was also re-elected. The Republican candidates at this election for Representatives were William J. Bellows and Alpha Goodall, a grandson of the first minister.

The following year there was a loss of more than a hundred votes in the totals. Samuel A. Edson, a son of Col. Timothy A. Edson, the leader of the local forces in Jackson days, Charles C. Smith, a hardware merchant, and Richard Smith, a farmer at North Littleton, were elected to the General Court.² George B.

¹ The Selectmen were Otis G. Hale, Benjamin Atwood, and Jacob K. Dunbar, Jr.

² He was the first person belonging to the Roman Catholic Church to be elected to that office from the town.

Redington, who was substituted for Mr. Bellows, was the only change made in the Republican Representative ticket.¹

For twenty years party feeling and activity had been intense and dominated all the activities of life. The years were big with peril to free institutions, but happily these had been safely passed, and the shrinkage in the vote of 1869 was an unrecognized but significant indication that the passions and prejudices of past years were on the wane, and that a period of less strenuous activity and personal animosity was near, when reason, not passion, was to be the controlling force in political action.

¹ The Board of Selectmen was made up as follows: John W. English, Benjamin Atwood, and Moses P. Burnham. It was a farmer board, all its members belonging to that class, — a circumstance once common in the town, but that had not before happened for many years.

XXVI.

ANNALS.

1870-1903.

THIS closing chapter of the annals will differ from those that have preceded it. A narrative of events within the memory of people who have reached middle life is wanting in historical perspective. Nor can these events be treated with the freedom permissible in writing of those long since passed and known to the present generation only through the changing medium of tradition. Any account concerning them must necessarily be subject to review by a more impartial tribunal, with a probable reversal of judgment in many respects, because it is given to few men to forecast the future and predict what influence the acts of his own time may have on the succeeding generation.

The industrial, mercantile, banking, medical, and other important subjects connected with the annals of this period of our history are to be found in Volume II., and are therefore eliminated from consideration in this connection, leaving little more than biographical sketches of the men who played an active part in these years for consideration.

In the ten years from 1870 to 1880 the people devoted their energies to the maintenance of the industrial and mercantile position already acquired. They were successful in the accomplishment of this purpose if the census of 1880 may be accepted as sufficient evidence of the growth of the town. The population in this decade had increased 21.8 per cent, while the increase in the preceding ten years was 6.3 per cent, the lowest since the settlement of the town.

It was in these years that the Saranac Glove Company was laying the foundations of its prosperous career. The Scythie and Axe Company was then also passing through its most successful years. These interests were the largest contributors to the then business welfare of the town.

Among the important events of those years were the efforts made to secure reforms in the conduct of town affairs. They were not immediately successful, yet they served to point the way



MAIN STREET, LOOKING WEST, 1898.

to final success by calling attention to the defective and wasteful methods that had prevailed for a hundred years. Especially is this true in regard to the means employed in making and repairing highways. From 1770 to 1810—the first forty years from the settlement—the highways of the town had passed through what may be termed a process of evolution, from the Indian trail to the blazed path, the way cut for the passage of an ox team, the road described by President Dwight that endangered the life and limb of any one travelling on horseback through this region in 1796, over corduroyed swamps, through unbridged streams, over a roadway obstructed by mingled stumps, roots, and rocks, to the highway of 1810, which, partly freed of these obstructions, had been made passable for a carriage with a sober and skilful driver. The candid citizen then declared that in road-building perfection had been reached. This continued to be the opinion of the majority for nearly three-fourths of a century. The system so long followed consisted in removing the earth from the side ditches to the centre of the travelled way, the removal of loose stones and such part of the rocks as became exposed each year by wearing down the road level. It was, in fact, a repetition of the same kind of repairing, as it was called, year after year, without accomplishing any actual improvement in the highway. Of the improvident conditions which grew out of the system a high rate of taxes payable in labor was most obvious.

Time and again an attempt was made in town meeting to correct these well-worn abuses, but without avail until a resort to the Legislature was had in 1891, and a special act secured creating the Littleton Highway Precinct, providing among other things for the payment of the highway tax in money. Before the passage of this law the town once voted that one-half the tax should be paid in cash (1882); at another (1884) no highway tax was raised, and the roads in that year were kept in repair under the supervision of the Selectmen, and the expense met from the town treasury.

In the early eighties, under the superintendence of Norman G. Smith, experiments were tried for the purpose of finding some method, within the financial ability of the town, of securing a permanent level for Main Street. That part of the street near Tilton's Block was paved with tamarack blocks imbedded in sand. For a season this promised well, but a change in surveyors caused it to be neglected and in a short time quite forgotten. A few years after, when the street was concreted, this pavement was discovered in as good condition as when laid. So completely was this experiment hidden by the earth that had been dumped upon

it and forgotten that to many it was as much a surprise as was the uncovering of the Roman Forum to the idle Italians who saw the rays of the sun shine upon that ancient pavement after it had been buried for more than a thousand years.

The lowering of Meeting-house Hill was an improvement that has been prosecuted at different times in the last half-century. The grounds fronting the brick house on this hill and the residence opposite, show the original height of the street at this point. In 1851 Curtis C. Bowman, then surveyor, cut it down some fifteen inches. Col. L. A. Russell was surveyor in 1856, having charge of this part of the road, and he lowered the grade half a foot. There it remained for more than twenty years. The grade has within thirty years been reduced materially, and, owing to protesting abutters, is not likely to be again changed.

The conflict of opinion and clash of interests between the residents of the village and the farmers had been so sharp that it barred the way to the consummation of much desired improvements in the village. Not that all villagers approved and all farmers opposed, but the lines practically thus drawn led to the creation of the several village precincts or districts, in order that the contemplated changes might be made. The Fire District was created by an act of the Legislature, July 3, 1872; the Highway Precinct, March 5, 1891; the Village District, February 28, 1893. By the act of February, 1903, the Littleton Fire District and the Littleton Highway Precinct were united in the Littleton Village District. By virtue of this law the control of the village streets passed from the town and was vested in the district.

The precinct officers in May, 1892, employed George H. Allen, a civil engineer, of Manchester, to survey and design a system of sewerage for the district. Before the close of the summer a complete and accurate survey and maps had been made of the territory from Glenwood Cemetery to the hill above Apthorp. The engineer submitted his report in January, 1893. It called for two main lines of fifteen-inch Akron pipe: one north of the river extending from below the Saranac Glove Works, through Saranac, Main, and Union Streets to the corner of Pine Street; that on the south side to be of the same size and quality of pipe, to extend from below the Saranac dam to Cottage Street. Provision was made for all the connecting streets, most of the pipe recommended being twelve-inch. The estimated cost of the system was \$46,557.95. To a considerable extent the recommendations of Mr. Allen have been followed; but when they have been disregarded, it has been to the detriment of the service. In one instance a six-inch pipe was substituted for



MAIN STREET, LOOKING EAST, 1897.

a fifteen-inch, and where three manholes were required but one was built. Other changes of a similar character were made, with the result that repairs have increased the expense over what it would have been had the plans of the engineer been adhered to, though the cost of original construction has been less.

In the same period the construction and maintenance of sidewalks were no small item in the annual bill of expense. In 1870 these walks were of plank. In the eighties that on the south side of Main Street was made of brick, which in turn gave place in the early nineties to concrete walks. Since then nearly all the new sidewalks in the district have been constructed of this material. There are still a few stretches of plank walk, but a year or two will see these removed and substantial walks of concrete substituted. The sum expended for concrete sidewalks in six years from 1894 to 1900 has been \$5,810.46. Main Street, from the Town Building to the foot of Meeting-house Hill, was paved with concrete in 1895-1896 at an expense of \$6,214.52. This has resulted in an excellent street at a fixed grade, and the cost of construction and maintenance, compared with the old method for the same length of time, has been much less.

Until recent years the only playground for man or boy was the highway. Fifty years ago, and for a long time after, the street opposite the Union House was the principal playground, though games were sometimes played in the street near the Granite. The chosen games were ball, "four-year-old-cat," and quoits. Urchins utilized the meeting-house sheds for their evening sports of "I spy" and other plays common at the time, while in the road on the hill "tag" and "snap the whip" kept them busy and happy until a late hour many a summer evening.

An acknowledged public want is seldom met by its opponents with an argument, but is answered by the assertion "We can't afford it." For this reason, on the eve of the annual town meeting in March, 1888, a public park or playground was apparently as far from realization as it had ever been.

A year or two before this time a number of enterprising citizens, who were admirers of speedy horses, had been compelled, in order to obtain ground for a racing track, to purchase of Gabriel G. Moulton the lot of land lying between the Meadow and Waterford roads. The lower flat bordering the Meadow highway was all they had use for, and they were financially burdened with the surplus. It was then that a mighty storm swept over this region and came to their relief. Monday the storm raged through the day and night, and when Tuesday morning dawned — the day of the annual town

meeting — the roads were blocked, and citizens living in the outlying districts could not reach the place of meeting to discharge their patriotic duty. This was the opportunity for the "boys" and the owners of the park also. The meeting was less numerously attended than any similar assemblage in sixty years; nearly all present were residents of the village. It does not appear that the warrant made any provision for the proposed action; but that was a small matter where all were friends, and "to transact any other business that may legally come before the meeting" was a door wide enough for the purpose; so a vote was passed instructing the Selectmen to purchase of the Littleton Driving Association "the upper flat, so called, and the land between it and the Waterford road," fifteen and two-thirds acres, for a public park, if it can be obtained for \$2,000. The vote was soon followed by a purchase. Thus, to a stout but beautiful snow-storm we are indebted for the town park. The grounds were sterile, and could not, without large expense, be made to bear a turf that would render them suitable for games and other sports. Then, too, the situation was far from the village, and it was little used for the purpose for which it had been designed by those who were active in the purchase.

Adjoining this town land is a private park, the property of Benjamin W. Kilburn, which is a beautiful bit of landscape. Near its southwesterly corner the Parker and Farr brooks mingle their waters, and but a little farther on the proprietor has built a stone dam that makes an artificial pond extending through a valley bordered far up the stream by high and steep banks and then by gently sloping fields to the Waterford road. The Farr brook winds through the town park, and passing its boundary enters a thick wood that adds to the beauty and variety of the scenery. Both streams and pond are followed by well-kept drives. This park, one of the most attractive spots in the town, is open to the public.

At a Village District meeting in March, 1894, it was voted, on motion of D. C. Remich, that the commissioners be instructed to purchase of Mrs. Hannah O. Wetherell the pasture on Oak Hill Avenue for park purposes, at the price of \$2,000, and "to expend \$500, to be raised the ensuing year, under the direction of the committee this day elected to expend the money acquired from the sale of bonds, in improving and beautifying the same."¹ In compliance with this action the "pasture" was purchased, and

¹ This committee consisted of D. C. Remich, F. H. English, Ira Parker, George C. Furber, Charles F. Eastman, John T. Simpson, and Henry A. Eaton. The three last named were the district commissioners. By a vote previously passed by the same



THE DELLS.

\$667.08 expended the same year in "beautifying" the grounds. Counting the original purchase money, there has been expended on this park \$10,653.88 since it became the property of the district. A ball ground of ample dimensions and a grand stand have been built, and the grounds, five acres in extent, have been in part graded. Benjamin W. Kilburn and D. C. Remich presented a band stand, and a part of the grounds, still in a state of nature excepting the removal of the forest growth, has been set aside for use as an arboretum, where specimens of all native trees, shrubs, and wild flowers may be grown.

At a special meeting held July 17, 1902, action was taken which has given rise to some controversy. The commissioners were authorized to "exclude the public from the grounds on special occasions when athletic sports and games were in progress." This was intended to give baseball and football organizations a right to the use of the grounds, designed for these games, and permit them to exclude all who had not paid the required admission fee. It was contended, on the part of those opposed to the proposition, that the park belonged to the public, and they had a right to resort to it for recreation at all times. On the other hand, it was the contention of those favoring the project that the commissioners or voters had a right to make such regulations for its use as they deemed expedient, as the Selectmen or voters had power to prescribe rules governing the use of the Town Hall. This view has been followed through two seasons, and has won approval of nearly all the citizens. At the meeting directing the purchase of the property Daniel C. Remich moved that the park be known as Hillside Park. The suggestion was approved. Since then (1901) the town has purchased Pine Hill and built a winding driveway, crossing from Pleasant Street, over the summit of the hill, down the west side, where it intersects the northern terminus of School Street. The hill is now (1903) practically a part of the park, and together they constitute recreation grounds which for convenience to the centre of population, in union of plain and hill, wood and field, and in beauty of foreground and magnificent view of distant hills and mountains, must be unsurpassed by any public grounds in New England.

The Town Building, erected in 1895, was in more than one respect as great a surprise to the taxpayers as was the cost of

meeting this committee was to expend the proceeds of the sale of an issue of \$30,000 of four per cent bonds to be issued by the district "for the purpose of constructing sewers, grading, macadamizing and improving streets and constructing sidewalks in said district and in the purchase of a park."

the High School building to the preceding generation. Had the citizens been fully informed in regard to the character and cost of either, we may safely assume that years would have passed before their construction would have received the sanction of the voters.

At the time this enterprise was entered upon, the town, the Village Precinct and District were paying to various landlords a total annual rental of \$625 for a hall for town and department meetings, for library, fire department, storage, and other purposes. There was a general concurrence in the opinion that the town should own the public utilities. There was, however, a wide divergence as to details.

The question was finally brought up in town meeting in 1893. The only action taken at the time was the appointment of a committee consisting of George A. Bingham, Oscar C. Hatch, James R. Jackson, Daniel C. Remich, and Millard F. Young to investigate and report at the next meeting in regard to providing better accommodations for the Town Library. A resolution to investigate the matter of providing offices and vaults for the town records was also referred to the same committee, with instructions to report at the same time. The next year Daniel C. Remich took the matter up, formulated a plan of action, and called a meeting of citizens which was held at the office of Bingham, Mitchell, & Batchellor on Saturday evening preceding the annual town meeting. Between thirty and forty persons were present. The project was considered at length, and the proposition of Mr. Remich to buy the Ladd and Bunker lot and erect a town building to cost about \$9,000, and in any event not above \$15,000, for the lot and building, was negatived by a nearly unanimous vote. The meeting was decidedly of opinion that the question should be more fully considered.

This, however, was not to be the end. Mr. Remich, with his accustomed energy and persuasiveness, set about reversing the action of the meeting of Saturday evening. He early convinced two influential citizens that they should support his plan for several reasons, the chief of which was future public gifts and enterprises promised on the part of wealthy citizens in the event of the execution of the proposed public improvements.

The question came before the meeting on the following Tuesday upon a favorable report presented by Mr. Remich, in behalf of a majority of the committee appointed the year before,¹ which

¹ The majority report was as follows:—

TO THE TOWN OF LITTLETON:

The undersigned who, pursuant to a vote passed at the annual meeting for 1893, were appointed committee to investigate and report upon the question of providing



VIEW IN TOWN PARK.

embodied, in substance, the proposition submitted by him at the meeting of citizens. In closing he moved its adoption.

better accommodations for the "Town Library, town officers and vaults for the town records," beg leave to state that they have attended to their duties and make this report: they find that the present library building is entirely inadequate in construction, size, and convenience for the purposes for which it is used, and that new and suitable quarters must be obtained at once, or the growth of the library stop and its influence be seriously impaired. So far as the town offices are concerned, it is a well-known fact that we have none worthy of that name, and that our public records, whose loss would entail irreparable injury upon the town, are in constant jeopardy from fire.

In view of these facts and the further fact that the town and Village District are now paying as rent for insufficient and unsuitable accommodations for town and district office and business a sum much larger than would be required to pay the interest on any indebtedness which would be incurred in building a first-class wooden building with fire-proof vaults for town records suitable and convenient for all town and village purposes and which would be an ornament to the town, we recommend that the town vote to bond itself, for not exceeding \$15,000.00, and instruct its Selectmen to purchase the Ladd and Bunker blacksmith shop lot, so called, situate on Union Street in Littleton village, provided it can be purchased at a reasonable price, and if not, cause the same to be condemned as a site for a town building, and to erect thereon, during the coming season, a handsome wooden building, containing a fire-proof vault for the town records, and finish therein a Town Hall, Selectmen's and town clerk's office, police court room and lobby, also for the temporary use of the town library until such time as a fire-proof library building and memorial hall can be constructed by gift or otherwise; also suitable rooms for the fire department of Littleton Village District and for storage of its tools and other property, provided the Selectmen can make satisfactory arrangements with said district to lease the same.

D. C. REMICK.

M. F. YOUNG, *per* D. C. R.

OSCAR C. HATCH.

LITTLETON, N. H., March, 1894.

The minority report, signed by Mr. Jackson alone, follows:—

The undersigned, a member of the committee authorized to consider and report upon the advisability of erecting a Memorial Hall and Library Building, dissents from the conclusions embraced in the report of the majority of said committee for the following reasons:

1. No plan or specifications have been formulated of a character sufficiently clear to enable the citizens of the town to form a just estimate of its probable cost.

2. A public building should be erected to furnish accommodations for many years, not for a day. Its first essential should be durability. The one contemplated by the majority of the committee is confessedly of a temporary character in some respects, and the sum involved is far too large to be drawn from the taxpayers to be thrown away on an experiment or invested in a speculation.

3. It is unwise to unite under the same roof rooms for the storage of tools, for the accommodation of a fire company, for the stabling of horses, for the shelter of hose, and for the uses of the public library. Such a union is incongruous, and will result in no inconsiderable damage to, if not the destruction of, the books in your library. For the above reasons I recommend the adoption of the following resolution: Resolved, that the matter covered by the reports of your committee be postponed to the next annual meeting, and that the committee be instructed to procure a plan and such necessary specifications and estimates of the proposed building as will enable the citizens of the town to understand just what they are to have and its probable cost.

Mr. Jackson, as a minority of the committee, offered a dissenting report, and moved that it be substituted for the report of the majority. After a brief debate the substitute was rejected.

Albert S. Batchellor then offered the following resolution:—

“Resolved that when this meeting adjourns, it be to meet at this place (Union Hall) at ten o'clock four weeks from to-day, in order to enable the committee appointed at the last meeting to procure plans and specifications to show definitely the cost and character of the proposed public building, and to obtain definite information as to what action the Village District takes in regard to the use or occupancy of the proposed building as to lessee, or as a contributor in some other way in aid of the enterprise, so that final action may be taken by the town on full information as to the subject.”

Debate followed, in which many phases of the question were considered. The arguments in favor of the majority report were in substance these: economy, convenience, safety, and the cultivation of the public taste by the erection of a public building that should stand as an object lesson of the beautiful in architecture.

The opposition pleaded for delay, that the voters might be furnished with data that would enable them to act on the question understandingly. Neither the form, style, nor cost of the building was given beyond the simple facts that it was to be of wood and its cost was not to exceed \$15,000. It was urged, too, that all the purposes for which the building was to be used ought not to be placed under one roof. Exactness of information as to plan and cost was their demand.

When the vote on the motion to substitute the minority for the report of the majority was taken, it was apparent that a very large majority were in favor of the report of the committee and of proceeding without delay with the work therein directed.

The report of the majority of the committee having been adopted, Daniel C. Remick moved

“That the Selectmen be instructed to purchase the Ladd and Bunker blacksmith shop lot, so called, situated on Union Street in Littleton Village, if it can be purchased at a reasonable price, and if not, cause the same to be condemned as a site for a town building, and to erect thereon during the ensuing season a handsome wooden building containing a fire-proof vault for the town records, and finish therein a Town Hall, Selectmen's and Town Clerk's office, Police Court room and lobby. Also provide therein suitable accommodations for the temporary use of the Town Library until such time as a fire-proof Library Building and Memorial Hall can be obtained by gift or otherwise. Also

suitable rooms for the Fire Department of Littleton Village District and for storage of its tools and other property, provided the Selectmen can make satisfactory arrangements with said district to lease the same and to pay for said land and erect said building. The Selectmen are authorized and instructed to issue in behalf of the town not exceeding \$15,000, of bonds bearing four per cent interest, payable in thirty years from date, with a right reserved in said bonds to pay the whole or any portion of said bonds after ten years from their date. In constructing the town building herein proposed local laborers shall be employed provided they can be secured at reasonable American wages, which is on the basis of \$1.50 per day for a good common day laborer, and provided further that sufficient numbers can be obtained."

It was suggested that the cost of the building be limited to \$15,000. It was stated, in reply, that such an amendment might cause great inconvenience and delay, as operations of this kind might require an expenditure of a few hundred dollars beyond the anticipated cost. As this amendment was doomed to meet the fate of other propositions to safeguard extravagance, it was withdrawn. This ended town legislation in regard to this important improvement.

The committee chosen to execute the will of the town in this regard consisted of Ira Parker, Oscar C. Hatch, William H. Mitchell, Charles C. Smith, and George W. McGregor, and the Selectmen.

Soon after they entered upon their duties they purchased the lot designated by vote of the town, engaged architects, let the contract for the foundation and superstructure, and had the work under way. The building was completed early the following spring, and occupied by the library, municipal court, the several town officers for whom provision had been made, and on the 15th of June, 1895, the beautiful auditorium of the public hall was filled with an enthusiastic audience assembled to dedicate the building.

William H. Mitchell called the meeting to order and announced the officers of the occasion. Harry Bingham presided. The vice-presidents were Capt. John Pierce, Cyrus Eastman, Col. Henry L. Tilton, Benjamin W. Kilburn, Major William J. Bellows, Judge Edgar Aldrich, Charles Eaton, Luther B. Hoskins, James E. Henry, Major Cephas Brackett, Henry C. Libby, Daniel J. Strain, Col. Francis A. Eastman, Samuel B. Page, John M. Mitchell, Gen. George W. Gile, Charles F. Eastman, Ephraim Hinds, William Jackson, Luther B. Towne, Levi B. Dodge, Abijah Allen, John C. Quimby, Israel C. Richardson, Horace E. Chamberlain, Col. Benjamin H. Corning, George Carter, Col. Edward Woods, Isaac

Calhoun, Henry Merrill, Major Frank T. Moffett, Benjamin F. Page, M. D., the Rev. J. B. Merrill, the Rev. J. H. Hoffman, the Rev. I. Fletcher Snapp, the Rev. Cyrille J. Paradis, the Rev. Edgar F. Davis, the Rev. Charles M. Howard, and the Rev. John Jaffrey. The secretaries were George C. Furber, Phineas R. Goold, and A. W. Emerson. Lieut. Chauncey H. Greene was marshal, and Capts. Benjamin F. Wells, Charles R. Blodgett, and Theron A. Farr, assistant marshals.

After music the president introduced George W. McGregor, M. D., chairman of the Building Committee, who in brief, appropriate remarks presented the keys to Henry F. Green, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, who formally accepted them on behalf of the town. Daniel C. Remich, to whose ceaseless activity much of the success in securing the erection of the building was due, was introduced. He gave a succinct account of the public improvements inaugurated in the three years since 1893, when the village organizations were consolidated. Among these were the town building, iron bridge and its approaches, a sewerage system, stone crusher and many other implements, fire alarm system, equipment of the fire department with modern machinery; these with the previously existing property of the town and district he estimated to have cost not less than \$150,000. He considered that in respect to the possession of these modern appliances for the safety, comfort, and health of the community Littleton could not be surpassed. His analysis showed that \$150,000 had been expended within three years without imposing any hardship upon the taxpayers.

The principal address of the evening was delivered by the Rev. Joseph E. Robins. It was in the nature of an historical review, briefly sketching the events of prominence and the men who had parts in them. Nor did he forget the meed of praise due the living who had accomplished what has been termed the regeneration of the town. Remarks pertinent to the occasion were also made by Col. Henry O. Kent, of Lancaster, and Samuel B. Page, of Woodsville, both of whom made happy allusions to the past and present prominence and prosperity of Littleton.

Marshal Sanders Post, G. A. R. was present, and participated in the proceedings.¹ Letters were read from many sons and

¹ The members of the post in line were the following: C., W. W. Lovejoy; S. V. C., H. E. Currier; Adj., A. C. Gaskill; Chapl., John T. Simpson; O. D., Silas Wheeler; S. M., J. W. Gray; Q. M. S., R. S. Simpson; Q. M., H. B. Burnham. Past Commanders: Chester Simpson, Spencer Vandicar, True M. Stevens, S. L. Simonds, G. W. Cleasby. Comrades: C. H. Applebee, H. D. Bishop, Albert Carpenter, C. H. Greene, B. F. Heath, John F. Moulton, E. F. Sawyer, Zimri Stearns, B. F. Wells, W. W. Weller, C. P. Crouch, Amos S. Dow, Richard J. Huntoon, John M. Rowe,

daughters of the town and other prominent citizens, expressing regret at their inability to accept invitations to be present at these ceremonies.¹

It is decreed that few public enterprises shall be constructed for the sum named in the original estimates. With Littleton this has been true. The High School building was planned to cost \$10,000, and the meeting authorizing its erection solemnly passed a vote that no larger sum should be expended upon that house. When it was ready for occupancy, the district had invested \$38,000 in the structure. This fine Town Building, which makes an unsightly lot a thing of beauty, the voters were assured, when they endorsed the project, was to be built for less than \$15,000. Its direct cost, according to the auditor's report, was \$33,836.68. It is anticipated that the Carnegie Library, now building, will cost the town \$10,000, in addition to the gift of \$15,000, which was once supposed would cover its cost.

The building is eighty-nine feet on Union Street by seventy-seven on Cottage. Erected upon a high bank of the river, it was necessary to build a strong and high foundation of granite on the south side. On this rests a basement of brick in which are rooms for the Fire Department, storage for their engine, hose, hook, and ladder carriage, and other appliances for the use of the company in the extinguishment of fire; a place of temporary confinement for offenders against the laws; a town team and implements, wagons, rollers, and road machines of the Street Department. The entrance to this part of the building is on Cottage Street. The story above,

C. W. Lovejoy, Horace Shute, Theron A. Farr, Frank E. Burnham, C. R. Coburn, Curtis Bedelle, William Martineau, Milo S. Pollard, Cyrus R. Blodgett, James M. Merrill, I. F. Dodge, J. B. Bean, A. J. Morgan, D. M. Clough, Benjamin F. Muchmore, John A. Miller, B. W. Kilburn, C. W. Cowing.

¹ From Gov. Chas. A. Busiel; Gen. Geo. W. Gile, of Philadelphia; Dr. Chas. D. Tarbell, of Southern Pines; Rev. John A. Bellows, Portland; John Pierce; Josiah Bellows, Washington; Chas. W. Millen, Alexandria; Abby Merrill Rockwell, Philadelphia; John Pierce, Jr., Bethlehem; Frances B. Sanborn, Concord; Alvin Burleigh, Plymouth; Mrs. F. J. Eastman, Tilton; Joseph L. Whittaker, Bradford, Mass.; Edwin A. Charlton, Brodhead, Wis.; John G. Sinclair, Florida; C. B. Jordan, Lancaster; Edward F. Bingham, Washington; Edmund Carleton, M. D., New York; Jas. W. Moore, M. D., New York; E. P. Bullard, New York; Prof. Dana P. Dow, Greenfield, Mass.; Geo. F. Batchelder; W. G. Edwards, West Chelmsford; Wm. E. Chandler, Concord; Pres. W. J. Tucker, Dartmouth College; Ida Farr Miller, Wakefield, Mass.; Andrew Rankin, Cookshire, P. Q.; H. H. Metcalf, Concord; John M. Mitchell, Concord; Rev. Lucius Waterman, D. D., Laconia; Bishop Anson R. Glover, Kearney, Neb.; Col. Salmon H. Rowell, Peacham, Vt.; Richard W. Peabody, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Rev. G. C. Waterman, Providence; Rev. J. B. Morrison, Laconia; Isabel M. Parks, Cambridge; Ruel W. Poor, New York City; Wm. R. Brackett, Boston; Rev. Daniel Wise, D. D., Englewood, N. J.; Geo. A. Clark, Boston; and Lou M. Wilson, Chicago.

which is entered from Union Street, has in its west end offices for the town clerk and Selectmen, with a fire-proof vault for the use of these officers; an ample room for the Police Court, which is also used by School and Village District meetings and for party caucuses. The second story is devoted to the use of the public library and reading-room.

The entire easterly end of the building is occupied by an Opera House, which has a seating capacity of seven hundred and fifty. The gallery circles an end and both sides, while the stage and dressing-rooms are at the southerly end. In equipment and elegance of decorations the auditorium is all that is necessary or could be desired. The stage, too, is finely furnished with scenery, but is not sufficiently large for purposes for which its use is sometimes desired.¹

The bridge that spanned the Ammonoosuc in 1894 was the successor, several times removed, of the first bridge over this river in Littleton. It was a covered truss with "rainbow" supports in each side. The upper half of the bridge was open to the air and sunshine, and on each side, attached to the structure, were sidewalks of ample width. It had stood for more than fifty years, and while in fair condition the requirements for the foundation and convenient use of the Town Building rendered it necessary that it be supplanted by an open structure resting upon foundations higher than the abutments upon which the old wooden bridge stood. Accordingly, at the same time the work on the building was progressing an iron bridge which was in process of construction on the site of the original bridge (built of trees growing on the river's banks where it crossed the stream more than a century before) was soon completed. The present bridge is twenty-three feet above the river and one hundred and fifty-one feet long, forty feet wide, with two sidewalks. It is an unusually satisfactory structure, wide, firm, and lasting, and promises to endure many years.

On the north end of the bridge, near the Town Building, the grade was raised five feet; at the south end not much change in the height of the bridge was made. The abutments were laid by Smith & Getchell, of Plymouth, at a cost of \$8,983.66. The iron superstructure was built by the Shultz Bridge and Iron

¹ The structure was designed and its erection supervised by Howard & Austin, architects of Brockton, Mass.; William C. Edwards, of Chelmsford, Mass., was the contractor for building the superstructure; Ward & Douglass, of Barre, Vt., contractors for laying the foundation; the plumbing and heating apparatus was by Lynch & Richardson; the decorating and frescoing by B. F. McDonnell, and the painting by Jackson & Elkins.



INTAKE OF THE WATER COMPANY ON MT. GARFIELD.

Company of Pittsburg, Pa. The cost to the town was \$7,668.82, making the total cost of the work \$16,652.48.¹

The supply of water for domestic use for many years was taken from the hills running parallel with the river. On the north side the springs were but a short distance from the street, and an abundance of pure water was easily obtained until the opening up of High Street and the streets connecting it with Main Street. The springs near the base of the hill were then brought within the drainage zone of a large residential district. It is doubtful if even then this water supply was seriously affected, but the possibilities of the situation were such that people began to seek for water the purity of which could not be questioned. On the south side of the river water was drawn from the slopes of Mt. Eustis, which seemed to be a vast reservoir with a capacity that would exceed the demand of residents there for many years. The quality of this water could not be excelled.

A corporation chartered in 1879 as the Apthorp Reservoir Company to furnish the village with water was in operation the following year. Among the active promoters of the company were Harry Bingham, Col. Cyrus Eastman, Henry L. Tilton, John M. Mitchell, Charles F. Eastman, Albert S. Batchellor, and Taft & Greenleaf. The charter contained the usual provision granted similar corporations, and one that was new, at least to this State. It was in substance that the property of the corporation should be exempt from taxation to an amount equal to any indebtedness incurred in the construction or administration of its plant. As the funds for its establishment were principally raised by the sale of bonds, the corporation was, by this provision, exempt from taxation. The capital of the company was fixed by the charter at \$30,000.

The company commenced operations by obtaining a right to take its water supply from springs that were the source of the Palmer Brook on Black Mountain. A storage basin was built on the Goodall farm, and a pipe connection with the distributing reservoir on Pine Hill, built at the Noble place, 200 feet above the level of Main Street. Pipes were laid on Main and High Streets, and the streets intersecting these avenues. Hydrants for the extinguishment of fire were located at convenient points, rented to the town and placed under the control of the Fire Wards. The contract price for the use of the hydrants was \$25 per annum. The original members of the corporation conducted its affairs for seven years without making any important enlargement of the water supply or extension of mains.

¹ Reports of Town Auditor, 1895-1896, pp. 122, 263.

The promotion of public utilities in 1887 as a special branch of business was in its infancy, but lusty and full of promise. Among the pioneer promoters of water plants one of the most daring in its speculative tendencies was the Wall Street firm of Stanton & Coffin. They sought to purchase this property, and it passed into their possession in 1887 at a loss to the men who built it. They however preferred to sell rather than advance the funds necessary to put the plant in condition to meet the requirements of the town.

Stanton & Coffin at the same time took over the franchise of the Ammonoosuc Electric Light Company, an undeveloped property of which John M. Mitchell, Albert S. Batchellor, William A. Haskins, George W. Barrett, and others were the corporate members. The new owners obtained the passage of an act from the Legislature then in session (1887), consolidating these companies under the name of the Littleton Water and Electric Light Company. It was soon after organized with Benjamin H. Corning as president and A. M. Street as secretary. The corporation enlarged the water supply by improving the old Carleton sawmill at Apthorp, which had been purchased by the original company, and erecting a pumping-station which was connected with the Pine Hill reservoir, extending the mains and adding new hydrants. On the 15th of May, 1889, a water cloud burst over Black Mountain, and when the descending waters struck the walls of the storage basin, they gave way, and an immense torrent overleaping the channel of the Palmer Brook rushed down the valley, doing great damage. Several suits against the corporation to recover on this account were instituted, but settled before trial. The dam at the storage base was not rebuilt, as it had covered a thick layer of vegetable matter which rendered the water impure. Water from the uplands was thereafter taken from the dam on the Noble farm.

Upon the union of the Water and Light companies the stock was increased to \$45,000, and bonds to the amount of \$75,000 issued to retire the bonds issued by the Apthorp Reservoir Company, some \$10,000, and to pay for the enlargement of the plant.

Before the close of 1893 the firm of Stanton & Co. went into bankruptcy with liabilities of many millions and assets consisting largely of the stock of water and light plants constructed by funds received from the sale of bonds. This company went into the hands of Benjamin H. Corning as receiver, and was finally sold by auction to Street & Smith, of New York. This firm was in possession for ten years, before the entire plant was purchased from the bondholders by the town.

From the first the new owners were beset with difficulties.



JOSEPH EMERSON DOW.
First Resident Lawyer



BENJAMIN H. CORNING.

Neither the water power nor the steam plant was of sufficient horse power to enable the corporation at all seasons to fulfil their contract with the town as to furnishing lights. The provision of the old Apthorp Reservoir charter in relation to exemption from taxation to the amount of the indebtedness of the corporation was supposed to have survived through the several legislative enactments relating to the company, and had been treated by the town as a valid law, and the property to the amount of the bonded and other indebtedness had never been assessed for taxation by the Selectmen. In some form these questions were before the annual meetings nearly every year. While the discussion of the meeting was generally favorable to this company, the contentions were none the less troublesome.

In July, 1896, when the contract originally made with the Apthorp Reservoir Company was about to expire, a new contract was made with the Village District. The price for the annual rental of hydrants for fire purposes was increased from \$25 to \$30, and in consideration therefor the company agreed to make the following improvements: (1) to extend its water mains; (2) to maintain standpipes for the purpose of furnishing water for street sprinkling; (3) to repair the Noble dam and the Pine Hill reservoir, and put in additional hydrants upon request of the Selectmen; (4) to replace four-inch pipe with that of six inches, and finally, "to maintain said waterworks plant in good working order and repair during the life of this contract." It would seem that each of these improvements was uncalled for in a contract, as each and all were necessary if the company was to do business and earn a sum sufficient to enable it to meet its fixed charges.

On December 31, 1898, Benjamin F. Corning was retired as manager and succeeded by Henry F. Green, who held the position until the property was purchased by the town.

An epidemic of typhoid fever prevailed in 1902, which was believed to have been caused by germs conveyed in river water through mains of the company. Through the efforts of Daniel C. Remich, a member of the Legislature of 1903, an act was passed authorizing the town of Littleton to purchase the existing water and light plant or construct a new one. In accordance with this authority, the outstanding bonds of the Littleton Water and Electric Light Company were bought by the town, and it took possession of the property. In accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature, the Selectmen appointed Daniel C. Remich, Frank M. Richardson, and Myron H. Richardson water

commissioners. Their powers are such that it is doubtful if the town has any legislative power over the property.

Within a few years Partridge Pond has been nearly surrounded with cottages which are the summer houses of many people of this town and of Lisbon. More than a hundred years ago Nathaniel Partridge settled on what is now known as the Hurd place, just over the line in Lyman. The outlet of the pond is in that town, though nearly all its waters are in Littleton.

The orthography of the name is not quite clear. Solomon Whiting, who lived near its shores in 1802, and Clark Hastings, who was born about that time on a farm from which the waters of the pond formed the most attractive feature of the landscape as seen from his home, agreed that it was named for Mr. Partridge, who was for some years the only settler on its border. On the other hand, Hannah Goodall Peabody, a very intelligent woman, who is still living, writing concerning her childhood memories of that part of our town, speaks of it as Patridge Pond. Fifty years ago the pronunciation of the word as spelt by Miss Peabody was universal. Still, this is not very good evidence as to the original name, for that of the Partridge family was given the same pronunciation by the people. On the whole, the probabilities are that it derives its name from the pioneer who owned the land at its outlet.

Since the pond has attracted summer residents, they have dignified it by calling it a lake; and such it is, since its shores and waters have been cleared of the dead and water-logged timbers that once sent their naked arms in every direction. It is fed by springs, only one insignificant brook contributing to its waters. Once it was the home of the trout, and offered fine fishing for the angler. In 1810 Comfort Day, who lived on the Millen place next north of the Hurd farm, had a trap for mink at the outlet of the lake. High water covered it, and when Mr. Day visited it, he found he had trapped a large trout instead of a mink. Not far from 1820 John White, a peddler of earthenware, was hired by Nathaniel Partridge to put into the lake pickerel, which were then esteemed of greater value for the table than trout, which were very common. Occasionally in recent years a large trout has been taken from these waters. It was in the woods bordering the easterly shore that in 1800 Mr. Partridge, when returning from his weekly visit to the home of Elizabeth Goodall, in the small hours of a December night, was pursued by a pack of wolves, and sought refuge in a tree, where he remained until the sun was well above the horizon.



VIEW OF PARTRIDGE LAKE.

The lake was a famous feeding-place for moose in the early days. The last of these animals known to have been killed in this town was taken at the lake about 1812-1815, by Jonathan Eastman, Alexander Millen, and Comfort Day, who lived near the lake, — Eastman on the Steere farm, Millen in the last house in Littleton on the road to Mr. Partridge's, and Day on the farm owned by Harvey Lewis. After the capture they started to drag the moose to David Hoskins', who lived on the farm now occupied by Noah Farr, and being overtaken by darkness on the mountain, scooped out a resting-place in the snow, where they remained until morning. The vicinity of the lake was also crossed by the runways of the deer, and as late as 1845 a number of these animals wintered near its waters.

Public affairs in this first decade, from 1870 to 1880, moved with even flow, broken only by two uncommon events, — the national elections of 1872 and 1876. The former was marked by numerous changes of party relations by men who were dissatisfied with the policy of the Republican party in regard to the reconstruction of the Southern States. Of this class Curtis C. Bowman, William Moffett, Charles A. Farr, and John F. Tilton had been active party men. Mr. Bowman in particular was interested as a leader of the young set when the Whigs suffered eclipse and Know-Nothingism was swinging through its brief and murky orbit. For twenty years thereafter his interest did not abate. The Greeley campaign was his most strenuous as it was his last. The defeat that followed destroyed his belief in the sanity of the majority of his countrymen. William Moffett was the first of the name born in Littleton, and he resided here during his active life. The family entertained strong political convictions, and acted upon the theory that it was among the first duties of man to overcome the machinations of the Democrats. It was this strong partisan bias that rendered William's advocacy of Greeley one of the notable incidents of a campaign that was marked with surprises from the beginning to its close. For nearly fifty years the family was prominent in the annals of the town, but now the only one of the name on the check-list is David Moffett, who has passed his fourscore years. The Greeley campaign left no enduring impress. Nearly all former Republicans sooner or later found their way back to their old party.

In the first half of this decade the change in the political character of the town, before noted, began to make itself manifest. This was not the result of a change of political convictions on the part of individual voters, but the gradual extermination of

the raw material of the lumber business caused the removal of many residents, while persons engaged in the glove business came to take their places in the citizenship of Littleton. This caused the gradual reversal of the party complexion of the town in 1883.

Harry Bingham was chosen to represent the town in the General Court annually from 1871 to 1882 inclusive. His colleagues to 1880, who, as a rule, served through two terms, named in the order of their election, were Cyrus Eastman, Ellery D. Dunn, Charles A. Sinclair, John C. Goodnough, John G. Sinclair, George A. Bingham, Otis G. Hale, George Carter, Ai Fitzgerald, and Albert S. Batchellor. During the same period no town in the State was represented with equal ability, and few have at any time surpassed it in that respect.¹

Charles Arthur Sinclair was elected to represent Littleton in the Legislature of 1878. His nomination and election were opposed by some of the older members of the party, who urged that he was not entitled to the position by reason of his youth and his brief residence in the town. They were overruled by the majority, who regarded the constitutional age of twenty-one as sufficient. Those who believed in the qualifications of age and experience to the number of thirty cast their ballots for Elijah S. Woolson. In the Legislature Colonel Sinclair was modestly active, serving on important committees, manifesting an interest in the business before the House, and giving promise of a future of usefulness and influence which was realized after he became a resident of Portsmouth. He was born in Bethlehem August 21, 1848. His education was acquired in the schools of that town, Newbury, Vt., Academy, Tilton Seminary, and Phillips Academy at Exeter. He entered Dartmouth College in 1868, but did not continue beyond the Freshman year. In the spring of 1869 he became a law student in the office of H. & G. A. Bingham, where he remained until near the close of the year. He was an apt student, but did not take kindly to the confinement required for office work. His mental tendencies urged him to business rather than to the legal profession, and before the close of the year he was engaged in the flour and grain business with an office in Tilton's Block. In 1870, after his father became a resident of the town, he purchased the vacant building at the corner of Main and Maple Streets and fitted it for his business.

Soon after his marriage with Emma Isabel Jones, Mr. Sinclair engaged in business with Frank Jones. He soon evinced his capacity for the conduct of affairs, and his advance from the

¹ A sketch of Colonel Eastman will be found in vol. ii. pp. 49-54.



THE ELLIOTT & F. CO.

Hasbrouck

position of collector to one of large financial responsibility was rapid. Within the next twenty years he was an important factor in the conception and execution of several railroad transactions of great public interest involving in their consummation millions of dollars. Among these enterprises was the purchase of controlling interests in the Worcester, Nashua, and Rochester, the Eastern, the Manchester and Lawrence and the Connecticut River railroads, and the building of the Upper Coos, the Hereford, and the extension of the Upper Coos railroads. The first of these were leased to and became a part of the Boston and Maine system. The others became a part of the Maine Central system. He was a director in nearly all these roads and president of more than one of them. He was also interested in various manufacturing corporations and in hotel property. It was in such operations as the consolidation of these railroad interests that he manifested his acumen; his skill in combination, and executive capacity; with these qualities he united that of an intense tenacity of purpose which surrendered only to the inevitable.

While residing in Portsmouth he was twice elected to represent his district in the Senate three terms, 1888 to 1892, and again in 1894-1896. From 1892 to 1894 he was a member of the lower House of the Legislature. In his legislative service he was one of the most influential members of the body, in which he served both in debate and in the deliberations of the various committees of which he was a member. He was twice the candidate of his party for United States Senator. His title of Colonel was acquired by service on the staff of Governor Weston in 1871. One of the minor, but not the least useful, was a service of nearly three years as a member of the Board of Education of Union School District in 1870-1878.

In personal appearance and in many intellectual traits he bore a striking resemblance to his father; in stature he was under the average height, but strongly built and muscular, and greatly enjoyed all sorts of athletic sports. His countenance was comely and intellectual. In social intercourse he was a delightful companion, possessing nearly all the qualities calculated to charm in a circle of friends.

His health had been impaired for several years, and, medical skill failing to bring relief, the end came on the 22d of April, 1899, at Brookline, Mass., where the winter had been passed. He was a few months more than fifty-one years of age. It will be said that he had been cut off before his time. Measured by years, this is true. According to the test of achievement through the

concentration of energy, he had lived a long and laborious life.

The third Representative of this year, John C. Goodnough, came to Littleton about the time that Mr. Sinclair became a resident, but maturity probably saved his political ambition from subjection to the test urged against Mr. Sinclair. Mr. Goodnough, having accumulated a competency, had retired from business before he became a resident of Littleton. He has been a close student of affairs, and is well informed in regard to the history of our country. He has a considerable fund of technical information respecting matters which he likes to use in an argument for the purpose of confounding an opponent. As a Representative, Mr. Goodnough gave his time closely to his legislative duties, and brought to their consideration a conscious desire to act in the interest of his constituents. He was also a Representative in 1874.

In those days of annual elections it was the custom to elect all officers for two terms. The removal of Colonel Sinclair from town created a vacancy in the representation which was filled by the election of John G. Sinclair as his successor. The elder Sinclair, too, had been a resident of Littleton nearly five years. He had previously lived in Bethlehem from the time he engaged in business on his own account. He was known throughout New England, in political circles, as a leader of renown. In courage, skill in manipulation, knowledge of men and affairs, resourcefulness, aptness in the use of sentiment, wit, and sarcasm in his addresses upon the hustings, and in eloquence he had few equals in this State in his day. At one time, and that covering several years, he was the most influential politician of either party in the north country.¹

He was descended in the seventh generation from John Sinkler of Exeter, who emigrated from Scotland, and is supposed to have been a grandson of John Sinclair, Earl of Cathness, a family that claimed kinship with William the Conqueror. John of Exeter was the first of the family in New Hampshire. He was a follower of the Rev. John Wheelwright, and accompanied that divine in his banishment from the Puritan Colony.

Before John G. Sinclair had reached his eighth year, his father died, leaving the family in indigent circumstances; when but

¹ This descriptive phrase has come into general use in recent years, as applied to the geographical section comprised in the first and second senatorial districts of the State. When the State was divided into twelve districts prior to the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution in 1877, this territory was embraced in the twelfth district.



John G. Sinclair

thirteen years of age, he became a member of the family of Samuel Pevey, a merchant at Landaff, who had married his mother's sister. There he had entered on his business career as a clerk in his uncle's store. His compensation was board and clothes, with the privilege of attending school during the winter months. With these narrowed school privileges he soon mastered the branches taught in the schools of that town, and later attended the Academy at Newbury, Vt., a few terms. Thus equipped with practical knowledge gained in a country store and that acquired in the schools, at the age of nineteen he sought a wider field, and found employment first at Manchester in 1845, and then for a few months in Lawrence, Mass. Having reached his majority, he began business for himself as the proprietor of a country store at Bethlehem in the spring of 1847. In October of the same year he was united in marriage with Tamar M. Clark, of Landaff, a young woman endowed by nature with talents of a high order which were cultivated and enriched by a thorough education, and who possessed a character that endeared her to all who came within the sphere of her influence.

A country store failed to furnish employment for the abounding energies of Mr. Sinclair, and he gradually drifted into other branches of business, especially that of manufacturing and dealing in potato starch; the raw material of this product was then probably the largest money-producing crop raised by our farmers. He at a later period was largely engaged in the lumber business and in speculation in timber lands. The first to realize the possibilities of Bethlehem as a summer resort, he was also the first landlord to enter upon the development of that business in the town. As a business man he was far-sighted, skilful in developing his plans, and successful in executing them. Several times in his business career he was in a position to retire with an ample competency, but it was the striving, the planning, the getting, that gave a charm to such a life; and this he was never quite ready to forego. He had, however, a fatal habit of keeping too many irons in the fire, and never had time for the details of his minor projects. Then, too, his position as the friend and adviser of nearly all his townsmen, his good-fellowship and political relations, soon brought about a condition in which many came to regard Mr. Sinclair's property as their own, and from that time the stream of waste had a large outlet from the reservoir into which his possessions passed. This condition was not without its compensations, for in time of financial stress most of these self-helping friends came to his rescue. The benefits naturally never equalled the losses

the system entailed, and the inevitable end, while long delayed, came at last.

He was much interested at one time in military affairs, and in the few years that elapsed from the time he took up his residence in Bethlehem to the repeal of the militia laws of the State, he was an active member of an independent Company, and a commissioned officer of the company commanded by Captain E. O. Kenney.

Mr. Sinclair was active in politics from his earliest manhood. From 1852 to 1855 inclusive, he was the representative of the town in the Legislature, and was one of the youngest members of that body. He grew rapidly in the esteem of his associates as a man of parts who was likely to become a power in affairs of state. Legislation through the sifting process of committees was not, in 1852, the potent machine it now is, nor were the committees as many in number by a third, or composed of as many members. Mr. Sinclair was assigned to the committee on incorporations in 1853, and at the next session he was made its chairman. At the session of 1855—the year of the Know-Nothing deluge—Mr. Sinclair was one of the few members of the former majority who was returned to the house and shared with Samuel Herbert, of Rumney, the leadership of the minority, and was a member of the committee on the judiciary. This committee was remarkable for its strength and for the number of its members who subsequently became the rulers of the State. It consisted of Christie of Dover, Edwards of Keene, Emory of Portsmouth, Herbert of Rumney, Benton of Lancaster, Sinclair of Bethlehem, Rollins of Concord, Pattee of Antrim, Chapman of Nashua, and Harison of Madison. Other members of the House assigned to other important committees were Mason W. Tappan, Daniel Clark, Bainbridge Wadleigh, Jonathan Kittridge, and William H. Gove. It was such men as these that Mr. Sinclair met in debate almost single-handed and it was the concurrent testimony of those familiar with the events of the session that he was a foeman worthy of their steel.

In 1858 and 1859 Mr. Sinclair was a member of the State Senate, where his reputation as a debater and political tactician was increased. He was several times returned to the House in the years between 1863 and 1877. In 1866–1867 and 1868 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor, and made the memorable campaign with General Harriman¹ for that office. He was also the candidate of his party in 1876 for United States Senator.

When the storm of financial trouble burst upon him, he settled with his creditors, and in 1879 removed to Florida and engaged

¹ Referred to more at length on p. 504.

in the real estate business at Orlando. There he lost none of his political zeal, but was never again a candidate for office. He was content to follow and contribute to the cause he loved by accepting many of the numerous invitations extended him to make campaign addresses in this and the State of his adoption.

Mr. Sinclair's strength as a politician was largely increased by his fidelity to his friends, and, strange as it may seem, by a fondness for the use of sentimental influences in advancing the interests of his party. He never lost an opportunity to bring forward a soldier as a candidate for an office, nor neglected in his campaign speeches to refer to their services in eloquent periods. In this he was not playing the part of a demagogue, but was a sincere friend of those who had made sacrifices for their country.

The death of his son in April, 1899, was a blow from which he never recovered, and he returned to Bethlehem, where, amid the scenes of his early triumphs and later misfortunes, surrounded by lifelong friends, he passed to his reward the following June.

By the death of Charles White Rand, which occurred in 1874, the town lost a valued citizen.¹ He came to this town a few weeks after his graduation from Wesleyan University, where he had shared with his younger brother, Edward D., the honors of their class. The habits of application and industry that characterized his student days remained with him until, broken in health, he closed his office door never to recross its threshold. Here he entered the office of Henry A. and William J. Bellows as a student of law and attended Harvard Law School. In 1844 he was admitted to the bar and opened an office in Littleton. At that time the members of the profession in practice were Henry A. Bellows, William J. Bellows, and William Burns. Mr. Rand had won the respect and confidence of the people while a student and he did not have to wait for clients. He soon became known as a safe and able counsellor, and his business was sufficient to employ his time.

Mr. Rand took great interest in the proposed extension of the railroad to this town as early as 1853. When the road had been built and was in financial difficulties, the ability he had manifested as an adviser in a more prosperous period of its history led to his election as a director, and subsequently to his employment as counsel for the stockholders who protested the receivers' sale to parties who purchased the property in the interest of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad. The suit that followed was

¹ An account of his ancestry will be found on page 420, in the sketch of his brother, Judge E. D. Rand.

notable alike in railroad annals and in the influence its successful conclusion in favor of his clients had upon the business interests of the town. He was counsel in several other important suits growing out of the tangled affairs of the several corporations which at various times were in possession of the road, and he conducted them with such ability and success as to acquire a reputation of being the best equity lawyer of the State.

In those days of anti-slavery construction of the Constitution, Mr. Rand, conservative in all things, recognized constitutional obligations, and remained a Whig. Afterwards he was a moderate Republican until the South appealed to the sword, when he became a Radical until the close of the war and the final settlement of the questions over which it had been waged.

At that time political parties were so evenly divided that rather colorless candidates were placed in nomination, and attorneys, whose business has a tendency to provoke opposition, were seldom selected. Mr. Rand, however, had few enemies, and had been several times the candidate of the Whigs for Representative, but was not successful at the polls. When the Republicans were successful in the State in 1855, he was made Solicitor for Grafton County, holding the office until 1860. When the Republicans triumphed in the nation in 1861, he was made United States District Attorney for the District of New Hampshire, and at the expiration of his term was reappointed for a further term four years. For many years the business had not been large. As the exigencies of the war required additional revenue, the tariff was increased and the bureau of internal revenue created, and the violation of these laws added to the volume of business before the courts as well as the responsibility of the District Attorney. In the discharge of the duties of the position Mr. Rand was a learned, laborious, and faithful prosecutor, always seeking to avoid the general tendency of prosecuting officers to become persecutors. At the close of eight years of faithful service in this important position he was not an applicant for reappointment. The premonitory symptoms of a fatal disease were then sapping his physical strength, and he desired freedom from the compulsory labors of official station.

Mr. Rand was a successful advocate, presenting his case with cogency and holding the close attention of court and jury; never resorting to the methods of the demagogue or the specious arts of the orator, his appeal was to the common sense of those he wished to convince. The partnership formed with his brother, Edward D., in 1855 enabled him thereafter to confine his professional



CHARLES W. RAND.

work, aside from his official duties, to the congenial task of presenting the evidence, preparing briefs, and making an occasional argument before the court at law terms. These briefs and arguments were models of clear reasoning, had the flavor of exact thought, and were without waste of citations, illustrations, language, or other extraneous matters. As a practitioner he kept within his case. His association with the court, the jury, and his brethren of the bar was that of a sincere gentleman who guarded the interests of his clients with watchfulness and skill, and maintained unbroken through life pleasant personal relations with his associates.

It has been said in the sketch of his younger brother, Edward, that the two had many characteristics in common, and reference has there been made to some of these, particularly their love of nature and literature. Charles was not such an omnivorous reader as his brother, but he found his pleasure in much the same class of reading,—that of the highest order. He was an accomplished scholar, and familiar with the most useful languages of ancient and modern times. He made no display of his erudition, but held it as a tool of one's trade, to be used when required for practical rather than for ornamental purposes.

Mr. Rand was an exceptionally useful citizen. He found delight in promoting to the extent of his ability all things calculated to advance the intellectual and material welfare of the town. He gave valuable service to the movement that resulted in the establishment of Union School District and served on its governing boards. He gave liberally of time and money toward the construction of the railroad. He took an active and effective part in promoting other public enterprises, and was one of the original members of the organization which formed the liberal religious society which eventually led to building the Unitarian Church.

He married, June 24, 1847, Jane Moore Batchelder. About this time he bought the dwelling-house on Main Street, next east of the residence of Truman Stevens, which was built by Sewell Brackett in 1837, and there made his future home. His health began to fail in 1871, and he gradually withdrew from business from that time. He was a high-minded citizen, who served the public honorably and to its advantage in all things intrusted to his charge, and was a lawyer who confined his professional duties to the service of his clients.

The building of the railroad from the base to the summit of Mt. Washington was one of the remarkable events in railroad construction. This work was devised and executed by Sylvester

Marsh, a native of Campton, for many years a resident of Chicago and for fifteen years, from 1864 to 1879, a citizen of Littleton. When Mr. Marsh was a young man he went to Ashtabula, Ohio, and engaged in the beef and pork business. In 1833 he pushed still farther west and located in Chicago, where he engaged in the same business, and was among the first, if not the very first, person to engage in pork-packing in that town at a time when it had less than five hundred inhabitants. He was a man of tireless energy and courage, full of resources, and possessed an inventive faculty which rendered him an adept in supplying means to quickly and effectively reach the end desired. When Chicago began to ship meat and grain to Eastern markets, Mr. Marsh was the first to recognize the importance of improved methods of preparing these food products for that market, and he invented several appliances for expediting and cheapening the cost of production in the meat department, and a device, the principle of which is still in use, for drying corn meal for shipment. Having accumulated a fortune that satisfied his ambition in that direction, he retired and gave his attention to mechanical investigations.

The scheme to construct a railroad to the summit of Mt. Washington had been considered by Mr. Marsh for a number of years, and much of his leisure was given to its development. In 1858, while residing at Jamaica Plain, Mass., he came to New Hampshire and applied to the Legislature for a charter empowering him to build. Probably no scheme ever brought to the attention of our Legislature was considered as more chimerical or greeted with more laughter. Mr. Marsh told the story before a committee of the United States Senate.¹ "Nobody," he says, "believed in it, and it created quite a burst of laughter when the man in the Legislature read the bill." It was moved to amend it by adding "a railroad to the moon." Mr. Marsh appeared before the committee on railroads; he succeeded in convincing a majority that his plan was feasible, and they made a favorable report to the House, and that body, while still unconvinced, passed the charter as a huge joke rather than as serious legislation embodying a plan to build a railroad up the mountain. Later on, when asked by the committee, "What put the idea into your mind?" he replied, "Well, I built for a pastime and to cure the dyspepsia more than anything else. I retired from business in 1855. After

¹ Report of the Committee of the United States Senate on the Relations of Labor and Capital, vol. iii. pp. 606, 607, 620. Washington Government Printing Office, 1885. An extract from the report may be found in the article on "The Town and the Railroads," in the "Littleton Centennial," by John M. Mitchell, pp. 269, 270, 271.



Sylvester Marsh

living a few years doing nothing, I had the dyspepsia very bad and was compelled to do something to save my health. I got this idea and worked upon it, and built different models of it until I worked it out. It was ridiculed a great deal, . . . but it cured the dyspepsia."

When he had finally resolved to devote all his energies to this work, he made his home in this town in 1864, and three years after bought the residence of F. J. Eastman on South Street, now the residence of Benjamin W. Kilburn. Ground was not broken until 1868, and the road was completed and regular trains were running in the summer of 1872. Built amidst some of the grandest scenery of our country, a resort of the lovers of nature from many climes, this work of man has drawn thousands of visitors to this region, and added to, rather than impaired, the attractive features of our mountains.

Mr. Marsh was a man of slight physique, nervous temperament, and much mental and physical activity. Notwithstanding his possession of the inventive faculty, which is supposed to belong to those of a speculative, if not imaginative mind, he was practical in purpose and method, except in want of attention to what he regarded as trifling details of minor business matters which he habitually left to chance while all his energies were given to more important affairs.

Some time after the completion of the railroad up the mountain he bought what is known as the Fabyan House property and began extensive improvements, in which he was subsequently joined by the Redingtons and Col. Henry L. Tilton, who formed a corporation with him. Another enterprise of some magnitude upon which he entered after taking up his residence at Concord was the purchase of a large tract of land on the Merrimac at Sewell's Falls with the purpose of utilizing the water power there and building up a manufacturing town. This project failed; but he, or his administrator, succeeded in extricating his estate without very serious results. Mr. Marsh died at Concord in 1884.

John Franklin Marsh, eldest child of Sylvester, was a young man of talent and scientific attainments; graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., he assisted his father in building the railroad up Mt. Washington, and was afterward employed as a mechanical draftsman by the Whittier Machine Company of Boston. He died in 1877, after a lingering illness. He was a man of promise in his profession.

Ai Fitzgerald, a representative to the General Court in 1877 and 1878, is a grandson of Daniel Fitzgerald, a soldier of the

Revolution, who came to this town from Gilmanton about the close of the War of 1812 and whose descendants have been identified with the town since that time. Ai Fitzgerald has for more than fifty years been with the building trades in this section of the State, and is the oldest, in continuous service, of the manufacturers of the town. He is a member of the firm of Fitzgerald & Burnham. He is more than commonly well read, and a representative of a class of mechanics who by industry, prudence, and knowledge of their craft have aided materially in the progress of our industries.

The political condition at the close of 1879 was much like that which prevailed in the decade ending in 1859. The numerical strength of parties had changed under the shifting conditions attending the industries of the town and at this period the two great parties were nearly equal in numbers and in their determination to continue, or win, the ascendancy.

There was a third party, by no means contemptible in numbers, that represented no principles, but marching under a flag of sable hue had waxed in strength with each passing year until now it was in a position to control the political situation. The captains of the old organizations were subject to the will of a band of mercenaries; to go forward was dangerous, to recede was annihilation. The victory was sometimes with one party and sometimes with the other, but always rested with that having the heaviest artillery.

An event that brought sorrow to the community in November, 1880, was the death, after a brief illness, of Major Evarts Worcester Farr, who had in the same month been elected for a second term as a representative in the Congress of the United States. He was the most distinguished member of a family of unusual influence in the town.

The family founded in Littleton by Ebenezer Farr in 1802 has since been prominent in its affairs. The branch descended from his son Deacon Noah Farr has borne a notable part in business, in political and in church concerns. John, the second son of the deacon, was for more than sixty years one of our most useful citizens. His sons Capt. George, Major Evarts W., and Charles A. shared with him the credit of being ever ready to aid any cause that promised to advance the moral or material interests of the community in which they dwelt; another son, John, Jr., was in active business for many years in other communities.

The pioneer, Ebenezer Farr, was the first settler on the hill which bears his name. His house was on a pitched lot, now the



John Farr.

site of the house of John W. Farr. When Snow surveyed this part of the town, Farr's buildings were found to be in lot 6 in the 6th range. His sons settled near him, — Ebenezer on the hill above, and Noah below; Titus, Elijah, and Joseph also subsequently owned farms in this vicinity; while a daughter, the wife of Levi Hildreth, lived on the farm on the summit of the road so long owned by Elanson Farr.

Deacon Noah Farr cleared the farm known to the present generation as the Shute place, at present owned by Joseph Ide. Here in April, 1810, John Farr was born. As the boy grew to manhood, his physical strength did not keep pace with his mental development, and through life his energies were burdened with a weak constitution seemingly inadequate to support the intellectual activity to which it was subjected. Notwithstanding this check to an active career, by constant care and watchfulness he so husbanded his physical resources as to enable him not only to outlive most of his youthful associates, but to pass them in the race of a successful business career. Mr. Farr's school privileges, though scant, were not neglected. His early instruction was obtained in the school on Farr Hill, and when his father had built and moved into the house where Dr. Sanger's residence now stands, he attended the village school on Pleasant Street, until at sixteen he entered the employ of W. & A. Brackett in the Old Red Store, and there laid the foundations of a business career. He was subsequently in partnership with M. L. Goold at the Brick Store, and was also a partner in the manufacturing firms of Ely, Redington & Co. and Ely & Farr. Ill health finally rendered it necessary that he should retire from active business, and for more than a year he led a quiet life, until he became Deputy Sheriff, — a position he held for five years, until the condition of his health again compelled him to relinquish his vocation. The following year he purchased a farm in Glover, Vt., and removed to that town. Two years of life on the farm were sufficient to convince him that the change was not likely to effect the results desired, and he returned to Littleton in 1849.

In 1852 Mr. Farr began the study of law with C. W. Rand and William J. Bellows. He was at that time well read in probate law, having been often appointed to administer upon estates and act as conveyancer. Admitted to the bar in 1854, he was for a short time in partnership with Charles W. Rand, but in the same year with William J. Bellows established the law firm of Bellows & Farr, which continued until 1859, when Mr. Bellows withdrew to become editor of the "People's Journal." Mr. Farr conducted

the business alone until his son Major E. W. Farr became his partner, in the summer of 1867. In 1873 the senior retired and gave his attention to his duties as an officer of the bank. During his active professional career Mr. Farr transacted a large and lucrative business. Though doing a general law business, he made a specialty of commercial and probate law branches, in which he had few equals as a practitioner.

As a financier Mr. Farr long held a prominent place in this section of the State. He was one of the receivers appointed by the Supreme Court to wind up the affairs of the White Mountain Bank at Lancaster, was for many years a director of the National Bank of Newbury at Wells River, Vt., and when the Littleton National Bank was organized, he became its president, and held the position until failing health led him to tender his resignation, in 1888, though he retained his position as a director of that institution until 1891. Mr. Farr was naturally conservative, and seldom acted without giving any subject under consideration careful attention. This practice in no small degree contributed to his success both as a lawyer and financier.

The Whig party was in its infancy at the time Mr. Farr attained his majority. The family, like nearly all those that came to this town from Cheshire County, had been Federalists, and naturally became Whigs when that party was organized. In this party John Farr was influential, in a quiet way, in directing its local policy. After the election of General Taylor to the Presidency in 1848, his ardor for the Whigs began to diminish, and in 1850 he affiliated with the Democrats. At this time also he contemplated the establishment of a newspaper in this town, and issued a prospectus. Before this project was fully under way he concluded to prepare for the bar, and thus failed to become the founder of the first Littleton newspaper.

Mr. Farr was one of the active men in the movement to create a new county from the towns of northern Grafton and southern Coos. While acting with the Democrats he was elected to the Board of Selectmen in 1853, — a position which he filled admirably and could have continued to hold, but he declined a re-election. He had previously held the position in 1840 for a single term, and then declined to serve longer. The political upheaval following the Know-Nothing episode and growing out of the Kansas, Nebraska, legislation, led Mr. Farr to join the Republican party in 1856, and from this time he was a consistent but not radical member of that organization. In that year he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners. Once again he was elected to the

same office under peculiar circumstances: this was in 1865. The county was close, and but few votes were wanted to change the result; the Democratic ballot was counterfeited, by the substitution of the name of Mr. Farr in place of that of his opponent. This counterfeit was guardedly circulated in a few towns, with the result that Mr. Farr was elected. It was with difficulty that he was finally persuaded to qualify. Having assumed the duties he held the place for only a few months, when he retired and a Democrat was appointed his successor. His sense of honor forbade that he should continue to fill the position under such circumstances. In 1866 he was named by the Governor as one of the delegates to represent the State at the Loyalist National Convention held at Philadelphia. He was chosen, as the representative of the minority party of the town, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1876; was Justice of the Police Court from 1877 to 1880; a member of the School Board and its treasurer; commissioner to examine and report the facts in the matter of the Winnepeseogee Lake Cotton and Woollen Manufacturing Co., and prepared the report of the commission.

Mr. Farr's usefulness as a citizen is not to be measured by the various offices he held. His influence was felt in the church with which he was connected, and in an advisory capacity among his friends and associates, to a much larger extent than is common with men who do not hold high official positions in the State. In the troublous times of the beginning of the anti-slavery agitation, when the Congregational Church was assailed by honest zealots like Allen and Brown, and persistent advocates of the equality of man like Edmund Carleton, the good sense and equipoise of Mr. Farr were the chief reliance of the Rev. Isaac R. Worcester, the pastor, in his efforts to avoid serious disaster. His views in regard to the controversy from a constitutional and religious standpoint were cogently stated by him at the time in a letter prepared for publication in the "*Herald of Freedom*," which the editor neglected to give a place in his columns. It was published in the "*Christian Panoply*" of January 17, 1840.¹ His advice was sought in regard to all public business affairs for many years. His attitude respecting the maintenance of existing, or the creation of new, business enterprises to advance the prosperity of the town was that of a wise and generous citizen willing to make private sacrifices in order to benefit the public. It was in this spirit that he became a stockholder in the Scythe and Axe Company that built the original plant on the site now occupied by the Pike Manu-

¹ For an extract from this letter see pp. 378, 379, of this volume.

facturing Company, and which eventually swept away \$12,000 of his fortune. It should be remembered that he was not seeking an opportunity to invest his funds in an enterprise established solely for profit, for this establishment was founded to maintain the manufacturing prestige of the town more than for private gain.

When the Littleton National Bank was established, Mr. Farr was a director of the National Bank of Newbury, Vt., and was the only person in the town connected with the new bank who had any considerable experience in the management of banking institutions. This fact, together with his wide reputation as a conservative financier, caused him to be selected for its president, — a position he held so long as the condition of his health would permit him to perform its duties. He was also a trustee and member of the investment committee of the Savings Bank for a more lengthy period. Prudence was the most pronounced trait among Mr. Farr's business characteristics. Careful and methodical in all his ways, possessing a full knowledge of the financial responsibility of those who were likely to become patrons of the banks acquired through years of professional and financial transactions, he brought to the service of these institutions qualifications of great value to their stockholders and depositors; and as time passed, these qualities were strengthened, and he became known as a safe and progressive banker.

John Farr had four sons, of whom the eldest, Capt. George Farr, bore a strong intellectual resemblance to his father. The son was born in February, 1836, and died March 19, 1895. With the exception of the years passed in acquiring his education and while in the service of his country during the Civil War, his life was passed in his native town.

His education was acquired in the schools of old District No. 15 and at Thetford Academy, where he fitted for college. In 1858 he entered Amherst College, and remained two years. In the beginning of the collegiate year of 1860 he entered Dartmouth as a member of the Junior class, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1862.

He returned to his home on the day President Lincoln issued his call of July 1, 1862, for 300,000 volunteers, and at once resolved to enter the service. Together with Edward Kilburn, he was authorized to enlist a company for one of the regiments about to be raised. Before the middle of August, 104 men had joined this company and were drilling in this town. Of these men forty-seven were of Littleton, the others from adjoining towns. These men were above the average, as every man in the company could



GEORGE FARR.

read and write. The commissioned officers were George Farr, Captain; Edward Kilburn, First Lieutenant; Marshal Sanders, Second Lieutenant. The company was ordered to join the Thirteenth Regiment at Camp Colby in Concord, and left Littleton on Friday, the 12th day of September, and was subsequently mustered as Company D of that regiment. The regiment left Concord for the front, October 6, under the command of Col. Aaron F. Stevens.

Captain Farr participated in every skirmish and battle in which the regiment was engaged, from the day at Fredericksburg to that at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864, where he received a wound from which he never fully recovered. He was struck in the shoulder by a minie ball which shattered the bone, and he was compelled to stay at the hospital or at home on leave for several months. He rejoined his regiment, reaching the camp before Richmond, November 20. His wound was but partially healed, and, not being in a physical condition for field duty, he was ordered to Fortress Monroe to serve on a military commission, and left his regiment February 16, 1865. He did not return to the Thirteenth until the middle of the following June, and then for only a few days, but remained on detached service on commission or courts martial duty, until the close of the war. He was mustered out June 21, 1865.

Returning to his home, he entered his father's office to prepare himself for a professional life. The confinement and want of exercise were found to be injurious to his health, and he abandoned the purpose after a few months' trial. In company with H. H. Southworth, he engaged in trade for a few years, retiring from that business in 1873 to become proprietor of the Oak Hill House, which was a popular summer resort under his management, which continued until his death.

While Captain Farr could not be termed a politician, he took much interest in politics and was frequently a candidate for public office while his party was in a minority in the town. From 1870, when he became Deputy Sheriff, until his decease in 1895, he almost continuously held a public position. He was Deputy Sheriff eight years, Justice of the Police Court fifteen years from 1880, Selectman, Moderator, Tax Collector, member of the Board of Education and of the Committee on Town History, and its chairman from its organization in 1885 for ten years. In the social and fraternal organizations with which he was connected he was Warden of Burns Lodge, A. F. A. M.; an officer of Lafayette Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Commander of Marshal Sanders Post, Grand

Army of the Republic; Department Commander of the G. A. R. for New Hampshire; three times a delegate to the national encampment of that organization; Master of Northern Pomona Grange for five terms; President of the N. H. Grange Fair Association; President of the Littleton Musical Association, and a trustee of the Littleton Savings Bank. He discharged the duties of each of these positions with urbanity, fidelity, and credit.

In youth, possessing health and strength, he had the vigor natural to these conditions, and an ambition to be useful in his day and generation that led him, unaided, to acquire a collegiate education. The hardships through which he passed during the war and the years of suffering that followed from the wound received at Cold Harbor wrought a great change in him. When he returned to his regiment in November, he expected to resume his duties as commander of his company, but he was not equal to the task. During the months passed at Fortress Monroe on detached service he daily crossed to Portsmouth to have the wound treated at the hospital. After he returned to his home he was several times compelled to enter a hospital to undergo an operation for the removal of splinters of bone from the shoulder. In all this long period he maintained a ceaseless warfare for physical comfort, and was seemingly so passionless that he was never aroused to anger or swayed by ambition.

George Farr was an ideal citizen: the dominant trait of his character was purity of thought and action; all his aims were high, and when he could not lead he followed in the ranks of those who sought to elevate their fellows and aid the material advancement of the town. A brave soldier, an intelligent citizen, an honest man, he left a record without a stain.

On the evening of March 19, 1895, he left his residence at the Oak Hill House to drive to the village on business, seemingly in his usual health. While returning up Oak Hill Avenue he was stricken by the final messenger, fell from his carriage, and shortly after was found on the roadside.

John Farr, Jr., was the second son of this family. Before he was of age he left home to make his way in the world. He found employment in Willard's Hotel in Washington, D. C., where he remained until after the outbreak of the war. In the winter of 1861-1862 he was in trade at Newbern, N. C., soon after the occupation of that city by the force under General Burnside. At the close of the war much of his time was passed in business in New York City. He was reputed a good business man, was prudent and careful in making investments, and before going to Florida

to try his fortune, was quite wealthy. Before the fruit of speculation in that State had been nipped in the bud by successive killing frosts, Mr. Farr had invested nearly all his savings in real estate, mostly in or near Orlando. He continued to hope that a few favorable seasons would revive the speculative boom and enable him to recoup his fortune, and he continued his residence there until the end, which came in his native town while on a visit to his sister, Mrs. B. F. Page, in December, 1908. Mr. Farr was an energetic and enthusiastic salesman, a careful business man until the fever of speculation had gained a lodgement in his strongly conservative nature, who won and held the confidence of all with whom he had business relations. He never married. His business affairs engrossed all his energies. In the latter part of his life he made an annual journey to his old home. He was a close observer of the proprieties in social life, an entertaining companion, having seen much of the world and known all sorts and conditions of men. He was a Republican in his political opinions, but his life in the South served to dispel many prejudices; he was the only one of his father's sons who never had political aspirations.

The most distinguished member of this family was Evarts Worcester Farr. His Christian name served to emphasize and in a considerable degree perpetuate the memory of the friendship which existed between his father and the second settled minister in the town. His early life was one of considerable hardship, given to work on a farm during the summer months for a number of seasons and attendance at school only in the winter terms. When fifteen years of age, he sought a more congenial employment. Leaving home without his father's consent, he went to Boston and worked with a farmer, driving a milk-wagon over a Boston route. The change convinced him that his lot at home was far from undesirable, and he returned a wiser youth and with an awakened ambition. Work was still his resource, but it was not all performed on a farm, for beside the winter terms of school he attended select schools, — one taught by Samuel B. Page, the other by Henry W. Emery. The latter was afterward mortally wounded in battle while leading a Wisconsin regiment of which he was Colonel, in the same war in which his pupil distinguished himself. Having exhausted the educational resources of the town, he attended the Academy at Thetford, Vt., from September, 1856, to July, 1859. He entered Dartmouth College in the fall of 1859. Among his classmates with whom he formed a friendship were Thomas Cogswell, Henry M. Baker, Nathaniel H. Clement, since

of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Charles A. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, Minn. He did not mistake the value of a collegiate education, but a circumstance of some moment to him led him to desire to pursue his long-contemplated legal studies and enter upon an active professional life. He therefore left college at the close of his freshman year and became a student of law in his father's office. This peaceful pursuit was interrupted by the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

When Col. Henry W. Rowell opened the door of his recruiting office to enroll volunteers for the First Regiment to serve for three months, he found Evarts W. Farr and William W. Weller awaiting his coming. Though Mr. Weller had precedence, he waived his claim, and Evarts W. Farr's name stood at the head of the list as the first man enlisted for the war in this town. The story of the mustering of this company is told elsewhere.¹

It was the custom in the early days of the war to permit a company of volunteers to elect its first officers, and before leaving for the rendezvous Mr. Farr was elected Captain of this company. Owing to the fact that but one regiment of three months' men would be accepted, and that being filled before the arrival of Littleton men, thirty-four of the men re-enlisted under the call for volunteers for three years, and were merged with the men enlisted by Ephraim Weston in Peterborough and its vicinity. Weston was appointed Captain, and Farr First Lieutenant, and this company became Company G of the Second N. H. Volunteers. The commissions of the officers were dated June 4, 1861. The regiment assembled its companies at Portsmouth early in May, 1861, and left for Washington on June 20 following. Before the battle of Bull Run the regiment joined the brigade commanded by Col. A. E. Burnside, and bore a gallant part in that sanguinary engagement. Lieutenant Farr was seriously ill at the time, and remained at the hospital near Washington. Burnside's brigade retained its organization a short time after the battle, and the Second encamped at Bladensburg, near Washington, where it was assigned to the brigade under the command of Gen. Joseph Hooker.

In the mean time Captain Weston, who had been ill since the arrival of the regiment at Washington, died at his home in Hancock December 9, and Lieutenant Farr was appointed to succeed him January 1, 1862. The regiment was then stationed at Budds' Ferry, Md., where General Hooker commanded a division. Early in April these troops were before Yorktown, Va., and when the siege was ended by a retreat of the Rebel force up the peninsula,

¹ Vide pp. 427-433 of this volume.

they were closely followed by Hetzleman's corps, of which Hooker's division was a part. The Confederates made a stand at Fort Magruder near Williamsburg, and here Captain Farr showed his quality as a soldier. The day was rainy; the Second had marched for hours through Virginia mud, ankle deep; when they confronted the enemy, their spirits were high in anticipation of a fight — and they were not disappointed. Through some blunder the Union force on the field at no time outnumbered the enemy, which was their rear guard commanded by Longstreet, though thousands under Sumner were within striking distance. The contest was continued from the middle of the forenoon until near sundown, when the enemy was forced to abandon the field. Through this action Captain Farr bore himself with great gallantry. While the regiment was deployed as skirmishers in the woods and waging an unequal fight, the Captain moved along the thinning line, encouraging his men, and keeping his revolver warm by constant firing. It was while thus engaged that he lost his right arm. "He was aiming his revolver, when a bullet struck his arm, shattering the bone. Coolly picking up the revolver with his uninjured hand, he made his way to the rear."¹ He reached the field hospital unaided, and his shattered arm was amputated about midway between the elbow and the shoulder. He was then sent to the hospital at Fortress Monroe. He reached home May 30, 1862, fifteen days after the battle in which he received his wound. He remained in Littleton until the last of June, and rejoined his regiment at Harrison's Landing, Va., for duty on July 1, 1862. August 9 he was ordered to New Hampshire on recruiting service, and then bade the Second Regiment a final farewell.

Captain Farr had little time to devote to recruiting men for the Second, for on September 2, three weeks from the time he left Virginia for home, he was appointed Major of the Eleventh Regiment Volunteer Infantry. The field officers of this regiment, when it left the State for the front, were: Colonel, Walter Harri-man; Lieutenant-Colonel, Moses N. Collins; Major, Evarts W. Farr. The rank and file was composed of excellent material, and in the line of its duty won a high soldierly record during its term of service.

The change from the Second to the Eleventh Regiment cannot now be regarded, from a personal or professional point of view, as calculated to inure to the benefit of either Major Farr or the service in which he sought to be useful. The officers of the new regiment were with rare exception men of character, who bore

¹ Hayne's History of the Second Regiment, p. 78.

themselves with gallantry on many battle-fields. The seeds of dissension, however, were early sown among them, and bore abundant fruit to increase the trials incident to army life. These either led directly or incidentally to the resignation or assignment to detached service of some of the best officers of the regiment. Had Major Farr remained with the Second, it is more than probable that he would have attained higher rank and been of greater service to his country.

The Eleventh Regiment, after remaining in the vicinity of Washington for about two weeks, was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps, commanded by General Burnside. General Ferrero was at the time in command of the brigade. The corps was then in camp in Pleasant Valley, Md., not far from Harper's Ferry. This corps, as a part of the Army of the Potomac, soon after marched along the base of the Blue Ridge to Warrenton, Va., and then, under Burnside, to confront the enemy entrenched behind the impregnable fastness of Maye's Heights at Fredericksburg. Here the Eleventh Regiment participated in its first battle with the coolness of veterans, and displayed the heroic fighting qualities that characterized the sons of the Granite State throughout the war. Its position was on the left of the Second Corps, and when it was ordered, charged over part of the field made memorable by the troops of French, Hancock, and others. Its conduct merited and received the encomiums of the division and corps commanders.

With such a record it is the more to be regretted that it was here that an incident occurred that might well be left, like the battle-scarred fields of the war, to the obliterating hand of time, had not the records of the State and various publications, notably the history of the Eleventh Regiment by Captain Cogswell, have rendered it necessary that the memory of Major Farr should at least have the benefit of his own version of the event referred to as well as those of others who were familiar with the facts.

On the evening of December 14 the Eleventh Regiment was detailed for picket duty, covering a portion of the battle-field of the day before and near the enemy's lines. It remained on this service until the night of the 15th, when it marched to the rear without being relieved and without any order for so doing. Captain Cogswell says: ¹—

"At dark . . . an order was received for the regiment, as soon as relieved from picket duty, to march back to the city and prepare to

¹ History of the Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment Volunteer Infantry, p. 48.



Ewart W. Farr

defend it to the last. No relief came, however, and Colonel Harriman, getting impatient, went back to the line of pickets in the rear and found them gone; then to the next line, and they too were gone; and so on, to the right and left in all directions, no troops were to be found. After a hurried consultation with Lieutenant-Colonel Collins and Major Farr, both of whom advised an immediate retreat, the regiment took up its march and went down into the city to find nearly the whole army across the river once more. While the men were resting on their arms, General Ferrero made his appearance, and said, 'All right, Colonel, I was just going to relieve you!' and the regiment, together with the rest of the brigade, went back to its old camp."

This event led to a loss of confidence on the part of many officers of the regiment in Colonel Harriman, both as a soldier and as a man of integrity. The following May, while the regiment was at Stanford, Ky., Major Farr prepared charges against the Colonel with specifications. The charges, two in number, were:—

1. Desertion of his post while on duty before the enemy.
2. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

He asked that the charges be investigated by a military commission.

The charges and specifications were approved and signed by sixteen of the commissioned officers of the regiment.¹ For the purposes of this narrative, it is only necessary to consider the first charge, which relates to the withdrawal of the picket line on the battle-field of Fredericksburg on the night of the 15th of December.

The statement of Captain Cogswell before referred to is substantially the version of the affair given by Colonel Harriman. The correctness of this account was denied by Major Farr, and by nearly all the officers whose names are affixed to the charges. It will be seen that the list comprises seven of the ten commanders of companies in the regiment. It is our purpose to consider the relations of Major Farr and Captain Pingree, both of whom were Littleton men, with the affair, for the reason that the Colonel charged that they were the head of a conspiracy to drive him from the regiment.

Major Farr claimed that he was not consulted in regard to the withdrawal of the picket line. He was ordered to notify the

¹ The signers were Lieut. A. E. Hutchins, Capt. W. R. Patten, Surgeon J. S. Ross, Lieut. J. K. Cilley, Capt. George E. Pingree; Horace C. Bacon, Capt. Co. H; James F. Briggs, 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M.; Joseph B. Clark, 1st Lieut. Co. C; Hollis O. Dudley, Capt. Co. C; J. Charles Currier, 2d Lieut. Co. C; Charles E. Everett, 2d Lieut. Co. K; Natt. Lowe, Jr., Capt. Co. K; Lieut. J. S. Bell; Arthur C. Locke, Capt. Co. E; Chas. Woodman, Capt. Co. F.

company officers of his wing of the regiment of the Colonel's order. This he did. In giving the order the Colonel stated that "he had examined both flanks and the rear lines, and could find no pickets, and that the Eleventh had been forgotten." The facts were that Colonel Harriman, instead of having been guided in his action by a personal examination of the ground, as he had stated, obtained his information in the city from observation of the movements of the army there, which was crossing to the Falmouth bank of the river.

Capt. George E. Pingree gave this account of his knowledge of what took place on the night of the 15th of December, and subsequently at Concord: —

"While the Eleventh Regiment was on picket duty on the battle-field of Fredericksburg in the immediate presence of the enemy confronting us, and some time after midnight, I think, Major Farr came and ordered me to quietly and quickly collect my company and fall back, as Colonel Harriman had ordered us to retreat across the river. We moved down to the pontoons. Soon after our arrival Major Farr informed me that the Colonel had retreated without orders; that Colonel Harriman had been back to the city and had found the army falling back and recrossing the river, and had become frightened and gave the order without waiting for proper orders. . . . We crossed the river and were ascending the hill on the other side, when we met General Ferrero, who angrily said to Colonel Harriman, 'In the name of — —, where are you going? How came you here? Who ordered you to desert your post?' The colonel replied: 'Nobody ordered me back. I took my regiment off, because I was afraid you had forgotten us. I thought the whole army had recrossed.' General Ferrero was furious, and said, among other things, 'I was going over to order you back, have just got such orders from General Burnside.' The General then ordered him to go to his old camp."

There is evidence, inferential but weighty, which strongly tends to confirm the statements of Major Farr and Captain Pingree. In the first place, it is hardly conceivable that General Ferrero would have greeted a regimental commander who was grossly violating a most important rule of military discipline with the careless words which Captain Cogswell ascribes to him. More important still is the fact that when Major Farr read the charges and specifications to Colonel Harriman, he asked to be permitted to resign. The document is dated June 2, 1863. The Colonel resigned June 5, and at once returned to New Hampshire, first making a brief visit to Washington, D. C.

The subsequent proceedings in this case are interesting. After

the siege and capture of Vicksburg, which event took place July 4, 1863, Major Farr and Captain Pingree were granted leave of absence and returned home. Here they found proceedings had been instituted to reinstate Colonel Harriman in his old position. At a meeting of the Governor and Council, held August 15, 1863, at which were present Colonel Harriman, Major Farr, and Captain Pingree, who severally made statements in regard to the pending question of restoration, Captain Pingree says, "Governor Gilmore beckoned to Colonel Harriman, and they left the Council Chamber together. They shortly returned, and the Governor stated 'that he had handed Colonel Harriman back his commission, and that if we did not like it we could court-martial the Colonel.' A turbulent scene of crimination and recrimination followed."¹

Colonel Harriman was mustered under the commission of August, 1863. January 26, 1864, Major Farr was assigned to detached service, mostly on court-martial duty, as Judge Advocate, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterward at Indianapolis, Ind. Captain Pingree during the remainder of the war was connected with the Veteran Reserve Corps.

The second part of the charge and its specifications are not considered here, as they do not concern the character of Major Farr or Captain Pingree. There is an abundance of evidence bearing on the question embraced in the charge we have considered reflecting on Colonel Harriman, especially statements made by General Ferrero, and the indorsement by General Potter on an application for an opinion requested by the Adjutant-General of the State, which have not been quoted.²

The only purpose of this brief review has been to show that the assertion of Colonel Harriman that his officers, or some of them, were engaged in a conspiracy against him was without foundation.

¹ Political, as well as military, strategy and tactics played an important part in those days. In our State their power could not be better illustrated than by the simple statement that they prevented the promotion of Col. Edward F. Cross, and made Walter Harriman a Brigadier-General. As furnishing a background and motive for the above proceedings, it should be said that at the election in the preceding March Colonel Harriman had been the candidate of the "War Democrats" for Governor, Joseph A. Gilmore the candidate of the Republicans, and Ira A. Eastman the Democratic candidate. The vote cast for each candidate was: Walter Harriman, 4,372; Joseph A. Gilmore, 29,036; Ira A. Eastman, 32,833; and 363 votes were classed as scattering. Judge Eastman lacked 439 votes of a majority. Governor Gilmore was elected by the Legislature in June. He owed the position more to Colonel Harriman than to any other person.

² The charges and specifications against Colonel Harriman are to be found in the Journal of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, Special Session, August, 1864, pp. 143-146.

Those officers but discharged a soldier's duty,—a duty to them more disagreeable and requiring greater courage than that of charging over a field covered by dead or dying comrades at Fredericksburg. An examination of the record will establish the fact that the soldierly records of Major Farr and Captain Pingree are without blemish, and that they acquitted themselves as honorable, brave, and patriotic soldiers in every position in which they were called to serve their country.

When mustered from the service, Major Farr returned to his home and resumed the study of the law. He held many official positions, among them that of Deputy-Assessor of Internal Revenue from 1864 to 1869; Assessor of the same district from 1869 to 1872; Solicitor of Grafton County in 1878 and from 1876 to 1879; member of the Governor's Council in 1876, and member of Congress from the Third District in 1879 and in 1880. It will be seen that from the time he was mustered from the army in 1864 to his death, he held office, with the exception of 1874–1875, when the fortunes of political war placed his party in a minority, and he was removed from the County Solicitorship by legislative address in June, 1874. This loss was in an unexpected way made up to him in 1876, when he was nominated by his party as a candidate for Councillor in this district, which, though close, was considered safely Democratic. At this time, however, the Major's popularity enabled him to win. In 1879 he received the nomination of his party as a candidate for Congress, and was elected by a flattering majority. He took his seat in the House of Representatives at the opening of the session in December, 1879. He served on the Committee on Pensions, and proved to be a laborious and efficient member, neglecting no opportunity to promote the interests of such of his compatriots in arms as had pension cases pending before the committee. He made few speeches, and these were generally in relation to matters reported from his committee. In November, 1880, he was re-elected to the Forty-Seventh Congress, his competitor at this election being Judge George A. Bingham. He did not live to take his seat.

Major Farr was frequently called to fill positions of a non-political character relating to schools, temperance, and as an officer of fraternal bodies of which he was a member. He was public-spirited, and had a lively interest in all questions affecting the public interest.

After reaching manhood he was so engrossed in political affairs that he neglected to prosecute his legal studies beyond acquiring such knowledge as was necessary for immediate use in his

practice. Yet, in spite of this disregard of the science of the law he had a large clientage, and his professional equipment was always sufficient to satisfy his clients that their interests had been well protected while in his charge.

In 1867, when General Harriman was nominated for Governor, Major Farr opposed his nomination with zeal, and afterwards refused for some time to support his candidacy. When the scheme to place Onslow Stearns in the field as an independent candidate was abandoned, the Major gave the General a reluctant support. In 1869 Onslow Stearns was Governor, and Major Farr had become an important factor in State politics, with increasing influence. He had in fact become enamoured with politics, and relied largely upon his father to conduct their legal business. The father's withdrawal created a vacancy which led to the employment of Elbert C. Stevens, a son of an old sheriff of the county, Grove S. Stevens, of Haverhill. The young man had been a pupil in the office of N. B. Felton, and possessed instinctive liking for the technicalities of the law as well as a legal mind of no mean order. Mr. Stevens remained with Major Farr until 1878 to their mutual advantage, when the latter formed a partnership with Edgar M. Warner, and occupied a law office in the same building, Tilton's Block, to which the firm had moved in 1872 from the Bailey building, occupied by John Farr for many years.

Major Farr was a pleasing speaker. His voice was full and penetrating; his manner was calculated to influence those to whom it was addressed. His presence and bearing added to the effectiveness of his argument. He was tall, straight as an Indian, his features regular and highly intellectual, the brow being both broad and high, the eyes blue, large, and expressive; his complexion was fair. His social qualities were of a high order; he made friends in every walk of life.

His contest for re-election to Congress was exacting, and made demands upon all his energies for two or three months preceding the election. When the successful campaign was ended, his health was such that rest was required, but business forbade its indulgence. In the last week of November he was prostrated with an attack of pneumonia, and he passed away on the thirtieth. His untimely death was widely lamented.

The youngest and the only surviving son of the family is Charles A. Farr, who was a merchant of the town for twenty years, but since his retirement from trade has been engaged in the insurance business. Like his brothers, with a single exception, he has been much interested in political affairs, but, unlike them,

has seldom been a candidate for public office. At this writing it is understood that he is to receive a nomination that will be equivalent to an election to the office of Register of Deeds for Grafton County. He has been a Republican with a tendency to do his own thinking, and was one of the considerable number of members of that party in the town who in 1872 joined with the Democrats in support of Horace Greeley for the Presidency. After that event he gradually drifted back to his old party connections. He is a man of intelligence, widely read in current affairs, and an authority on important events of the past.

The election of 1888 was without incident. The representation of the town had, by the operation of an amendment passed by the Constitutional Convention of 1876 and approved by the people in 1877, been reduced from three to two members in the House of Representatives.¹ The successful candidates were Harry Bingham and Albert S. Batchellor. In this instance the rule of but two terms for all representatives except Mr. Bingham was broken in favor of Mr. Batchellor, by giving him a third election. He had been an active and useful member, and, in spite of his political affiliations, was made chairman of the committee on the State Library, where he began his long connection with that institution, as chairman and trustee, which resulted in bringing order out of disorder and transforming a haphazard and broken collection of books into a well-organized library with completed sets and many thousands of added volumes. He was the author of much of the legislation by which these changes in organization and those purchases were authorized.

The Republican candidates were Capt. John T. Simpson and Frederick A. Tilton. Captain Simpson was a soldier in the war between the States, and well merited his promotion from a private

¹ The ratio of representation prescribed by the Constitution in force prior to 1877 was as follows: "Every town, parish, or place entitled to town privileges having one hundred and fifty ratable male polls of twenty-one years of age and upward, may elect one representative; if four hundred and fifty ratable polls, may elect two representatives; and so proceeding in that proportion, making three hundred such ratable the mean increasing number for every additional member." Constitution of New Hampshire, Part Second, Art. IX.

In the amendment adopted by the Constitutional Convention of 1876 the ratio was changed from a basis of ratable polls to that of population as follows: "Every town or place entitled to town privileges, and ward of cities having six hundred inhabitants by the last general census of the State taken by authority of the United States or of this State, may elect one representative; if eighteen hundred such inhabitants, may elect two representatives; and so proceeding in that proportion, making twelve hundred such inhabitants the mean increasing number for any additional representative." Constitution of New Hampshire, Amendment of 1877, Art. 9.

in the ranks. Mr. Tilton was the youngest son of Franklin Tilton, one of our most successful merchants. The son had been in business several years, but at the time fortunes were supposed to be had for the asking in Spokane, Wash., he made his home in that far Western city, where he died in 1893.

The election in 1880 made apparent the change that passing events were gradually bringing about in the political standing of the town. The old-time Democratic majority of more than a hundred was disappearing. At this election Harry Bingham's plurality was only thirty-nine above the vote given to Captain Simpson, who was again a candidate. Mr. Bingham's colleague was William A. Richardson, landlord of the Union House. He was a man of ability, great energy, and limitless ambition. He was a fearless worker in any cause he espoused, had many friends, but was his own worst enemy. He died quite suddenly in the summer of 1900.

In 1882 any fair canvass of parties in the town would have shown that the reliable vote was about evenly divided between the two prominent parties. The unreliable vote was large and was to decide the political fortunes of the day. The result, according to the declaration of the moderator, was the election of Frank T. Moffett and Silas Parker, the former a Republican, the latter a Democrat. Henry F. Green, the defeated Republican candidate, contested Mr. Parker's election in the House and was given the seat. The contention of the contestant in this case was that the Democratic board of supervisors had placed upon the check list the names of certain Democrats, and refused to some Republicans that right to which it was claimed they were entitled. The House sustained this view.

The following election, that of 1884, was the first in a generation that was not contested with vigor by a hopeful minority. The "doubtful vote" had become a burden that the men of all parties wished to lay down. An attempt was made to ignore it entirely by an agreement between the leading men of both sides. Such an agreement was reached at a series of meetings held in October, 1884, at which a paper was executed that was well calculated to eliminate this element from our politics; but the result, for obvious reasons, was not satisfactory to the great majority of the people.

The Republicans, at this election, placed in nomination Captain Edgar Aldrich and Col. Henry L. Tilton, both strong and able men, and they were elected by majorities exceeding one hundred and fifty. Mr. Aldrich, when the Legislature assembled, was

chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, and is the only representative of the town who has held that honorable and important legislative office. At this time the Democratic candidates were George W. McGregor and Fred H. English.

The election of 1886 was much like that of 1884. Ira Parker, the leading manufacturer of the town, and Captain Simpson, twice the candidate of his party when it was in a minority, were honored with an election. Porter B. Watson was the associate of Dr. McGregor on the Democratic ticket.¹

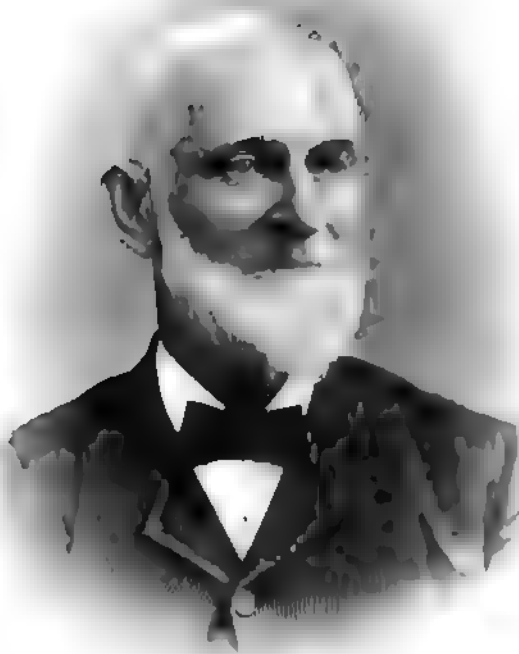
Porter B. Watson, a brother of Dr. Henry L. Watson, was a tanner by trade. He was an enterprising citizen. He had formerly represented the town of Salisbury in the Legislature, and after he became a resident of this town was a member of the Board of Selectmen and County Treasurer. He was a liberal contributor to the fund subscribed by Liberal Christians to build the Unitarian Church.

In 1888 the Democrats made a strenuous effort to carry the town. They placed in nomination Harry Bingham and William A. Richardson. The Republican candidates were Benjamin W. Kilburn and Isaac Calhoun, two of the most popular and respected members of the party. A large vote was cast, but owing to the Prohibition vote there was no choice for Representatives. The contest of the day had been exhaustive, and there was no disposition to repeat it on the following day. A brief recess was taken after the declaration of the vote, a conference held by representative men of the parties, and an agreement reached that Albert S. Batchellor should cast a ballot for Harry Bingham and Isaac Calhoun. When the meeting came to order, this agreement was executed, and the most fiercely contested election held in Littleton up to that time resulted in a draw.²

Isaac Calhoun was one of the most active and reliable business men the town has had. Born in Lyman, his parents moved to Littleton when he was seven years of age. Before he reached his majority he was in business on his own account, with his cousin James Everett Henry as a partner. He was also in partnership with Charles Eaton. These three friends were at different times in business as merchants, lumber manufacturers, or dealers in all kinds of meat for many years. They often dissolved these relations, but there seemed to be some irresistible attraction that

¹ For sketch of Ira Parker, see vol. ii. pp. 12 and 13. Captain Simpson's record as a soldier may be found on pp. 468, 469, of this volume, and Dr. McGregor has an appropriate place in vol. ii. p. 117.

² The vote for Governor was, Democratic, 429; Republican, 444; Prohibition, 3.



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would draw all or two of them together again. Mr. Calhoun finally turned his attention to farming on a large scale and to dealing in timber and wood. He was eminently successful in this business. The only other offices he held were those of Selectman for three years, beginning in 1881, and supervisor for one term.

In 1890 the contest for party supremacy was renewed with increased vigor, if that were possible. The census of 1890 showed an increase in the population sufficient to entitle the town to an additional Representative. Accordingly each party placed in nomination three candidates, one of whom was voted for on a separate ballot under the designation of "if entitled," that question to be determined by the Legislature. These candidates were Harry Bingham, Israel C. Richardson, and Leslie F. Bean, on the Democratic ticket; Benjamin W. Kilburn, Fred A. Robinson, and Abijah Allen on the Republican. In its main features this contest was like that which preceded it. Every influence known to veteran and skilful campaigners to secure votes was brought into use, and the result of the first day of the conflict was also like that of 1888,—there was no choice. The following day the Republicans did not renew the fight, and the Democratic candidates were elected. Of these candidates Israel C. Richardson is a prominent business man and owner of improved real estate, his holdings in this respect being second only to those of Daniel C. Remich. The rapid growth of his prosperity in a few years from hundreds to many thousands of dollars tells the story of his success. He is, perforce, frugal, industrious, and far-seeing in business affairs. Still in the prime of life, he is not yet prepared to abandon the field of endeavor to younger men.

Leslie F. Bean was for many years one of the progressive farmers of the town. Recently he has retired from that occupation and is engaged in the ice business. He is an active member of the Grange, is generally interested in public affairs, especially such as relate to education, and under the system which divided the town into two school districts, was superintendent of the Town District. He is a well-informed and useful citizen.

Fred A. Robinson was for some years a druggist, doing business at the Hodgman stand, being the immediate successor of Curtis C. Gates. He was popular with all classes, and interested in matters that promised to promote the material welfare of the town. He was for some years a member of the Board of Fire Wards, a District Commissioner, and was a messenger to carry the electoral vote of the State to Washington in 1889. He was in

declining health for some years, but death came unexpectedly in June, 1896.

Though Harry Bingham lived nearly ten years after these events, this was his last public service for the town and the State, both of which he had served faithfully and well.

The Bingham family in America is descended from Thomas Bingham, who pursued the trade of master cutler in Sheffield, England. A grandson of this Thomas, of the same name, came to this country about 1660 with three brothers, then under age. In 1666 he was one of the proprietors of Norwich, Conn. His brothers Samuel and Joseph also settled in New England, while William located in Pennsylvania. Thomas subsequently removed to Windham, where he died in January, 1780. He was a man of substance and a deacon of the church in Windham. Deacon Thomas had eleven children, of whom Abel, the second child, was the progenitor of the Binghams of Littleton. It appears that Abel while a young man visited England, where he married, and returned to Connecticut.

Several of the children or grandchildren of Abel settled in New Hampshire; among them a grandson, Jonathan by name, who was among the early settlers of Cornish. He was born in Windham, Conn., in 1764, and married Elizabeth Warner, who was a relative of Col. Seth Warner, the Revolutionary patriot. Jonathan Bingham was a deacon of the church, and is buried on the Benjamin Cummings farm in Cornish.

Little is known concerning the four generations in America that preceded Elisha Warner, who was among the first settlers of Concord, Vt. The most important incident in their history that throws light upon their standing in the community in which they passed their lives, is that found in the church records, showing that at least two of this branch of the family held the position of a deacon in the church. In a State governed by the town system, where "town and church were but two sides of the same thing," it was no small honor to hold the office of deacon in the church when the minister was the first citizen and his deacon second only to him. The deacon was usually a man of dignity and sobriety of thought and demeanor. In the absence of proof either of record or tradition we may assume that Deacons Thomas and Jonathan were men of character as well of as more than common ability.

In 1796 Elisha Warner Bingham, following the trend of emigration up the valley of the Connecticut River, sought a home where lands were cheap and the choice well-nigh unlimited, in Concord, Vt., where he bought a lot on the banks of Moose



Harry Bingham

River, in that part of the town since known as West Concord. One of the members of the family at this time was his son Warner, a lad of seven years, who on reaching his majority in 1814 married Lucy, daughter of John Wheeler, a near neighbor, who had come to Concord from Chesterfield in 1806. About this time Warner Bingham purchased a lot adjoining that of his father, and soon after built a large and imposing brick mansion, which was the family home for more than a generation. Mr. Bingham was a useful and influential man in town and county, and held positions of honor and trust, among them those of State Senator, and of side, or assistant, judge of the county court. Mrs. Bingham was a woman of strong character, a devoted wife and mother, who found her sphere of duty within the somewhat circumscribed limits of the family circle; but her influence extended through another generation, and was felt in distant States.

Warner and Lucy Bingham had five sons. Of these, two were long and intimately connected with Littleton, and another began here his preparation for a distinguished judicial career. The eldest of the three, Harry, was born March 30, 1821. His home life was such as to awaken an ambition to live an intellectual life, and before he had reached his teens he was concentrating all his energies to acquiring an education. He attended the district school in what is known as the "old castle" district summer and winter until 1833. This school was a nursery of several youths who were destined to win a name and fame that were to outlive their day and generation. Here the Hibbards, Grouts, and Bingham, who were known and honored beyond the borders of their native State, acquired far more than the elementary part of their education. In 1833 Harry for the first time left home. A young man by the name of Hardy, a graduate of Columbia College of Georgetown, D. C., opened a select, or tuition, school at Upper Waterford, in a building that stood upon the site of the present meeting-house. The building was also used for religious meetings. Among his schoolmates were Edward Cahoon, of Lyndon, who roomed with him at Lyman Hibbard's; William J. Bellows, Cephas and Charles W. Brackett, of Littleton. His introduction to the Brackett boys was when he first entered the school-room. Their seats were directly back of his, and one of them, as he was seating himself, reached forward and "poked" him in the cheek. When school was dismissed at noon, as he once told the story, "I licked him and we were pretty good friends after that for the rest of the term." In the autumn of 1837 he attended Concord Academy, then in charge of a Mr. Cheney, a graduate of Middlebury College. The following

winter he taught his first school, in the district in his native town known as Royalston Corner. During the next two years his time was fully employed. He attended Lyndon Academy, of which Ezra Abbott, a classmate at Dartmouth of President Bartlett, was principal, for two terms, worked on his father's farm in the summer, and taught in the Bemis district in Lyndon in the winter. In August, 1839, he entered Dartmouth College and was graduated with the class of 1843. In the four years' course he taught each winter in schools at Woodstock, the Academy at Concord Corner, Wells River, and Waterford, Vt., and a select school at Lower Waterford in the fall of 1844, until his admission to the bar. It is the concurrent testimony of those who knew him as a student and teacher that in the former capacity he was diligent and pertinacious. "Slow, but sure" was the characterization bestowed upon him by a classmate. As a teacher he was a strict disciplinarian, quickly winning the confidence and obedience of his pupils; thorough in method, and eminently successful in awakening the ambition of the indifferent. Edwin A. Charlton, who attended his school at Lower Waterford in 1844, says of him: "I have attended other schools since, but none, perhaps, which in the same length of time made a stronger impression upon or gave me more of an impulse in the right direction." He made it a point, he once said, "to give attention to, and aid, the slow pupil, as the quick would take care of himself, except, in some instances, where he might require curbing to prevent his becoming superficial. Any person who knew the books could teach a pupil who learned easily, but it required a good teacher to keep a dullard well to the front of a class."

Long before his graduation it had been practically settled that he would enter the legal profession, and while teaching at Waterford and elsewhere near home he had borrowed books from the law library of David B. Hibbard, father of Harry Hibbard, and without an instructor began his study of the law. In the spring of 1844 he entered the office of George W. and Edward Cahoon at Lyndon, Vt., and before the close of the year went to Bath, where he became a pupil in the office of Harry Hibbard. From this office he was admitted to the bar at the May term at Lancaster in 1846, and opened an office in this town. At this time the members of the bar in practice in Littleton were Henry A. Bellows, Edmund Carleton, and Charles W. Rand. It was then the almost invariable custom for a client seeking the services of an attorney to employ one of his own political opinions. The removal of William Burns to Lancaster opened the way for a lawyer who was also a Democrat. William Brackett, Ebenezer and

Cyrus Eastman, and others, after consulting Harry Hibbard, invited Mr. Bingham to open an office here, which he did early in June. He had an office in the Eastman store, the front room on the second floor, where he continued until the completion of the Paddleford building, where he secured more commodious rooms. The Grafton bar was strong in those years. It was against such skilful practitioners as Bellows, Quincy, Hibbard, and Kittridge that he contended in the legal arena. There he bore himself with such ability as to win respect for his powers. From the start he had a good clientele, which was increased each passing year through his long professional life.

From 1852, when his brother George A. became his partner, down to his final withdrawal from practice, there were associated with him as partners, at different times, Judge Andrew Salter Woods and Edward Woods, John M. Mitchell, Albert Stillman Batchellor, and William H. Mitchell. The last three had received their legal education largely under his direction.

For twenty-five years, dating from 1870, he was at the head of the bar of the State, and engaged in the most important litigation of that period. In the first of the so-called Concord Railroad cases, that of the directors of that railroad to annul a lease of the property executed by a previous board, on the eve of its retirement from control, to the Northern Railroad, Mr. Bingham was associated with Judge Benjamin R. Curtis, Gilman Marston, Marshal & Chase, and others for the plaintiffs and made the closing argument for his clients,—an argument that in breadth of view, knowledge of the law, clearness, and weight at once placed him in the ranks of the foremost lawyers of New England. The decision was in favor of his clients, and from that time he was the principal counsel of the road in the various suits with connecting roads that grew out of the struggle to control the transportation interests of the State.

Mr. Bingham had no taste for criminal practice, but his thorough knowledge of the law governing this branch of the profession caused his services to be sought by persons arraigned for capital offences on four occasions. The first was the case of John Scannell, of Bethlehem, indicted for the murder of his wife in 1864. John H. George appeared with Mr. Bingham for the defence, and made the closing argument for his client, while Mr. Bingham prepared the defence, made the opening statement, and presented the evidence. Briefly stated, the facts in this peculiar case were as follows. The Scannells lived near the Gale River Mills, which were not then in operation, and this family was the only one living in the

neighborhood. Mrs. Scannell disappeared in the winter of 1864, and some weeks after her remains were found near a path leading from her home to that of some neighbors on Beech Hill. A post-mortem disclosed the fact that blood had settled on one side of the head between the skull and the scalp and that a suture had separated. There was testimony for the State tending to prove a quarrel and a blow by a piece of slab wood, and the contention in behalf of the State was that death was caused by such a blow and her body removed to the place where it was subsequently found. The critical point in the defence was reached when Mr. Bingham called to the witness box several physicians in succession who testified that the suture was, or might have been, opened by freezing and expansion of the brain. This theory was sufficient to create a doubt as to the cause of death and insured a verdict of "not guilty." The other cases in which he appeared for the defence were those of Moses B. Sawyer, tried for the murder of Mrs. John Emerson at Piermont; Martin Dickey for the murder of Eastman, and together with Judge Edgar Aldrich and Irving W. Drew for Williams and Mrs. Steere for the murder of Orrin Steere. In these cases popular sentiment was against the prisoners, yet a verdict of acquittal was returned in each. There can be no doubt but that the skilful defence made by Mr. Bingham was the decisive factor in reaching the result. In the trial of Mills for the murder of Maxwell at Easton he appeared for the State. We need not enumerate the civil actions in which he appeared as counsel; they were many and important, in respect to the principles and interests involved, and it is sufficient to say that for many years he was retained in nearly all the cases tried in this county as well as many in other counties of the State. His practice in other States and in the United States courts was considerable, and employed much of his time.

The political opinions held by Harry Bingham were such as would naturally be expected from his early environment. His father and grandfather were stout opponents of federalism, and when the "era of good feeling" passed, in the storm that aroused the people in 1828, they naturally, as followers of Jefferson, adhered to the political fortunes of Jackson. The blood of democracy coursed in the veins of the young man. He was not, however, disposed to accept his political principles as a birthright. His mind was of a peculiar order. He had to know things before they received his approval. He accordingly investigated, reflected, and tried a political proposition as he would a question of law by the tests of reason, experience, and principle. When he had reached a

satisfactory conclusion, it was seldom or never changed; like his habits of thought and action, his friendships and his enmities, these decisions stood the assaults of years, and only when the battle ended with his final retirement were his opinions permitted to be influenced to the extent of a renunciation of even immaterial matters. This tenacity was manifested in his adherence to the habitual mispronunciation of two or three words. One of these, "püt," was always "püt" with him.

When he first became prominent in the councils of the State democracy, the fortunes of the party were in their decadence. A storm was gathering which was to sweep thousands from their political moorings, reconstruct old and create new political parties. At the crisis when it was known that the Know-Nothings were to carry the State, a meeting of leading men was held at Somersworth to take counsel in regard to future action. A general course was mapped out. But loyalty was then as much an unknown quantity as it was among Napoleon's favorites after Waterloo. At the close of this conference Mr. Bingham and several others remained for a night at Concord, and were invited to another and more select conference which was held in the private office of an apothecary. The question discussed was what was to be the position of those present in view of known changes that had occurred since they left Somersworth. At this time the effect of their decision on their personal political fortunes was fully considered. Harry Bingham was unmoved by such arguments and stood for loyalty to principles. For the moment his appeal had influence, and all agreed to stand by the old party. Within a few days the sudden death of the Rev. Mr. Moore, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, added to the confusion. A new candidate was sought, and the position was offered to Mr. Bingham by men who, when he declined to consider their offer, united upon Ralph Metcalf, who subsequently held the office of Governor of the State during two terms. Had he been a trafficker in principles, it is easy to speculate as to the political "honors" that would undoubtedly have been his in the succeeding forty years. He regarded the proposition then, and ever after, as one unworthy of a moment's consideration. His character was not so well established in 1855 as it was in later years, and this incident became one of the foundation stones upon which it rested.

Mr. Bingham was first elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1861, and was re-elected annually until 1867, when he declined a nomination. He was a member in 1868, from 1871

to 1879 inclusive, and in 1881, 1889, and 1891. From 1888 to 1887 he was a member of the Senate. While a member he served upon the Judiciary Committee. In 1871 and in 1874, when his party had a majority in the House, he was chairman of that committee. Always the leader of his party during his legislative career, he had an influence in shaping non-political legislation that was second to that of no other member.

It was in 1874 that a bill was introduced authorizing the union or consolidation of the Boston and Lowell, the Lowell and Nashua, and the Nashua and Wilton railroads, constituting the line of connecting roads between Boston and Wilton, then operated by the same corporation. People to-day could with difficulty realize the magnitude of the opposition against the measure. "It was the entering wedge in the way of legislation that in the end was to place all the railroads in the State in the control of one corporation;" "it would destroy competition;" and many other objections were urged. Mr. Bingham led the opposition to the measure, while John G. Sinclair had charge in behalf of its friends. After a contest of great vigor and unexampled incidents, the bill was defeated by a narrow margin on the first trial of strength; but a reconsideration was secured, and it passed the House. While a member of the Senate in 1888, Mr. Bingham opposed the passage of a bill entitled "An Act providing for the establishment of railroad corporations by general law." Without going into the details of the act, it is sufficient to give the principal point he urged against the bill. He claimed that its passage would surrender to the railroads of the State not only the control of transportation, but would ultimately place the law-making power and the political destinies of the State in their control; "that by giving it the sanction of law the members of the Legislature betray their constituents and deliver them bound hand and foot to the mercy of a conscienceless power." In this opposition he was ably seconded by Irving W. Drew of the Coös District, who offered many amendments calculated to limit the power of the corporations. In view of the results very few people will be inclined to deny to these senators the vision of seers and the voice of prophets. Other measures advocated persistently for years were the act finally passed for the punishment of bribery at elections and the law known as the Australian Ballot Act.

The acknowledged leader of his party, he was many times its candidate for Congressman and for United States Senator. In 1874 Governor Weston named him for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but strong railroad interests opposed his con-

firmation in the Council, and Judge Cushing was finally appointed to the position.

His legislative career was limited to a narrow sphere, yet it was such as to call forth his great powers as a politician and statesman. As a leader in the House of Representatives his tact and skill in dealing with individuals were often tested, and abundantly demonstrated his force as a politician. As a statesman dealing with masses and principles as applied to the affairs of state, his vast knowledge of history, his mastery of legal principles, and his power of statement were as clearly discernible and hardly less useful in the New Hampshire Legislature than they would have been in the wider field of national affairs. He was a constructive law-maker, but not a meddler with the statutes or a visionary. He preferred to keep in old paths that time and experience had shown to be safe rather than to venture in untried ways.

He was a powerful speaker and seldom failed to convince a candid audience. He was not what is commonly termed an orator; his weapons were those of reason and logic, and his language, derived from Anglo-Saxon sources, was characterized by simplicity and strength. He laid a solid foundation, and the superstructure erected thereon would stand and command attention without rhetorical embellishments.

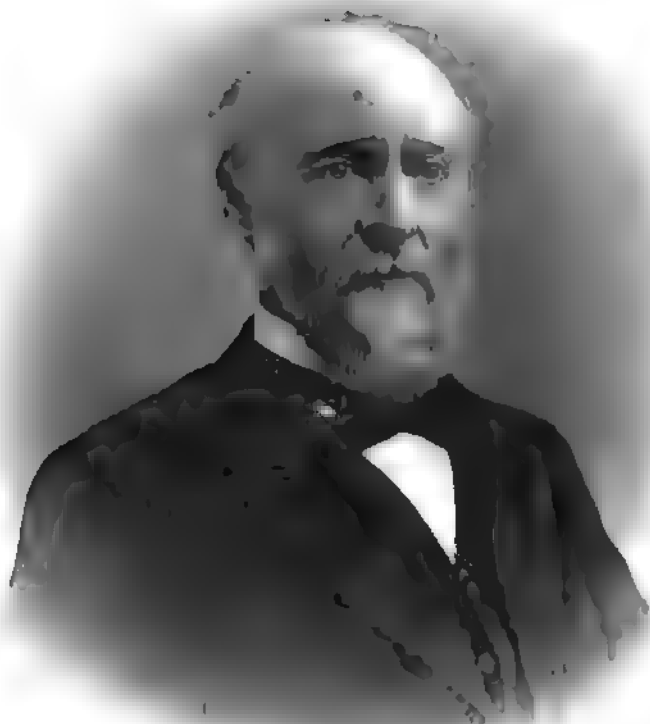
He was democratic in his habits, entirely devoid of self-consciousness, and one of the most natural of men. Encomiums and compliments came to him in abundance after a strong argument in the courts or in the Legislature. These he appreciated, but was otherwise unaffected by them. He was seldom given to conversation regarding his achievements, and on occasions when he spoke of them was a severe critic of his own work. He was unassuming, gracious, helpful, and moderate in his charges for legal services. For many years after he became the head of the bar of the State his charges were limited by the fee bill. This was a serious stumbling-block sometimes to others in the settlement of accounts, and members of the bar suggested that two prominent members should call upon him to remedy this evil. They did so during a law term at Lancaster, and urged him to increase the amount of his charges. He said but little in his own behalf, and when the committee had stated its case, he was silent for some time and then said, "The fact is, gentlemen, I charge a good deal more now than I can collect, and I see no reason for making a change;" and it was some years before he was persuaded to do so.

The extent of his learning, especially regarding the world's history, was simply marvellous ; it seemed to be boundless. Once when an agent was urging him to purchase a great Encyclopedia, he made a brief examination of a volume, and turning to Cuba found an error in its area as there given which the agent said was called to his attention for the first time. His memory was so accurate that nothing that he had ever known or considered seemed to escape. His friendships were strong and seldom broken. His relations with an eminent politician of his own party were sometimes doubtful on account of conflicting ambitions, and Mr. Bingham had many reasons for sundering the chain that had held them in friendship for many years. When, however, misfortunes came to this friend, he was the first to go to his assistance, and continued to give him aid until the clouds passed.

Mr. Bingham was not a church-member, but he was a firm believer in the Bible as the word of God and in what is termed orthodox theology. When he died, his funeral was held in the Opera House, the Rev. Mr. Goodrich, of All Saints Church, reading the beautiful Episcopal service. It was attended by hundreds from out of town and by many from distant States.

George Azro Bingham, the fifth child and fourth son of Warner and Lucy (Wheeler) Bingham, was born April 25, 1826. He grew up agile and lusty. He attended school in the old "castle district" with his brother Edward. After leaving the home school, he spent several years at the high school at Concord Corner or at Waterford, when his brother Harry was principal at those institutions, and at St. Johnsbury Academy.

In these years, like many another young man seeking to better his position in the world, he taught school during the winter months. In 1846 he entered the law office of Thomas Bartlett at Lyndon, and in December, 1848, was admitted to the bar at Danville. The winter of 1848-1849 was passed in the West, whither he had journeyed with a view of locating and practising his profession. The surroundings were not congenial and he returned to Vermont. In the spring of this year he entered into partnership with Mr. Bartlett, who was at the time the leader of the bar in Caledonia County. Two years later, Mr. Bartlett having been elected a member of Congress, George W. Roberts became a member of the firm, the style being Bartlett, Bingham & Roberts. The Whigs having gerrymandered Mr. Bartlett out of any chance of re-election, at the close of his term he returned to active practice. The business not being sufficient to engage



Geo. A. Bingham

the activities of all the members of the firm, Mr. Bingham withdrew, and in the closing months of 1852 joined his brother Harry at Littleton. The firm of H. & G. A. Bingham, then established, continued for nearly two-thirds of a generation, and acquired a reputation for legal knowledge and strength unsurpassed by any other firm in the State.

At this time Littleton was on the threshold of great material advancement. The advent of the railroad, which had its northern terminus here for eighteen years, brought an increase of prosperity, in which the legal fraternity reaped its full share of the harvest. In the division of labor which was deemed necessary, the Coös business fell to the junior member. Here he had not long to wait for a case which would put his quality to the test. The once famous case of *Russell v. Dyer*, in which the title to the Fabyan House property was involved, was soon upon the docket, and Mr. Bingham was retained for the defendant. His management of this case was such as to place him well to the front in the ranks of the profession, and to secure for him retainers in many of the most important causes tried in this county.

In 1860 the firm of H. & G. A. Bingham was merged in that of Woods & Bingham, Hon. A. S. Woods and Edward Woods becoming members, with an additional office at Bath in charge of Judge Woods and the subject of this sketch. Mr. Bingham remained at Bath three years, and at the expiration of that period returned to Littleton, and the old firm of H. & G. A. Bingham was re-established. From this firm Mr. G. A. Bingham retired in 1870, and was without a partner until his elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court in 1876. He remained upon the bench nearly four years, resigning in October, 1880. In December following, he resumed practice with Edgar Aldrich as partner. Soon after, Daniel C. Remich became a member of the firm. Judge Bingham was reappointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1884, and served in that capacity until March, 1891, when impaired health and a desire to establish his son in business led him to retire to private life. He at once resumed practice with his son, George H., as partner, under the firm name of Bingham & Bingham. To the business of this firm he devoted whatever of strength remained, until the connection was dissolved by the inexorable mandate which all must obey.

His professional life was one of great activity, and many of the cases in which he appeared as counsel were important, both on account of the interests and the principles involved. Of these

a list is not necessary. The leading cases were *Russell v. Dyer*, before referred to; *Wells v. The Jackson Iron Manufacturing Co.*; *Cahoon v. Coe*; several in which he appeared for the Grand Trunk Railway; the Bemis cases; *The New Hampshire Land Co. v. Tilton et al.*, and *The Manchester and Lawrence Railroad v. The Concord and Montreal Railroad*.

His political principles were imbibed at the purest fountains of Jeffersonian democracy, and were adhered to undeviatingly through life. They closed to him the avenues to high political preferment, but such honors as were within the gift of his party were freely bestowed upon him. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which convened at Charleston in June, 1860, and finished its sessions at Baltimore. In this convention he was an ardent supporter of the candidacy of Senator Douglas. In 1864 and 1865 he represented the old twelfth district in the State Senate, and in 1875 and 1876 was a representative from Littleton to the General Court. In the campaign of 1880 he was the candidate of his party for Representative in Congress, and shared the fate of his associates in defeat at the polls. He was not anxious to serve in the numerous minor but not less useful positions which the public called him to fill; but his views of the duties of citizenship were such that he often yielded to these demands when compliance required a considerable sacrifice of valuable time on his part. He discharged all the duties of this character with zeal and intelligence.

We come to the consideration of his character as a lawyer with diffidence. To those who have felt the thrust of his steel and the force of his blow, or shared in his sagacious counsels and witnessed his triumphs at the bar, any observations must seem superfluous.

On first coming to the bar he evidently gave more care to the form than to the substance of his arguments. His bearing was manly and engaging; his voice, resonant, clear, and penetrating. His language was fluent, but his vocabulary not of wide range; his sentences were long, involved, and often marred by mixed metaphors. He soon, however, reached the conclusion that verdicts were to be gained by other means than oratory, and his methods as an advocate were much changed. His style, though always wanting in purity and simplicity of diction, became strong, deliberate, and convincing. He appealed to the judgment rather than to the feelings of a jury.

Few men have attained eminence at the bar who seemed so wanting the accomplishments usually deemed essential to success



Ernest H. Smith

as an advocate. He had little of the imaginative faculty, and while he possessed some humor and a keen relish of wit in others, he seldom made use of these qualities himself. From the first he was a zealous student of the law, with no time for general reading; his knowledge of literature was not large, and this vast armory of the advocate was practically closed to him.

What, then, was the secret of his power, for he was easily one of the first lawyers at the bar of our State? It is to be found in his clear eye for facts, his immense power of concentration, his singleness of purpose, and his entire devotion to the cause of his client. Carlyle's characterization of one of the world's great men is true of him: "The man had a certain, instinctive, ineradicable feeling for reality, and did base himself upon fact so long as he had any basis." His mind was compact with the decisions of the courts, and he readily applied their principles to the case in hand. These characteristics, together with an indomitable spirit and intense application, were invaluable in the preparation of causes for trial. He knew his own case thoroughly and that of his opponent as well. In these respects, and in the assembling of evidence and its presentation to the jury, he has had few equals and no superior in our day. His intellectual energies responded to every demand made upon them. They grew and broadened with every increasing opportunity.

On the bench these qualities shone with added lustre. He was patient in hearing and quick in ruling upon questions raised in the progress of a trial. His conduct there received the commendation of his associates and the approval of the bar. His courtesy and kindness were marked features of his professional life, and to young and inexperienced practitioners, or his juniors, he was very gracious, aiding them in many ways, generally more by suggestion than by direction.

In personal appearance Mr. Bingham was tall and imposing, his manners simple and dignified. I recall him as he appeared when he first came to Littleton, and I think it is given to few men to preserve through a long and laborious life so much of the appearance of their early manhood as was given to him. Until disease had racked his frame, the only change the years seemed to have made in face or figure was an added calm and seriousness which came to the one, and the rounding fulness which middle life brings to the other.

He was twice married, first to Miss Smith of Lyndon, who survived but a short time. In 1858 he was united with Miss Eliza I., daughter of Judge Woods of Bath, a woman of strong intellectual

endowments and varied culture. Their domestic life was an ideal one. In the family circle Mr. Bingham was a delightful companion, and there he found the only relaxation from the cares and perplexities of professional life that he permitted himself to enjoy.

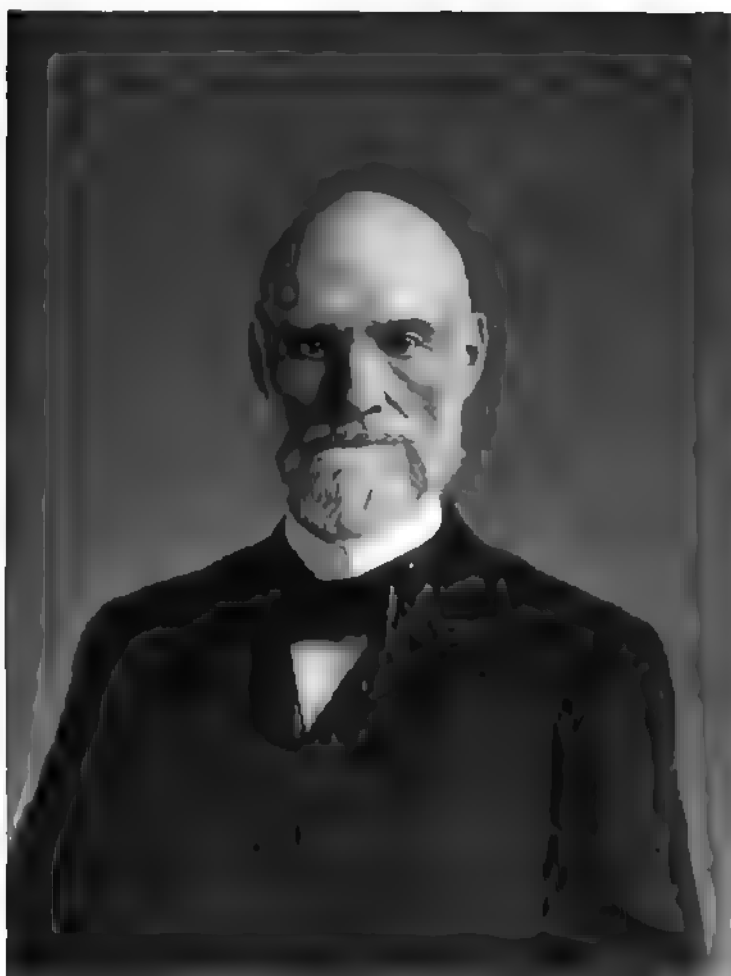
He was a good citizen, taking a deep interest in the welfare of the community in which he passed the active years of his life. A man of positive opinions and aggressive tendencies, living a life of contention at the bar and in politics, he passed through the turmoil of a busy life with no stain resting upon his character.

He was charitable in the true sense of the term; though not an indiscriminate giver, with a purse open to every demand which might be made upon it, he was certainly wise and liberal in his charities. No worthy public work or measure during more than forty years of his residence in Littleton failed to receive the support of his heart and purse. He was temperate in all things but this, — he could not spare the magnificent constitution with which his Maker had endowed him, and when the immortal spirit took its flight, the frame which had been its earthly tenement was literally worn out. Had he survived a few months longer, he would have rounded out the span allotted by the Psalmist. His years were filled with unremitting labor and usefulness, and when his life went out, the community in which he had long dwelt lost a good citizen, the State a servant who had served her well, and this association¹ one of the pillars of its strength.

The youngest of the Bingham brothers who have had a home in Littleton is Edward F. Bingham, long a judge in Ohio, and but recently retired under the law from the chief justiceship of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He began his legal studies in the office of Judge Miller of Chillicothe, Ohio, and in May, 1848, came to Littleton and entered the office of his brother Harry. He remained until September, 1849, when he returned to Ohio and entered upon the practice of his profession. He bears a strong physical resemblance to his brother George A.; they having the Bingham complexion and temperament, while Harry resembled the Wheelers in these respects. He early achieved eminence in his new home, and was long regarded as among the strongest judicial characters of that State noted for its great lawyers. Judge Bingham is the sole survivor of this eminent family, and is a frequent visitor to his old Granite State home.

Edmund Carleton, eldest son of Dr. Edmund and Joanna Carleton, was fitted for college at the Academy, Haverhill, N. H.;

¹ Grafton and Co's Bar Association, 1896.



EDWARD F. BINGHAM.

graduated with honor from Dartmouth College, in 1822; taught school in Washington and Georgetown, D. C., and at the same time was a member of the family of John C. Calhoun; read law with Col. William Garnett, Tappahaunock, Essex Co., Va., and was admitted to the bar in that county, Jan. 25, 1826 (having meantime, 1825, received the degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth College); the same year returned to Haverhill, and became associated with Joseph Bell, Esq.; moved to Littleton, in 1827, and thenceforward was a prominent man in the community.¹

In law matters his judgment was good, and his opinions valued by bench and bar. His disposition to settle cases out of court, and especially his delicate health, reduced the large number of clients which should otherwise have come to him. He sought a more active life and became a manufacturer of lumber. Dr. Adams Moore was his associate in a number of land and timber speculations. In 1833 he cleared the land now called Apthorp, it being covered with a forest of large pine-trees, and erected a saw-mill where the electric light plant now is. No similar venture had then been made so far up the valley of the Ammonoosuc River. The road which he made to his mill is the foundation of the present highway.

He built a dwelling-house on the hill opposite the mill, and in 1844 moved his family from the village to the new home. Since the trees of the opposite side of the river have been cut away, a remarkably fine view of Mount Lafayette, directly south, can be had from the house. He was fond of the hamlet which grew around him, and was instrumental in having the Common given to the town, conjointly, by the Messrs. Balch, Redington, Cate, and himself.

The Legislature made an appropriation to build a road through to the south of the Franconia Notch, specifying that the work should be directed by an appointee of the Governor and the judges of the Supreme Court. Their choice fell upon Mr. Carleton. The road was so well made that it has continued to be a delightful thoroughfare ever since.

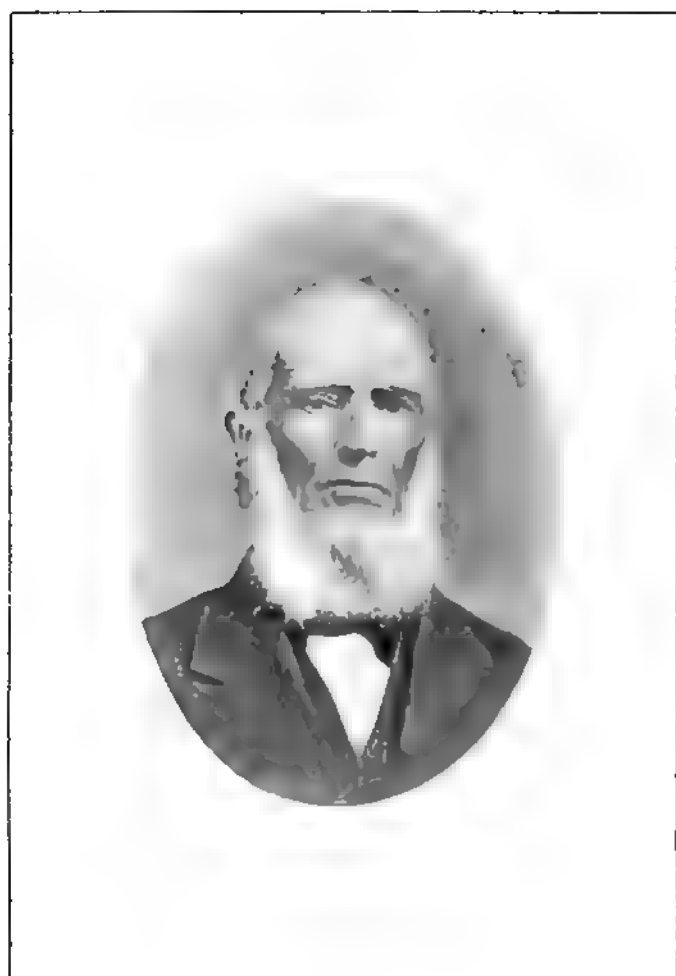
He was public-spirited and never shirked responsibility, was active in the formation of a town lyceum in 1831 and participated in the debates, served on the School Committee, made temperance addresses, and was a leading member of the Congregational Church. He married, November 30, 1836, Mary Kilburn

¹ This sketch was prepared by one who knew him many years. It should have preceded in natural order those of the Bingham brothers.

Coffin, a lineal descendant of Tristram Coffin. She was a woman of rare endowments of head and heart, fitted to shine in the highest society; had profited by the teaching of Mary Lyon (founder of Mt. Holyoke College), and Miss Grant at Ipswich, Mass.; had taught in the Concord Academy, 1834, and had trained the choir of Boscawen to sing the song of Freedom. She was the first and most powerful anti-slavery woman in Littleton and vicinity, and influenced her husband greatly. In 1837 they began to prod the conscience of the church for continuing to hold fellowship with slaveholders, and they never ceased so long as there was a slave in the land. Their eldest daughter, Mary, at the point of death, wished to join the church, and made the desired action by the church a condition precedent. It was refused. The Littleton Anti-Slavery Society was one of the earliest to be formed (1837), owing to their exertions. Mr. Carleton voluntarily defended Allen and Brown, who were sent to jail for making Abolitionist exclamations between the acts of worship in the Congregationalist meeting-house.

Mr. Carleton's house was a station on the "Underground Railroad," and he never failed to get his fugitive slave passenger to the next station north, which was Lancaster. He took the "Liberator," and, his file of the same being the most perfect obtainable, it has been purchased by Congress and is now in the Congressional Library. Garrison circulated a petition for the dissolution of the Union, and a copy was mailed to Mr. Carleton. This was illegally obtained from the post-office, and was wrongfully used against him. Two incidents, one of them lively, set the matter straight, and the attack reacted upon its instigators.

He was for the Union. Though he had supported Jackson for the Presidency, he was naturally a Whig, and would probably have continued to act with that party but for the question of Slavery. That made him a leader in the Liberty and Free-soil parties, and he was by them often named for office. John P. Hale and N. P. Berry — afterwards Governor — were his intimate political friends. The latter was one day dining at Mr. Carleton's house. The "dough face" was the subject of conversation and contempt. Said the Governor: "One tells me, 'I am anti-slavery, but'; and another, 'I am anti-slavery, but'; and my reply to them is, 'I am anti-slavery, but, top and all.'" Mr. Carleton had the courage to stand for office, knowing election to be impossible; and never hesitated to express his views, which were always given temperately, deliberately, clearly, forcibly. His course of action was thoroughly disliked by the majority, but



Edmund Carleton



Edmund Carleton

his personal character was universally respected. No one ever thought of questioning his statement of fact. Naturally he helped to form the Republican party; and when New Hampshire voted for Lincoln, in 1860, he bore the official announcement to Washington.

His family was uppermost in his thoughts. The death of four daughters visibly depressed him. Reverses of fortune, sickness, and especially a feeling of martyrdom—for the common lot of reformers was his—enfeebled his mental and physical powers during the last few years of his life, though he survived his wife by two years, and reached a great age.

A son of Littleton who has won high professional honors abroad is Edmund Carleton, M. D. He is a son of Edmund Carleton whose life filled a large space in the history of the town in the last century. The doctor began life without superior advantages, except those of heredity and the intellectual character of his surroundings. These exerted a marked influence in the formation of his character. As a youth he was an industrious student, and with his father's assistance as teacher, acquired an excellent education. Having received his degree of M. D., he began practice in New York City, which has since been his home. He made his way slowly at first, but in a few years his sterling qualities as a man and his skill as a physician combined to crown his efforts with success and bring him an ample practice.

Edgar Aldrich, United States Judge for the District of New Hampshire, was born in Pittsburg, the northernmost town of the State, February 5, 1848, the son of Ephraim C. Aldrich, a prominent and forceful citizen of the Indian Stream country, and Adaline Bedel Haynes, a granddaughter of Gen. Moody Bedel of Revolutionary fame.¹ Born and reared in what was then comparatively the "frontier country," he enjoyed the slender advantages of the district school, at the same time laying the foundations of a rugged constitution through the stimulating powers of manual labor on his father's farm. The inherent determination which is the key to success in life impelled him irresistibly to seek a broader education, and after a course at Colebrook Academy he entered the Law School at Ann Arbor, graduating from that institution with the degree of LL.B., when but twenty years of age. He had previously spent some time in the office of Ira A. Ramsey at Colebrook, and was admitted to the bar soon after graduation while still under the constitutional age limit of twenty-one. His youth, however, had no deterrent effect upon his success, and at an early period in his professional career he had acquired a large and

¹ This sketch was written by Harry M. Morse.

desirable clientage and had twice served as County Solicitor of Cots County. The opportunities for building up a substantial practice in the town of Colebrook were necessarily contracted by the meagre population and the infrequency of important litigation, and when, in 1881, he was offered a partnership with Judge George A. Bingham at Littleton, he accepted, the connection being maintained until Judge Bingham's appointment to the bench in December, 1884. He continued in practice with D. C. Remich until January, 1889, after which, until his appointment to the Federal bench by President Harrison in February, 1891, he was alone.

During these years of practice at Littleton he served the town as Representative in the Legislature, and was elected Speaker of the House in 1885, the only Littletonian to hold that office. He was the first President of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library, and continued to serve in this capacity until 1896. He was moderator in 1891, and in 1884, representing the Republicans, together with Harry Bingham, representing the Democrats, was supervisor to make up a new check-list of voters.

Since his elevation to the bench he has been elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1902, as the candidate of both political parties, and throughout the session bore a leading part in settling the many questions that were presented to that body. His most powerful effort was a speech on the so-called "Trust and Monopoly" amendment to the Constitution, in which he predicted the enormous growth of the trust evil that has since come to pass.

Early in his career Judge Aldrich earned a reputation for strict integrity, and fidelity to his cause and client. His preparation of a case was careful and complete. In addition to thorough preparation, his powers of analysis and masterly presentation, combined with a rugged logic in argument, gave him a place among the leaders of the bar, and made his services desired on one side or another in nearly all the important litigation in the State, while he was frequently called into the neighboring States of Maine, Vermont, and Massachusetts to assist in the trial of corporation causes involving large interests and intricate questions. After thirteen years of service upon the bench, his reputation as one of New England's foremost jurists is secure.

Of the many cases with which Judge Aldrich has been connected, among the most important are the New Hampshire Land Company case; Connecticut River Lumber Company *v.* Olcott Falls Company, in which he was associated with Irving W. Drew of Lancaster, as counsel for the plaintiff, defendant's counsel being



CHARLES F. EASTMAN.

William S. Ladd of Lancaster, and Jeremiah Smith of Dover (Judge Aldrich's able argument in reply to Judge Smith, which secured a favorable determination for his client, being regarded as so worthy an effort as to merit publication in full in Volume 65 of the New Hampshire Reports); the Bemis Will case; Robinson v. Robinson; and the Steere trial, in which he secured an acquittal for the defendant, accused of murder in the first degree, his associate counsel being Harry Bingham and Irving W. Drew. He has not confined his abilities to legal affairs, but has read widely and critically, and is a close student of current questions.

His occasional addresses include many valuable historical and biographical papers, and among these, in addition to those already noted in the genealogical tables under his name, may be mentioned "John Marshall as a Soldier," delivered before the New Hampshire Bar Association on John Marshall Day, 1901; his speech before a committee of the Legislature advocating a statue of Franklin Pierce; and an article in the "North American Review" for December, 1901, upon the power of the Federal Government to protect its representatives, which was largely quoted in the United States Senate during the discussion of the various measures for the suppression of anarchy.

Judge Aldrich possesses what is commonly termed a "legal mind." The ability to seize at once the crucial point of a problem and to decide it without permitting the immaterial portion to confuse his judgment is his in a remarkable degree. As a speaker he is forceful, and his logic inexorable. His judicial opinions are marked by clearness and strong common-sense.

October 7, 1872, he married Louise M. Remick. They have two children: Florence M., wife of Howard S. Kniffin of New York; and Ephraim F., a Boston lawyer and head of the firm of Aldrich, Shurtleff & Flaherty. Judge Aldrich's home, "Three Oaks," is surrounded by extensive and beautiful grounds, and commands a charming view of the distant hills and the winding Ammonoosuc valley.

The campaigns of 1888 and 1890 were of a character that could not be repeated. The citizens concluded rightly that "the flame was not worth the candle," and the election of 1892 passed without incident, and resulted in the election of Oscar C. Hatch, Charles F. Eastman, and George L. Flanders, the first named a Republican, the last two Democrats.¹ Mr. Eastman has for many years given much of his time to the public service, acting in

¹ A sketch of Colonel Hatch appears in the chapter on Banks and Bankers, vol. ii. pp. 80-87.

various capacities. He has been a member of the Board of Selectmen, Town Auditor, District Commissioner, a member of the Board of Education of Union School District, Trustee of the Public Library, and a member of various committees appointed for special purposes, and is at present (1903) a member of that to erect the Library building, the gift of Andrew Carnegie. While chairman of the District Commission he had charge of the important work of concreting Main Street. He has been a member of the Committee on Town History, and its treasurer since its appointment in 1888. He is one of that rare class of officials who are able to transact public business with the same prudence and interest which they devote to their private affairs, with an eye single to the welfare of the people. He is a man of sound judgment and quiet manners, who has never manifested any particular ambition to attract the public gaze by striving for public honors, yet is qualified in all respects for such service.

The election of 1892 was the last to bring to the polls the full strength of both parties. It was also the last to be fought with old-time vigor and acrimony. The catastrophe that befell the Democratic party in 1896 deprived it of many of its leaders, and discouraged the rank and file. Since then the Republicans have been successful by large majorities. The uniform course of events has rendered it unnecessary to particularize in regard to the conduct of political affairs further than may be necessary to indicate the persons voted for. The successful candidates from 1894 to 1903 inclusive were, in 1894, Daniel C. Remich, Henry Merrill, John W. Farr; 1896, Benjamin W. Kilburn, William H. Bellows, Frank I. Parker; 1898, Noah Farr, Dr. William J. Beattie, Daniel C. Remich; 1900, Henry F. Green, Frederick G. Chutter, Curtis Bedell; 1902, Daniel C. Remich, William H. Mitchell, William H. Blake. Those for whom the Democrats cast their ballots were: 1894, Frank E. Bowles, Edwin H. Gould, Jacob K. Dunbar; 1896, James H. Bailey, Fred H. English, William Kenney; 1898, James H. Bailey, Frank P. Bond, Frank C. Albee; 1900, Hiram O. Stevens, Edward B. Lynch, Olin J. Mooney.¹

Since the town became entitled to three Representatives, one of the number has been selected from among the farmers. Those belonging to that class in the foregoing list were John W. Farr,

¹ Sketches of those included in the above list not given in this chapter will be found as follows: of William H. Bellows, vol. ii. pp. 70, 71; Henry Merrill, vol. ii. p. 62; Benjamin W. Kilburn, vol. ii. pp. 13, 14, 15; William J. Beattie, M.D., pp. 188, 119; F. G. Chutter, vol. ii. pp. 66, 67, 207, 208, 209; E. H. Gould, vol. ii. p. 68; F. H. English, vol. ii. p. 65; James H. Bailey, vol. ii. pp. 64, 65.

Frank I. Parker, Noah Farr, Curtis Bedell, and William H. Blake. John W. and Noah Farr are members of the family of that name which for a hundred years has been prominent in the town; they are also representative farmers of the highest order. John W. Farr has been a prize-winner at the World's Fair at Chicago, for the high quality of his butter; Noah has one of the most productive and best equipped farms in the town,—that first settled in April, 1770, by Nathan Caswell. As would naturally be expected from such farmers, they have been prominent Grangers since the founding of the order in Littleton. Frank I. Parker, too, is regarded as one of the most prosperous farmers of the town, and resides on a farm the title to which has been in his family for more than a hundred years, when it was conveyed, in 1802, to Jonathan Parker, his great-grandfather; since then it has passed successively to his grandfather, father, and himself. Curtis Bedell is a descendant of the Bedell family, active in the early civil and military history of Haverhill and Bath. He, inheriting some of the warlike characteristics of the family, was a soldier in the war between the States. Mr. Blake was formerly a business man in the village, then a farmer on the Meadows, but is now retired; he was a soldier, and is active in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic. None of these men were leaders of the House; they were modest, intelligent, and sought in unobtrusive ways to render their constituents the full measure of service that was expected of them when they were selected from a thousand of their fellow-citizens for law-makers.

The most active member of either house in this period was Daniel C. Remich, who has occupied a position as a leader second to that of none of his associates.

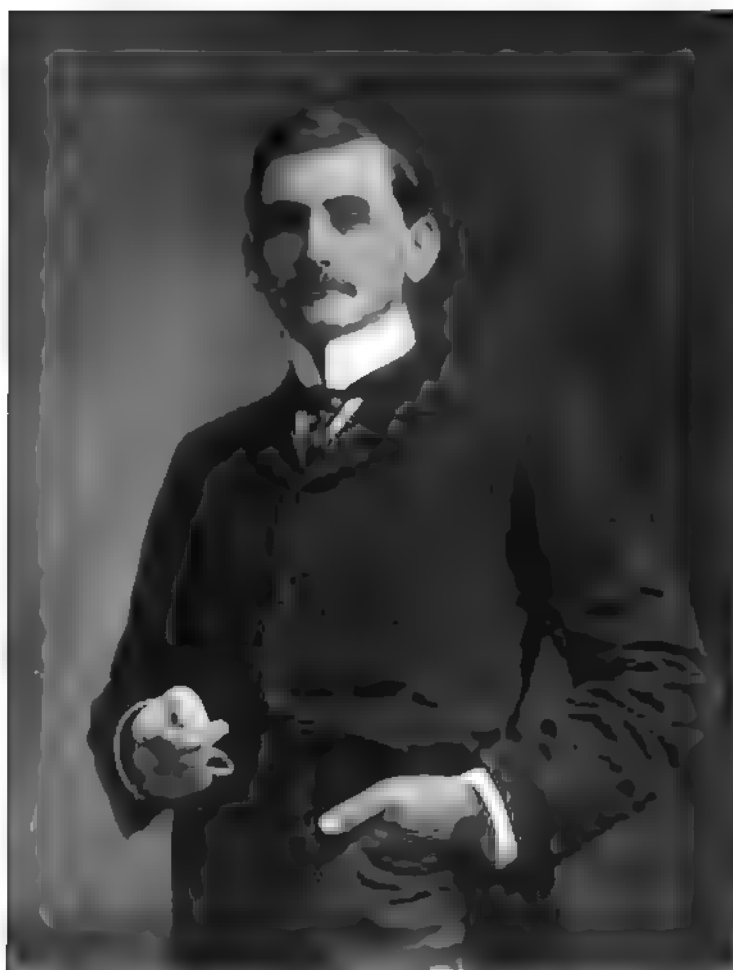
In one of his incomparable essays, lustrous with a succession of sparkling thoughts, Emerson observes that "Every man is a quotation from all his ancestors." The proportionate effect of the various influences which contribute to the formation of character cannot be measured accurately, but it is certain that heredity is a large, if not the dominant, factor. The ancestors of Daniel Clarke Remich were pioneers.¹ They came from the Old England to the New England while the wilderness of the forest still fringed the sea and with their fellows entered upon the long struggle which has ended at last with the conquest of a continent and the annihilation of a race. In those iron days life was a battle that called into daily exercise the highest human powers and developed in a superlative degree endurance, courage, and

¹ This sketch was written by Robert Jackson.

faith. The adventurous spirit craved new obstacles and sought new dangers. The forest levelled, roads cleared, fields smiling with the first harvest, and a measure of ease secured, there was yet something lacking to the pioneer's content. The horizon waited. Onward again he moved, the "skirmisher of civilization," blazing the way for the myriads to come. Rarely did he win for himself the reward his labor and daring so richly deserved, but he bequeathed to his children a heritage of character achieved through resolute effort and unceasing toil that they might reap where he had sown.

The irrepressible spirit of the pioneer survives and is strongly accented in Daniel C. Remich. Exhaustless energy, infinite resource, and indomitable will are his salient characteristics. No task is so forbidding, no obstacle so vast as to discourage his industry. Once his purpose is determined, he summons to the assault every available power and influence within his control. He defies impossibility. His energies are never at rest and are constantly seeking new outlets, new fields of action. His capacity for work is prodigious. Physically tireless, he gives an attention to detail that would bring a weaker man to collapse, and simultaneously conducts many and varied affairs. In whatever rôle he assumes he is at once a force to be considered. Acute in his likes and dislikes, he is formidable as a foe, and steadfast as a friend. He cannot be neutral, and his nature compels him to combat every opponent with his utmost vigor as well as to lend every aid to the friend or principle he champions. He is a fighter whose resolution grows commensurately with the opposition he meets, and who bows to the inevitable alone.

He was born in Hardwick, Vt., January 15, 1852. His early education was secured in the schools of that town and Colebrook. For a time he worked in the mills at Lawrence, Mass., but in 1875 he entered the office of Edgar Aldrich in Colebrook, to pursue the study of law. He also studied in the offices of Aldrich & Parsons and of Jason H. Dudley, and completed his preparation by a course at the University of Michigan, graduating from that institution in 1878. In the following April he was admitted to the bar and entered into a partnership with Jason H. Dudley at Colebrook, under the firm name of Dudley & Remich. In 1882 he came to Littleton as the junior member of the firm of Bingham, Aldrich & Remich, and upon its dissolution, caused by the reappointment of Judge Bingham to the Supreme Bench, the firm became Aldrich & Remich. Later he was in partnership with his brother James W., under the firm name of Remich &



DANIEL C. REMICH.

Remick. While in Colebrook he married Belle Loverin of that town, who died at Littleton in September, 1885. May 18, 1886, he married Lizzie W., daughter of Benjamin W. Kilburn, and in 1890 retired from the practice of his profession to engage in business with his father-in-law. He has been a Representative in the Legislature on two occasions, 1895 and 1900, and was elected to the State Senate in 1901, and returned to the House in 1903. In both branches he has been a leader of his party, and especially prominent as a champion of measures designed to strengthen the prohibitory liquor laws. Before being elected to the Legislature, he drafted and secured the passage of what is known as the Nuisance Law, the most effective weapon used in many years for the suppression of illegal traffic in liquors. His activity in prosecuting offenders drew upon him much unpopularity, but purged the north country of saloons. Later, the law was emasculated by a provision bestowing the decision of guilt or innocence upon a jury instead of a magistrate, since which time convictions have been far less frequent.

Mr. Remick's efforts as a legislator have by no means been confined to securing the passage of laws restricting the sale of liquors. The State Home for the Feeble-Minded is the result of his labors, and he has of late been the leading advocate of a State Home for Consumptives. As a member of the House in 1903, he drafted the act empowering the town to condemn and purchase through the right of eminent domain the property of the Littleton Light and Water Company, and to inaugurate a system to be owned by the town. He has served on the most important committees, and has the reputation of being a remarkably strong debater, keen, resourceful, and always prepared for contingencies. Vehemence and fluency of diction are his chief oratorical characteristics, and he is one of the few whose best thoughts are always at their command and find adequate expression in extemporaneous speech. While at the bar he gave promise of becoming a power in legal circles, and here again the quality of resourcefulness was distinctly apparent. Lacking the tact necessary to certain situations, his aggressive methods and tenacity solved many others where a more moderate man would have failed.

For fifteen years he has been a leading factor in the history of the town, and has been instrumental in bringing here the Littleton Shoe Company and the Pike Manufacturing Company, and secured from Andrew Carnegie a gift of \$15,000 for a library building.

One of the candidates selected when the first trial of strength

was to be waged with some prospect of success by the Republicans, was Henry Francis Green, who has been an important political factor in the town in recent years.

Henry Francis Green became actively identified with Littleton affairs in 1877. He was then thirty-three years of age, and well equipped for responsible business undertakings by education, aptitude, and experience. He had spent several years in business in the West, being connected in railroading in Vermont and in manufacturing in Indiana with prominent men of the business world and with important responsibilities.¹

Three of his sisters were then or eventually to be residents of Littleton. These were Mrs. Charles Eaton, Mrs. George W. Jackman, and Mrs. H. H. Southworth.

Mr. Green was at first associated with Mr. Eaton in trade at the Brackett store, where F. H. English is now established. From this business connection with Mr. Eaton, he passed to a responsible position in the Saranac Glove Company at the time when Ira Parker and George M. Glazier were reaping a rich harvest of prosperity and while the business was at and near its high-water mark. To these men Mr. Green's services were invaluable. His duties related largely to the finances of the business, but he was always a safe and far-sighted adviser in the general affairs of the company.

Mr. Green severed his connection with the Saranac after the withdrawal of Mr. Glazier and the sale of his interest to other parties.

Meanwhile Mr. Green became somewhat identified with the extensive enterprises in lumbering in which Mr. Eaton was engaged.

At length, in the reorganization of the Saranac Glove Company, as a result of which Mr. Parker transferred his stock and interest in the business to Mr. Glazier, and the latter resumed control of the largest individual holding and the selling department, Mr. Green was recalled to assume the office of treasurer. Indeed, this was one of the conditions on which Mr. Glazier consented to resume his connection with the company. These two men have always worked harmoniously and successfully together, and to them is largely due the stable business prosperity that has always characterized the operation of this establishment in the periods in which they have been potential in the directory.

In the past six years Mr. Green has also been the general

¹ This sketch was prepared by Albert S. Batchelor.



HENRY F. GREEN.

manager of the business of the Littleton Water and Light Company. In that time many thousands of dollars have been invested by the company under his supervision in the various lines of improvement inaugurated to enlarge and improve the water supply and increase the capacity of the plant in respect to the generation of electric light. Among these later works are the canal on Bowman's Meadow, a system of filter wells, and the power-house at the lower dam.

Mr. Green has also been identified for several years with the directorates of the National Bank and the Savings Bank at this place. His strong good sense, conservative instincts, and wide acquaintance with men and affairs in this region have rendered his services in these institutions especially valuable.

It is, however, in public affairs and in political relations that Mr. Green has been, from the beginning of his residence here till the present day, the most effective, if not the most conspicuous producer of results among all his political co-workers and contemporaries in this region.

If he had subordinated the success of his party to any private interest, his closest confidants would find it difficult to name that interest. He is sagacious, far-sighted, and persistent in all those concerns which relate to party plans, party organization, party methods, and party achievements. He is always true to his purposes and loyal to his friends. When he became a resident here, he found his party in an apparently chronic minority status. He supplied that talent for organization, management, adaptation of means to ends, and adherence to definite purposes, on correct conceptions of political strategy, without haste and without rest, that the local leaders had lacked or had not discovered in their twenty or thirty years of almost uninterrupted defeat. Within six years after Mr. Green's advent in the local organization, the town was so nearly carried by the Republicans that himself and Dr. Moffett, their candidates for the Legislature, obtained their seats, though Mr. Green was compelled to a contest in the House with Silas Parker, the Democrat who held the credentials upon a majority of the votes actually cast. From the outset Mr. Green has been recognized by his political opponents, as well as by his political associates, as an astute and potential mover in political events, unobtrusive and imperturbable, far-sighted and tireless, an adept in the "art of ultimate arrival."

In a period of twenty years or more he has been constantly kept in service by his party as one of the most laborious and trusted members of the State committee and the executive committee.

He has, in his quarter of a century of activity in this field, labored unselfishly for the promotion of many men, many interests, many measures; and his name and personality are identified with a multitude of substantial and enduring results.

He has given to his party's service without stint time, labor, means, and all resources. As is often the case, he has been accorded recognition only in positions of honor and of labor, while others have basked in the sunlight of political luxuries wherein the essential elements are easily earned salaries and ornamental duties. And yet "so much the soldier is he" that he has never halted, hesitated, or questioned when the calls to service or sacrifice for his party have been sounded.

In the eleven years of his service as a member of the Board of Education, large extensions were made to the school equipment of Union District, both in buildings and other utilities.

In a period of service as Selectman from 1892 to 1899 he was intimately identified with the vast extensions of our public utilities which were then affected. Among those works with which his name and efforts are linked are the Town Building and the monumental iron bridge over the Ammonoosuc River.

He held the office of county commissioner three terms, six years, and was the controlling spirit in the administration of county affairs. His quiet but persistent energy moved in that office as it has in all others of which he has been incumbent. The concrete evidence of this is manifest in conspicuous improvement of the property, the methods of administration, and the finances of the county in the period of his official service. Specially noteworthy among the material results of Mr. Green's management of county affairs is the steel jail of the most modern construction and appointments at the County Farm, which in his term succeeded the old jail at Haverhill, one that had been for time out of mind a reproach to the system which subjected criminal convicts and criminal suspects alike to incarceration in it.

Mr. Green served as executive counsellor in the administration of Governor Rollins. He was accorded by his chief in that term positions on the most responsible committees, and was credited on the same authority with being an adviser whose judgment and personal usefulness in every line of executive business, in every emergency, in every important consultation and decision on State policy were in constant requisition, and whose services in all these affairs were in fact invaluable.

His last important public service was in the Legislature of

1901, in which he served as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

The strain of conflicting interests, the insidious and desperate efforts of those who seek to raid the treasury for selfish or corrupt ends, the importunate demands of the sponsors of visionary and impracticable schemes, all involving unjustifiable and reprehensible dissipation of the public funds, besides all the legitimate questions involved in judicious appropriation of money from the State treasury, combine to demand of the head of this committee the most consummate tact, the wisest discrimination, and unflinching courage to do the right without fear or favor.

It may well be said in Mr. Green's encomium, as the responsible head of that committee in the Legislature of 1901, that he failed before none of the exactions of the office, and he hewed so closely to the line by the rule of judicious economy that no charges of extravagance followed that session, and to-day the administration urges that the limits of appropriation set in 1901 be the standards for 1903.

Mr. Green's extensive service in public executive offices commended him for election as a member of the constitutional Convention of 1902, in which he served on the Committee on Executive Department.

He has this year been recalled to local administrative service as member and chairman of the Board of Selectmen and member of the Committee on the Construction of the Carnegie Library.

In the full maturity of well-preserved physical and mental powers, Mr. Green may be expected to make his last years his best years, both in private business and in public affairs.

There is a limited group of men who have been leaders in political affairs since they were young men, and who now in riper years are still to be found at the head of the advancing column. Some of these have not been frequent office-holders, while others have held important public positions of a useful but not particularly powerful political character. The most prominent of this class are Albert Stillman Batchellor and William Henry Mitchell.

Among the pioneers of Bethlehem prior to 1800 was Isaac Batchellor. His son Stillman married, in 1820, Pamela Wheeler, a native of the town, and settled on a farm about midway between the villages of Littleton and Bethlehem, now the summer home of Mr. Glessner. His wife having died, he married, about 1834 or 1835, Mary Jane Smith, widow of the Rev. Stephen H. Cutler. The third and youngest child of this union was Albert Stillman

Batchellor. His youthful years were passed in acquiring the rudiments of an education in the district school near his home and in assisting his father and brother in work on the farm. His mother was a woman of more than common intelligence, with an ambition to give her children the best education within her means. After the death of her husband, in 1863, she devoted all her resources to giving her son Albert Stillman a college education and was successful. He was graduated from Dartmouth College with the class of 1872.

Soon after graduation he entered the office of H. & G. A. Bingham as a law student. When George A. Bingham withdrew from the old firm and opened an office in Tilton's Block, he was accompanied by Mr. Batchellor, who continued with him as a student until his admission to the bar in 1875, and was subsequently employed in his office until the elevation of Mr. Bingham to the bench in 1876. Mr. Batchellor then continued practice alone for a time, and later entered into partnership with Charles W. Bolles. With the exception of these few months he was for nearly a quarter of a century associated with Harry or George A. Bingham. While connected with Harry Bingham, the firm name was Bingham, Mitchell & Batchellor, John M. Mitchell for nearly five years and William H. Mitchell for more than a score of years being of the firm.

His legal environment has been of a character to stimulate him to put forth his best efforts in order to win and maintain a leading position at the bar of the State. One¹ well qualified to express an opinion of his character and qualifications as a lawyer has recently written concerning him:—

“His tastes, habits, and aptitude in advocacy are entirely subordinated to the main purpose of persuasion and of success as the ultimate result. He represents the successful lawyer of this period in prudence and studied adaptation to surrounding facts and conditions. His examination of the history of legal principles and decisions is regarded by the court as specially worthy of respect and consideration. His approach to the decisions is with particular regard to the practical aspects of the subject in hand, but without losing sight of the theoretical and historical point of view. His bent of mind is toward a proper reverence for the legal fathers without making a fetish of that which commends itself only for its antiquity. He does not get out of step with the unmistakable current of events, or the inevitable adaptation of principles to new and changing conditions in a progressive

¹ George B. French, of Nashua.



A. S. BATCHELLOR.

administration of the law. His efforts in a cause are never intentionally directed to the accomplishment of surprising departures and innovations for their own sake. He regards it as a religious duty to compass success in fair and open fight, and by methods that will stand the most exacting tests of legal ethics. He is a diligent investigator, has a practical knowledge of what views the average juror will entertain, appreciates the value of effective methods, never shuts his eyes when he opens the throttle, but clearly grasps the situation and regulates his steam very carefully to the conditions of the road. He is not swift to get into a contest, but once in it, he is a tenacious stayer and a hard loser. He has an abundant equipment of experience and an unremitting devotion to hard work. His memory being strong and accurate, he maintains a firm mental grasp on controlling decisions and principles. He is conspicuously sound in judgment when the application of legal principles comes in contact with practical affairs."

He excels in drawing briefs. While not forgetful to state the law relied upon to sustain his contention, its cold and rigid outlines are often warmed and softened by a wealth of historic lore so used as to strengthen his reasoning. All his knowledge is rendered available in the trial of causes by a resourcefulness that could not easily be surpassed.

Mr. Batchellor's environment too compelled him to take more than a passing interest in public affairs. While a student of the law he found time to address his fellow-citizens on several occasions concerning their duty in the pending contest, as well as to receive instruction in the finer and more fruitful art of practical politics. It was at this time also that he held his first public office, that of assistant clerk of the State Senate. In 1877, 1878, and 1879 he represented the town in the General Court, a position every citizen of the State, it has been said, desires at some time to hold. It is, however, one that honors him only who confers honor upon it. Tried by this standard, Mr. Batchellor was eminently successful. At the opening of his last term he was the Democratic candidate for Speaker of the House, and at the same session was chairman of the Committee on the State Library, and by his services greatly increased the value of that institution to the people of the State. During his legislative service he was a member of other important committees, where he won recognition as a laborious, careful, and useful legislator.

He was elected a member of the Executive Council in 1887, and re-elected in 1888. Here he brought the same discriminating

judgment and discernment which enabled him to accomplish much, especially in the direction of preserving and publishing historical papers, — a work in which he was much interested and which he has continued in a wider field of activity.

During his term as a member of the Governor's Council he was appointed a trustee of the State Library. This position gave him an opportunity to advance the work that he had begun as a member of the Legislature. In the ten years during which he held this office additional legislation, in which he took the initiative, was secured, and the State Library soon assumed such dimensions as to compel the erection of a building for its use. Having accomplished the task contemplated at the outset, in which he had been zealously seconded by his associates on the board of trustees, notably by George C. Gilmore, of Manchester, he tendered his resignation in 1898. During his incumbency of the position of trustee he had seen a library that can hardly be said to have had an organization, with many volumes stored in narrow quarters inaccessible to persons wishing to consult them, occupying an elegant home, where every convenience was given its patrons, all under the management of a thoroughly organized corps of attendants, with its books accessible to all the State through the medium of a system of exchange with local libraries.

Important as his legislative and library achievements have been, it is not through these that his foremost services to the public have been rendered. In October, 1890, he was appointed by Governor Goodell editor of State papers. He assumed charge of this department at a time when it was generally supposed its work was nearly completed. Mr. Batchellor, however, found new fields for exploration which have yielded abundantly. Since he assumed the office eleven volumes have been issued. These are numbered from nineteen to twenty-nine, and embrace documents relating to legislation, the controversy between Massachusetts and New Hampshire over the adjustment of the Province line, executive records, records filed in Record Office, London, five volumes of town charters, grants by Masonian Proprietors, Wentworth's grants in Vermont, and a documentary history of the Masonian Patent. A volume now in press and soon to be issued gives the early Province laws which have been gathered from many sources. The work will be as complete as research, intelligently directed, can produce. Other volumes of the series in process of compilation relate to provincial statutes, "Wills, Administrations, and Probate Records from the Earliest Documentary History of the Province to 1771." Each volume beginning a series contains a preface that is

a masterpiece of luminous historical writing. These volumes have cleared the way to a correct understanding of several heretofore doubtful questions in the early history of the Province.

Mr. Batchellor has held many minor public offices in which the rewards were small but the opportunities to discharge an important public service were many; as police justice, member of the Board of Education, trustee of the Public Library, and of various committees to execute town or district enterprises, he has performed work of this character which has been of material benefit to the public.¹

W. H. Mitchell was born in Wheelock, Vt., September 18, 1856.² He was educated at the Derby, Vt., Academy, and at the Littleton High School. In 1877 he began the study of the law with Bingham & Mitchell, the senior member of the firm being Harry Bingham, for years the acknowledged leader of the New Hampshire Bar, the younger John M. Mitchell, brother of William, now a resident of Concord, N. H., and a successful co-operative lawyer. He was one of the first of the class of applicants under the new rule to be examined by the board appointed by the court, and was admitted in the spring of 1880. For the succeeding year he was employed by the firm at a salary. At the end of the first year so valuable had his services become to the firm that he was offered and accepted a partnership. From that time till the present he has been connected as a partner with the old Bingham office.

Since Mr. Bingham's death he has been associated with A. S. Batchellor, the firm having a large and constantly increasing business throughout the State. Mr. Mitchell long ago acquired the reputation of being a safe and conservative counsellor and adviser and a remarkable facility in the marshalling of evidence and preparation of cases for trial. This work has seemed to possess a peculiar fascination for him, and to a limited extent he has made it a specialty.

Mr. Mitchell has always taken a keen interest in politics, and while never an office-seeker, he has not infrequently responded to the imperative call of his constituents. Almost immediately upon becoming a resident, he became by election the head of the School Board, which office he held for years, till the increasing demands upon his time and strength compelled him to resign. Upon the occasion of the acceptance of his resignation, the new

¹ For a full list of his official positions and publications, see vol. iii. pp. 39-41, and Pierce's History of the Batchellor Family, p. 561.

² This sketch was prepared by Harry M. Morse.

school building on the south side was, by a unanimous and enthusiastic vote, named the Mitchell School, in recognition of the value and efficiency of his services.

The demand for his services has been by no means local. He was urged by his friends throughout his district to accept a nomination for the Senate in 1888, was elected, and served as a member of that body in 1889 and 1890. Among the most important acts of legislation during that period was the Free Text-book Bill. This bill, from the preliminary discussions, drafts, and re-drafts, through all its changing fortunes, till it finally received the Governor's signature, found in Mr. Mitchell its staunchest supporter. It may be safely asserted that this beneficent law would never have reached the Public Statutes but for the sturdy, persistent, effective fight Mr. Mitchell made in its behalf.

The Normal School and Soldiers' Home have always found him doing yeoman service for them, and the veterans all over the State upon all possible occasions eagerly and gratefully acknowledge their obligations to him, though always met with a disclaimer from Mr. Mitchell.

Before the expiration of his senatorial term he was appointed solicitor of the county by the court, and was elected to two following terms. He discharged the difficult and delicate duties of the office in an able, impartial manner. Liquor-sellers were brought within the operation of the old prohibitory law, and under Mr. Mitchell's incumbency of the office they were made to understand that the law had not fallen into "innocuous desuetude," and this without reference to party, place, position, or influence.

The most important matter falling to his hand was the capture, trial, and conviction of the notorious Frank O. Almy for the horrifying murder of Christie Warden at Hanover. His management of the case called into play not only his legal attainments, but the strong business sense and good judgment that characterize him under all conditions, and perhaps most markedly under these circumstances. His personal courage was put to the supreme test when he faced Almy, who held two loaded revolvers, and arranged the terms for his surrender. He was constantly admonished by his friends of his danger, and reminded of it by the murderer, who several times declared that he held Mr. Mitchell's life in his hands, and would sacrifice it unless his demands were complied with. No concessions were made, because of the firm stand Mr. Mitchell took.

His most recent service for the public was as a member of the



WM. H. MITCHELL.

Legislature of 1902. Before the close of the session of 1900 Mr. Mitchell's name was very generally mentioned in connection with this office, but he declined to allow his name to be so considered. However, as election day approached, it became evident that in this instance Mr. Mitchell's wishes were to be disregarded — as indeed they were — for his nomination in caucus was unanimous; the call was so imperative that Mr. Mitchell felt it a duty to yield his personal preference to the behest of his constituents. The vote he received at the polls was convincing proof of the esteem in which he is held by his townsmen.

It is quite within bounds to say that, while Mr. Mitchell was not one of the "talking members," no member of the House exerted a more potent influence upon legislation than he. His fearlessness, his loyalty to his friends and his convictions, his rare faculty for organization, his executive ability, and his capacity for hard work (which Carlyle describes as genius), make an equipment that numbers alone cannot defeat.

Harry M. Morse has been a resident of Littleton since 1891. He was the descendant in the fourth generation of Capt. Stephen Morse of Newbury, Mass., whose wife, Sarah Bayley, was a relative of Gen. Jacob Bayley. The father of Harry M. was a prosperous farmer of Haverhill. The son taught school several years, and having decided upon the law as a profession, he entered the office of John L. Foster of Lisbon, where he remained one year. He then became a student in the office of E. D. Rand. He came to the bar in 1880, and soon after formed a partnership with Mr. Rand under the firm-name of Rand & Morse. This relation continued until the death of Judge Rand. Subsequently he was associated with George F. Morris.

Mr. Morse is well read in the law, and has pronounced literary tastes. His knowledge of general literature is extensive, but he is especially versed in history and the biography of prominent Americans. His articles in legal biography are among the best of that class of literature. His matter is well chosen, covering the salient features of the life of the subject. He is the master of a fluent, clear, and captivating style.

Mr. Morse is an agriculturist who possesses more than the amateur's love for farming. Combining both scientific and practical knowledge of the art, he has found pleasure and profit in cultivating a small farm with more than ordinary success.

Politically Mr. Morse is a Republican who believes that organization is essential to party success, but has no aspirations to become a leader, willingly and gratefully leaving that position

to those who have, or think they have, the required qualifications for a successful discharge of its duties. He is equally willing that others should possess the honors and rewards of party success. He has, however, held for some years the position of Special Justice of the Police Court of Littleton, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1902. He has also served as a trustee of the Public Library for some years.

The most recent addition to the legal fraternity is Everett C. Howe. He was born in Marlborough, Mass., educated at Harvard University, but did not graduate. He pursued his legal studies in his native State for a time, but, having concluded to practise in New Hampshire, entered the office of Albert S. Wait in Newport. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1901, and came to Littleton soon after. He married Louisa C. Barrett, of Newport, September 19, 1902. He is said to be learned in the law, a diligent student, and is possessed of an ambition to succeed which will doubtless lead to a successful practice in his new home.

Of the younger members of the legal profession, Littleton has been the home of three who have attained eminence in the State and whose past achievements are but the adumbration of a more splendid future. Two of these, George H. Bingham and Will P. Buckley, are natives of Littleton, and the third, James W. Remick, came to the town in early life, and his home was here so long, and through the period in which so much of his high reputation was gained, that he may well be accorded the appellation of a "son of Littleton."

James Waldron Remick was born in Hardwick, Vt., October 30, 1860. His preparatory education was received in the academies at St. Johnsbury and Colebrook, and he graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan in 1882, being admitted to the bar in the same year. For two years he practised alone in Colebrook, and later was in the employ of Aldrich & Remick at Littleton. In 1885 he formed a partnership with Hon. Ossian Ray in Littleton, under the firm name of Ray & Remick, and in 1889 entered into partnership with his brother Daniel C. under the firm name of Remick & Remick. The same year he was appointed United States District Attorney for New Hampshire, being at that time but twenty-eight years of age, the youngest man ever to hold the office. After the retirement of his brother from active practice, Mr. Remick was alone until his appointment to the Supreme Bench of the State, April 1, 1901. January 1, 1904, he resigned to enter the firm since known as Sargent, Remick & Niles of Concord. Judge Remick served the town as a member



GEORGE H. BINGHAM.



JAMES W. REMICK.

and president of the Board of Education many years, and also served upon the Board of Health.

In 1903 he was appointed one of the receivers of the White Mountain Paper Company, a corporation with an office in Portsmouth, and adjusted its tangled affairs with such skill and judgment as greatly to enhance his reputation as a man of affairs.

While a resident of Littleton he was interested in many local improvements that were projected at the time. A Republican, he was an eloquent advocate on the stump of the principles of that party. He has not held, nor sought, official positions other than such as were in line with his profession. He has been a diligent student of the science of the law and early mastered its principles. Thoroughness has marked his course as a practitioner. The law, the facts, and the argument in all their bearings commanded his time and ability. He is regarded as one of the most eloquent and logical advocates in the State. While a justice of the Supreme Court he won the respect and the confidence of the bar, and his early retirement from that august body was much regretted.

George Hutchins Bingham comes from a line of men who have been eminent as lawyers. He is a grandson of Chief Justice Woods, a nephew of Harry, and a son of George A. Bingham, three of the brightest names in the modern annals of the New Hampshire bar. Upon his admission to practice he formed a partnership with his father, and under his wise guidance soon achieved a distinction worthy of his ancestry. His mind is both quick and strong, his reasoning clear and acute, and his power of statement convincing. In argument he is concise, making no effort to reach the sympathies, but appealing to the good sense of the jury.

When the dual courts were established in April, 1901, he was made a member of the law court, and still fills the position to the entire acceptance of litigants, the bar, and his associates on the bench.

Judge Bingham was educated in the schools of Union School District, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Academy, and was graduated from Dartmouth College with the famous class of 1887. Soon after the death of his father, in 1895, he became a member of the firm of Taggart & Bingham, of Manchester, with which he continued until his elevation to the bench.

The youngest of this brilliant trio, Will Parkinson Buckley, was born in Littleton, February 22, 1865, the son of Edward Buckley, a native of Lancashire, England, and Elizabeth McCall Buckley, a native of Glasgow, Scotland. He attended the public schools of Littleton, graduating from the High School and entering Dart-

mouth College with the class of 1887. After graduation he studied law with Bingham, Mitchell & Batchellor and was admitted to the bar in 1890, a year later becoming a member of the Lancaster firm of Drew, Jordan & Buckley, which ranks among the very first in New England. Since that time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession and has won an enviable reputation for ability and worth. Rarely a candidate for office, his personal popularity is so great as to insure his election to every office he has stood for by unprecedented majorities. He has been a Representative of Lancaster in the State Legislature and moderator of that town for several years, and was Judge Advocate General on the staff of Governor Jordan. Starting in life with no advantages, he overcame all obstacles by sheer merit and inflexible resolution. His charm of manner and magnetic presence have won him countless friends and make him a conspicuous figure in whatever gathering he moves. It would be difficult to name his superior as an after-dinner speaker, and in his more serious oratorical efforts he has given evidence of unusual strength. As an advocate he has shown great power over juries, and his readiness and resourcefulness have proven equal to every demand made upon them. Loyal to his friends, and unflinching in his attachment to principle, he commands the respect of all.

Other lawyers in this period who were in practice for a short time in Littleton were James Amrum Winslow, son of Rear-Admiral Winslow of the Navy; he had an office in town less than a year. He was a man of many accomplishments, and well read in his profession. He removed to Elmira, N. Y.

David S. Whitcher was admitted to the bar in 1876. For a year he was employed in the office of Bingham & Mitchell, with whom he had obtained his legal education. He then opened an office, and was making his way successfully, but was prostrated by consumption, and returned to his father's home in Easton, where he died in November, 1881. He was an intelligent and industrious student, and thoroughly grounded in the law.

Edgar Morris Warner came from Plainfield, Conn., where he had practised some years, and formed a partnership with Elbert C. Stevens. He remained but a year, and then returned to his old home in Connecticut. He was well informed in his profession, gentlemanly in his bearing, and made many friends, but concluded that he preferred Connecticut, where he was familiar with the practice, to that of this State, with which he was unacquainted.

John M. Mitchell came to Littleton in 1870. He entered the office of Harry Bingham as a student at that time, having pre-



WILL PARKINSON BUCKLEY.

viously been a law student in the office of Edwards & Dickerman, at Derby, Vt. He proved to be an apt pupil and diligent student. Admitted to the bar at Haverhill, March 19, 1872, in April, 1873, he entered into partnership with Mr. Bingham, a relation that in some form continued until the death of the senior member. Mr. Mitchell, as was apt to be the case with pupils in this office, soon became interested in local politics and was regarded as a politician of great promise. He was while resident here an aspirant for but one office — that of Selectman — which he desired for the purpose of bringing order out of confusion in the finances of the town. This he successfully accomplished in two years of service. The debt of the town was funded at a low rate of interest, much to the satisfaction of the people. In 1881 he removed to Concord, where he has since resided.

He has a large business, and his reputation as a safe and wise counsellor and skilful advocate has constantly grown, until he stands among the first practitioners of the State. In recent years he has confined his activities to his professional work, taking little interest in political affairs. He still adheres to the party of his youth, and gives it such service as the demands of business will permit.

A group of five young men, four of whom are Littleton born, have entered the ranks of the profession in recent years. William H. and Charles M. T. Sawyer, sons of Eli D. Sawyer, have won notable positions as practitioners, — one in Concord, the other in Alabama, where he is president of a local bank as well as a successful attorney. Dexter D. Dow was graduated from Dartmouth and from the office of Bingham, Mitchell & Batchellor. He has for some years held the important and responsible position of Clerk of Courts for this county and discharged its duties with entire acceptability. Marshall D. Cobleigh comes of a family located in the town for more than a century. The blood of the Cobleighs and the Farris mingles in his veins. He is now a prosperous lawyer at Lebanon. Burns P. Hodgman is a grandson of Francis Hodgman, who was an influential citizen of the town for many years. He was graduated from Boston University Law School, leading his class, and was then employed by the firm with whom his early legal training was obtained. All these young men except Mr. Cobleigh were students in the office of Bingham, Mitchell & Batchellor. Mr. Hodgman has for a few years been Clerk of the United States Courts for the District of New Hampshire, with his office in Concord. These young lawyers have been exceptionally successful in their profession, are learned and

practical men, and those in general practice have an ample clientage.

Harry L. Heald, son of Lewis B. Heald, came to Littleton in December, 1890, and commenced the study of the law in the office of his uncle Judge James W. Remick. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1892, and soon after began practice. He was fairly successful, but was persuaded to go West in 1895. He located in Topeka, Kan., where he was a member of the law firm of which the former U. S. Senator Martin was the senior member. In June, 1899, he married Mary E. Mooney, of this town. After this event he continued his residence in Topeka until October, 1901, when he returned and has since been in business in this town. He is well read in his profession, is an entertaining speaker, and has high ideals of duty, both as to his profession and as a citizen.

The insurance business in Littleton is of recent growth. Prior to 1855 the town was occasionally visited by itinerant agents representing a Mutual Insurance Company located at Concord, Gilmanston, or Meredith Bridge. In 1852 Gen. E. O. Kenney and Marshall D. Cobleigh became agents of stock companies, the former giving much of his time to the interest he represented and doing a considerable business. In 1855 James J. Barrett opened the first office for the transaction of this class of business in Tilton's Building. Since then it has grown to large proportions. Many have engaged in it. Major Farr for a time wrote policies, and since his day his brother Charles A. Farr has been the local agent for several life and fire companies. His interest is now (1908) merged in the real estate business of Tillotson, Smith & Farr, of which firm he is a member.

James J. Barrett conducted a large business until his death, when it was continued by his sons George W. and Allien J. Barrett, who had from youth been employed in their father's office and were well equipped to conduct its affairs. The junior is now the proprietor, having an office in the town clerk's room in the Town Building, he having held that office for some years. The founder of this firm was a man of great business enterprise, having a wide acquaintance and insurance connections throughout the north country.

When the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad was leased to the Boston and Lowell Railroad, Benjamin H. Corning was superintendent of the division north of Woodsville, extending to Groveton and Fabyans. Under the operation of the lease, this division was united with that extending from Concord to Woodsville. Mr. Corning then came to Littleton (1883), and opened a general



WILLIAM H. SAWYER.

MARSHAL D. COBLEIGH.

DEXTER D. DOW.

LATER LAWYERS.

CHAS. M. T. SAWYER.

BURNS P. HODGMAN.

insurance office and has been eminently successful. He has frequently held public office, having been sheriff of Coös County and of this county. He has been village commissioner, many times moderator of the town, and is at present referee in bankruptcy for the northern district of the State. He is an excellent business man, possessing quickness of apprehension, force, and decisiveness, with the ability to say yes or no and stand by it. With all his aggressiveness he is a man of generous impulses, quick to aid the unfortunate, and not given to proclaiming his good deeds from the housetop.

Richard Taft was connected with the town by family ties and a brief residence. A man of great executive capacity, he shunned that publicity which engages the attention of the curious, and gave all his skill and energies to his chosen vocation. He accomplished more than others to attract visitors to the mountains by establishing and successfully managing a hotel where every comfort was to be had, and all its physical surroundings were in harmony with the charms which nature had thrown around the scene.

Mr. Taft was self-educated in the best sense of that term. His taste for literature was refined, his reading extensive and confined to the writings of the best authors. By narrowing his field to the classics he acquired a knowledge of English literature that would have contrasted favorably with that of many professional scholars.

Both Mr. Taft and his wife were interested in charitable work, and were generous contributors to that cause, Mrs. Taft especially giving funds to aid the church with which she was connected. Her contributions to Congregational churches in Nashua, Hancock (her native town), and Littleton were frequent and liberal. Both had high ideals, and their methods were aids to the achievement of a useful and noble life.

In thirty years the newspapers of Littleton have passed through successive changes in respect to names, proprietors, form, and character. In this generation we have had the White Mountain Republic, Littleton Argus, Littleton Journal, Littleton Courier, and Republic-Journal.

The proprietors or editors have been Henry H. Metcalf, George C. Furber, Willis H. Colby, Arthur W. Emerson, of the "Republic;" James S. Peavey, of the "Argus;" B. F. Robinson and Phineas R. Goold as a firm, Mr. Robinson alone, and John D. Bridge, of the "Journal;" William F. Andrus, Phineas R. Goold, and Walter S. Noyes, of the "Courier;" and James M. Cooper, A. F. Sparrow, Thomas J. Walker, John D. Bridge, John Hiscock, and Charles H. Thorpe, of the "Republic-Journal." Originally these news-

papers were single sheets of four pages each. Until the advent of Mr. Colby the "Republic" was Democratic in its politics; he made it a Republican organ. It had added, by purchase, the name and list of the "Journal." When Mr. Furber was in control, it received its hyphenated title; the "Argus" was Republican, as was the "Journal." The "Courier," under the management of Mr. Andrus and P. R. Goold, was Democratic; but when it came into the control of Mr. Noyes it was Independent, with leanings toward Republicanism.

Local newspapers published before 1880 came into being for partisan political purposes. They were naturally devoted to the cause upon which they mainly relied for support. We search the volumes of these early sheets in vain for local information. When Henry H. Metcalf assumed charge of the "White Mountain Republic," he began to print brief local items and to "write up" prominent men and institutions of the north country. They were found to add to both the circulation and advertising patronage of the paper, and became, to a certain extent, fixtures in the conduct of the journalism of this section.

As a writer, Mr. Metcalf was direct, strong, fearless, and caustic. He was familiar with the political history of the nation generally, and that of the State was an open book to his inquiring mind. He delighted in personal warfare, and was inclined to believe that no good "could come out of Nazareth," and flayed his opponents with all the vigor born of intense convictions and an ability to express his opinions in language that could not be misunderstood.

The successor of Mr. Metcalf in the proprietorship of this paper was George C. Furber. He was an accomplished printer, careful as to the mechanical appearance of the paper, a close buyer and collector, and an able business manager. Under his control the journal was a pronounced success as a business venture. Its political opinions remained unchanged except in two particulars, those of expression and in regard to the question of temperance. Mr. Furber never exaggerated, and he was violently opposed to the dominant views of his party, which favored license in opposition to the prohibitory laws of the time and he seldom neglected a proper opportunity to publish his opinions regarding this question. Mr. Furber is publishing a paper in Dexter, Me., at the present time.

Willis H. Colby was an amateur journalist of some experience at the time he became proprietor of this paper. He had strong financial backing, and as the novelty of the position passed away he lost something of his energy and interest in his work. After



Richard Taft

less than three years' proprietorship he disposed of his interest and retired from the field of journalism. Under his control the paper became a Republican organ.

Mr. Colby was followed by Arthur W. Emerson in the editorial chair. He was an experienced newspaper man, and a writer who has not been surpassed by any of his predecessors or successors as a master of clear and elegant English composition. He had no financial interest in the paper, but conducted it for proprietors who were anxious to advance the welfare of this region of the State as a summer resort.

Thomas J. Walker and James M. Cooper became for a few years the leading spirits in the publication of the "Republic-Journal." Both were journalists of character. Mr. Walker had been prominent in Republican politics for some years. He was a fervent writer and an ardent advocate. He had a strong tendency to favor special interests and promote the political fortunes of individuals whose views in respect to party management were in accord with his own. Mr. Cooper was a zealous worker in the local field and did much to promote that interest. Since leaving Littleton he has been a resident of Concord, and has abandoned journalism for politics and baseball. John D. Bridge, who at one time published the "Journal," was also owner of the "Republic-Journal." He was a successful publisher, but his health was impaired and he deemed it prudent on that account to change his residence. The present proprietor is Charles H. Thorpe, a newspaper publisher of wide and varied experience. He came here in 1902. He has manifested strong Independent tendencies and a disposition to be his own master.

The "Littleton Argus" was started in 1875 by James S. Peavey, a practical printer. This paper was published in this town about two years and a half, when it was removed to Lancaster and consolidated with the "Cros Republican," which Mr. Peavey had purchased. The dominant notes in the writing of Mr. Peavey were sharpness and bitterness. He seemed out of sorts with the world, and in his efforts to make this condition known he was eminently successful. He was fond of personal controversy, and seldom ventured into other fields of editorial labor.

Phineas R. Goold, when a boy, entered the office of the "Democratic Republican" at Haverhill, and learned the printer's trade. Some years after, he became a clerk in the store of Tilton, Bellows & Bracket at the time Mr. Bellows was postmaster, and was also his assistant in this office. In 1888 he was appointed postmaster, and held the position nearly twenty years. With B. F.

Robinson he started the "Journal," and had charge of the mechanical department. In 1887 he sold his interest in the paper, and in 1891 issued the first number of the "Courier," which he published until 1899, when he sold to Walter S. Noyes and retired from the newspaper business. He was a publisher of enterprise, and though not a practised writer, yet managed to produce an interesting paper.

Benjamin F. Robinson had no experience in journalism at the time he joined his partner in founding the "Journal." He was a graduate from Dartmouth College, had been principal of the High School for twelve years, and desired a change when he made this departure. He had charge of the editorial department while connected with the paper. The defects insuperable from a want of practical knowledge of the business were overcome, but he was never sufficiently in love with the work to cause him to put forth his strength. In 1887 he became Superintendent of Schools in Melrose, Mass. He died, while in the prime of life and public usefulness, in June, 1898.

When the "Courier" passed under the management of Walter S. Noyes, it at once gave evidence that a man of courage and enterprise was at the helm. The paper has been remodelled and otherwise improved in every department, and has won an enviable position among the local journals of the State.

When war was declared with Spain in 1898, a recruiting office was opened in Littleton. The number of men required was not large, and the contribution from the north country was ample. Twenty-four were enlisted. Of this number seven were of Littleton,—E. H. Pulsifer, William H. Cummings, Warren J. Lucia, Edgar O. Baker, Howard Mann, J. C. Higgins, and Samuel W. Hodgman. They were mustered at Concord, and were a part of the force that assembled at Chickamauga. Circumstances rendered it unnecessary that these troops should leave their native land for the seat of war. They are, however, none the less entitled to the encomiums which attend those who in an hour of danger willingly go forth to defend their country.



PHINEAS R. GOULD



WARREN LUCIA. JOHN CONNOR. CYRUS LIBBY.
WALTER CAREY. HARRY B. BURNHAM. EUGENE HOULE. W. I. THOMPSON (Rough Rider).
GROUP OF LITTLETON SOLDIERS — WAR WITH SPAIN.

APPENDIX

TO THE GEOLOGY OF LITTLETON.

By C. H. HITCHCOCK.

THE sketch of the Geology of Littleton (pages 5-31) was written in 1898, and printed in 1899, during the absence of the author from the country. The volume containing it is not yet ready for publication (October 5, 1904). Since 1899 I have been able to make further explorations, particularly in the towns of Lisbon and Lyman, and can add something to our knowledge of the geology of the district. Fortunately the map submitted in 1898 has not been engraved, so that it can be revised to accord with the latest interpretation of the facts. No change will be needed in what has been already printed; but I will indicate what improvements have been suggested by the additional studies in the town and neighborhood. A paper embodying the conclusions obtained was read before the Geological Society of America, December 30, 1903, and published in Vol. 15 of its Bulletin.

Our studies commenced with a careful examination of the fossils at Fitch Hill and elsewhere in Littleton. They were submitted to Mr. Charles Schuchert of the National Museum at Washington, who reported as follows: "The Littleton fauna is certainly Middle Upper Siluric. The species suggest the Niagara, and there is nothing so recent as the Lower Helderberg." It will be recalled that this limestone was called Helderberg in the State Report, and Niagara in later publications. Mr. Schuchert's statement refers the fossils to a horizon intermediate between the Niagara and the Lower Helderberg.

The next step taken was the effort to trace out the course of the limestone. There seem to be two lines of outcrop in Littleton, making a synclinal trough beneath the slates of Blueberry Mountain. Of these the western line may be followed through Lyman into Bath; the eastern cannot be traced continuously beyond Littleton, though it may connect with the fossiliferous limestones southwest from Mill Brook in Lisbon, and thence interruptedly to Smith Brook in the northeast angle of Bath.

The third band is quite conspicuously displayed at North Lisbon, and for two miles south near the Ammonoosuc River. The fourth calcareous band is known from about a mile east of Streeter Pond southwesterly nearly to Salmon Hole Brook in Lisbon. A fifth range is that from near Franconia Iron Works past Sugar Hill village and Bronson's lime quarry into Landaff.

The next point is to ascertain whether the adjacent overlying sandstone of the Blueberry range accompanies the other outcrops. A quartzite of analogous character occurs with the limestones of the fourth and fifth ranges, but is not well shown at North Lisbon, unless it be represented by a conglomerate. The typical Blueberry sections, however, show a coarse conglomerate upon both flanks characterized by pebbles of the size of the eggs of hens and geese, overlying the sandstones. The place of this coarse sediment towards Young's Pond in Lyman seems to be taken by the auriferous conglomerate of the Stato Report; so that it is clear that there is a mass of coarse and fine arenaceous sediments at approximately the same horizon above the limestone, and at the base of the slates of Blueberry Mountain.

This arenaceous zone is succeeded by the slates last named, which may well be termed for stratigraphical reasons Devonian-Silurian, in the absence of fossils.

Mention has been made of the novaculite upon Fitch Hill, it being produced by the effect of an igneous diorite upon slate. Analogous occurrences are spoken of as *contact-phenomena*. The first important study of these phenomena was undertaken by Dr. G. W. Hawes, one of the assistants upon the New Hampshire Geological Survey, after the publication of the Final Report, in the region of the White Mountain Notch. The argillitic schists of the Lyman group closely resemble the novaculite and similar rocks, now called *hornfels*. Our map shows an extensive area of these rocks from the country east of Partridge Lake across the township northeasterly into Dalton. They seem to have been produced by thermal influences acting upon earthy materials,—whether slates, sandstones, or conglomerates. Instead of a fiery mass converting a slate by its contact into hornfels, some source of heat has penetrated the ledges to a considerable depth and changed them *en masse* into a corresponding altered product. The Lyman schists, therefore, do not represent a stratigraphical terrane; it is a petrographical designation. At present it is not known what the original rocks were, but one of them must have been the arenaceous division of sands and conglomerates, and another an argillite. Early analyses of the argillite and Lyman

schist caused us to suggest the derivation of one from the other, because their chemical constitution was nearly identical.

The map presented herewith is based upon the historical map prepared by Ray T. Gile in 1895, very much reduced. An area in the north part of the town is left uncolored, because of the covering of the ledges by a thick mass of glacial till, which is very likely some variety of moraine. It is not convenient to separate the coarse conglomerates from the Blueberry Mountain argillite, nor to distinguish between the Swift Water schists and the Coös rocks. The various igneous rocks have a uniform color, but may easily be separated: for the porphyritic granite occupies the whole of the eastern corner; the Bethlehem protogene lies between Aphorp and South Littleton; the granitic gneiss is situated between the village of Littleton, Mann's Hill, and Black Mountain; and the later protogenes, diorites, and hornblendites are scattered in the smaller patches between Blueberry Mountain and Farr Hill.

Upon page 22 allusion is made to a peculiar igneous rock. Specimens have been submitted to the Smithsonian Institution for examination, and a report has been forwarded by R. Rathburn. It is basaltic, allied to the Limburgite or olivine diabase found in boulders at Thetford, Vt., and in place at Corinth, Vt. The Littleton specimen carries no blebs of olivine, but possesses instead large phenocrysts of biotite, while the Thetford rock abounds in large phenocrysts of augite and olivine. The points of resemblance between the two rocks strongly suggest a relationship if not an absolutely similar genesis. It now remains to discover the source of the boulders, which is quite as likely to be in Concord or Waterford as in Littleton.

A TRILOBITE (DALMANITES LUNATUS) FROM
LITTLETON, N. H., WITH NOTES ON OTHER
FOSSILS FROM THE SAME LOCALITY.

By AVERY E. LAMBERT.

THE extensive range of igneous and metamorphic rocks, which are necessarily devoid of any organic evidences, gave to those who first studied the geology of this State the conception that it must be considered Azoic.

That no remains of ancient forms of life could be found in New Hampshire, particularly in the region lying close to or within the White Mountain area, was emphasized by Louis Agassiz, whose influence was such in geology that in his day his word was practically looked upon as conclusive.

However, even before Agassiz had declared that it would be impossible to find evidences of the Paleozoic era in the New Hampshire rocks, corals, crinoidal stems, and brachiopods had been found in Littleton,—a fact which at a later time must have come to the knowledge of the great naturalist.

The discovery of corals and crinoidal stems was made by Dr. C. H. Hitchcock in the limestone formations of Littleton, September 28, 1870. That day a telegram was sent to the Dartmouth Scientific Society announcing the discovery in the following words: "No longer call New Hampshire Azoic. Silurian fossils found to-day." These fossils were sent to Mr. Billings, a Canadian geologist, for identification. Mr. Billings believed, from the evidence which they presented, that the general term "Helderberg" could be employed to indicate the geological horizon of this area.

Three years later a party consisting of Professor Hitchcock, Mr. J. H. Huntington, his assistant, and Mr. A. S. Batchellor, of Littleton, discovered the most important fossiliferous section of this area on the northern part of the range of hills popularly known as the Blueberry Mountains.

The limestone of this hill, commonly known as Fitch Hill, contains coral and crinoidal fragments quite similar to those found in the rocks in which the fossils were first discovered.

In 1885 Mr. T. Nelson Dale, working under the direction of R. Pumpelly, made a collection of the fossils of this region. In

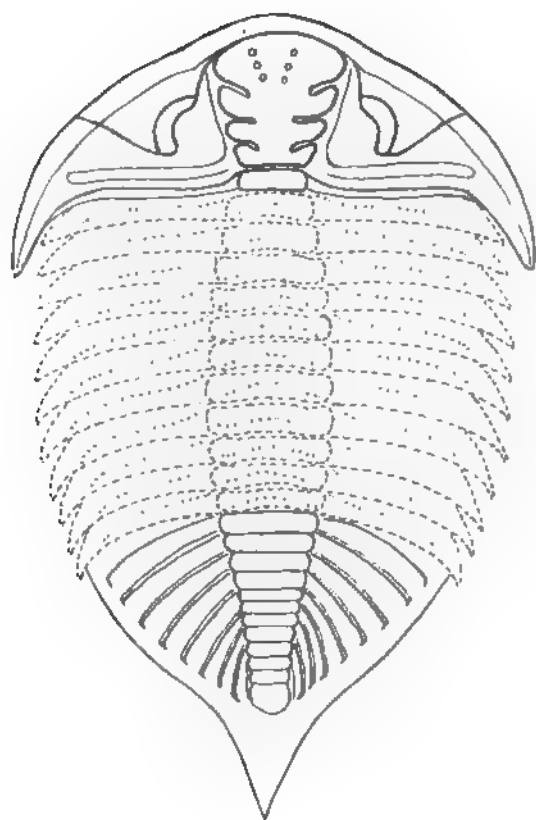


PLATE 1.

his report¹ he calls the strata of this hill a "more or less argillaceous limestone" containing crinoidal fragments, *Favosites*, *Haly-sites*, *Pentamerus*, associated with slates, "some of which contain trilobites."

This trilobite was examined by Mr. C. D. Walcott, of the United States Geological Survey, who pronounced it identical with *Dalmanites limulurus*, a form belonging to the Niagara period of the Silurian age.

Practically nothing more was done in this locality until the fall of 1902, when Professor Hitchcock, accompanied by Mr. Leland Griggs and myself, again visited it and brought away enough material to afford convincing evidence that the place would repay a more thorough search.

In the early part of the summer of 1903 arrangements were made by means of which I was able to spend considerable time in the field, working here under the direction of Professor Hitchcock. The result of this investigation was the collection of coralline and crinoidal fragments, a number of fragments of the trilobite, together with an almost perfect specimen of the brachiopod which had already been reported as *Pentamerus nysius* and as *P. knighti*. These fossils are now in the collection at Dartmouth College.

The locality in which these fossils occur is easily accessible. The most direct way of approach is to ascend the hill, going south, from the house now owned by Mr. Frank Fitch. The fossiliferous rocks are distant from the road some four or five hundred feet.

In ascending the hill one crosses the following strata. First and lowest is the igneous rock which, breaking through horizontal sedimentary rocks, or, more probably, pushing up between and through the already tilted strata, has produced a great deal of the distortion which may be seen everywhere in the configuration of the hill.

Lying next to the igneous rock is a layer of coralline limestone, ranging from thirty to fifty feet in thickness; while over this, and gradually merging into it where the two come in contact, is the calciferous slate; from five to eight feet thick, in which the trilobites are found.

Above the trilobite-bearing slate is another limestone. Over this is a layer of coarse sandstone; while above the sandstone is another, though non-fossiliferous, layer of slate.²

¹ Proc. Canadian Institute, Toronto, vol. xxii. No. 146, p. 69.

² At the foot of the hill on the northeast side, in the road, near Parker Brook, is a mass of slate which I believe to be identical with this stratum, and in which I was

The rock in which the trilobite occurs has been distorted by pressure caused by the uptilting of the strata. This is indicated very clearly by the distorted condition in which many of the fossil fragments are found.

1. THE TRILOBITE. — The trilobites represent a group of the Crustacea — animals having a hard, shell-like outer covering — which is characteristic of the Paleozoic rocks. On account of the firmness of the texture of this outer shell, or exoskeleton, these animals are frequently found in the rocks, having the form excellently preserved.

The body is divided transversely into three parts, — the head, or cephalic shield; the thorax, or middle part; and the tail-piece, or pygidium.

There is a broad, median ridge on the cephalic shield, called the glabella. This is divided by three or four transverse furrows into a large frontal lobe, followed by three or four smaller transverse lobes.

The rest of the cephalic shield is made up of the fixed and free cheeks. The fixed cheeks are on either side of the glabella, and are continuous with it. The free cheeks are separated from the fixed cheeks by the facial suture, and lie toward the margin. The eyes are located on the free cheeks which, being movable, gave to the animal an increased range of vision.

The thorax was composed of several sections, or segments, so joined together that they could move freely upon one another. This articulated structure of the thorax enabled the animal to fold itself up, thus bringing the head and the tail together underneath. Not infrequently the fossil remains of trilobites are found in this position.

The pygidium was also segmented, but here the segments were fused together, the different parts being, in consequence, incapable of separate movement.

From the glabella on the cephalic shield to the posterior part of the pygidium there extended down the middle line of the body a sharply defined ridge, which is called the axis. The parts on either side of the axis are called the pleura. The body is thus given a threefold, or tri-lobed appearance, from which the animal derives its name.

A few specimens of the cephalic shields of the Littleton trilobite fortunate enough to find a crinoidal stem. Professor Hitchcock also assures me that he has found fossils in the slate, near an abandoned quarry on the west side of this range, the rock of which belongs to this stratum likewise. If the identification of these two masses with the upper strata is correct, then that layer cannot be said to be non-fossiliferous.

have been recovered; but, owing to the loosely constructed character of the thorax, and to changes which have taken place in the rock in which the fossils are embedded, none of the thoracic segments have been preserved.

After visiting the locality in the fall of 1902, I made a careful examination of the specimens which I obtained there, comparing them with those already in the Dartmouth collections, and came to the conclusion that the Littleton trilobite did not approach near enough to *Dalmanites limulus* in certain characters of the cephalic shield and pygidium to justify its identification with that species.

In the meantime specimens were sent to Mr. Charles Schuchert, of the National Museum, for examination. Mr. Schuchert concluded that the form could not be that of *Dalmanites limulus*, but is between *Dalmanites limulus* and *Dalmanites pleuropteryx*.

Since my conclusion seems to be the correct one, that this form does not approach near enough to *Dalmanites limulus* to be identical with that species, I have taken the liberty to suggest, on account of the markedly lunate character of the head, that the Littleton fossil be known by the name of *DALMANITES LUNATUS*.

The following is a description of this form.

Dalmanites lunatus LAMBERT.

The cephalic shield strongly lunate. The glabella is divided by transverse furrows into an oval frontal portion, about twice as broad as long, followed by three transverse ridges the first of which is considerably broader than the remaining two. The occipital ring is not greatly thicker than the transverse ridges of the glabella. The glabella gradually becomes narrower, proceeding from the frontal lobe backward, and is devoid of marginal crenulations (Schuchert).

The fixed cheeks are separated from the glabella by a deep, narrow facial furrow, which runs longitudinally by the side of the glabella to a point just behind the third lobe, where it turns abruptly outward, ending near the base of the gonial spine. All three of the transverse furrows of the glabella communicate more or less freely with the facial furrow.

The facial suture passes backward behind the eye from a point just in front of the glabella, then turning outward joins the margin at a place nearly in line with the middle of the eye.

The large and conspicuous compound eye is situated on the inner margin of the movable cheeks.

The border of the cephalic shield is broadened and forms the

marginal limb. At the anterior edge the shield is produced into a slight, broadly curved projection. The posterior angles are produced into genal spines of only medium length.

The parts of the thorax have invariably been missing in the specimens which have been found. We may, however, assume that there were eleven segments, which number is fairly constant for this genus.

The pygidium is triangular in form. Its axial ridge is composed of thirteen segments. This ridge is considerably broader at the anterior part than at the posterior, which is about half the width of the anterior. The pleura of the pygidium are made up of eight segments whose lateral edges are lost in a broad, thick, marginal band which terminates behind in a short, sharp, wedge-shaped pygidial spine.

These characters point conclusively to the fact that we have in this trilobite a form which, as Mr. Schuchert has indicated, is between *Dalmanites limulurus* and *Dalmanites pleuropteryx*, and is, in all probability, considerably nearer to the latter than to the former.

2. OTHER FOSSILS FOUND IN THE LITTLETON LOCALITY. — A considerable variety of fossil forms have been found in the limestone which underlies the trilobite-bearing slate. Among these are tube and chain corals (*Favosites* and *Halysites*), fragments of crinoidal stems, and brachiopoda.

The most conspicuous among these is a brachiopod — some nearly perfect specimens of which have been obtained — which was reported by Billings as *Pentamerus knighti*, but which Whitfield regarded (also Walcott) as *Pentamerus nysius*. Schuchert, however, concluded that this form belongs nearer to *Conchidium knighti* (*Pentamerus knighti*) than to *C. nysius*.

The shell bears but little resemblance to *C. nysius*, and while it approaches *C. knighti* in the bi-convex character of the dorsal valve, and in the closeness of the plications, it is much nearer in form to *C. galeatus* than it is to either of the above-mentioned forms. The differences are in the character of the plications and of the marginal fold, the edges of the shell not being folded into so conspicuous a furrow.

The following is a list of the fossils which have been reported from this locality: *Halysites catenulata*, *Favosites favosa*, *Zaphrentis*, *Favosites basaltica*, *Favosites gothlandica*, *Rhynchonella*, *Astrocerium venustum*, *Spirifer*, *Pleurotomaria*, *Strophodonta*, *Stromatopora*, *Syringopora*, *Favosites* — a ramose species, probably identical with *niagarensis*, *Dalmanites lunatus* (sp. nov.), *Conchidium* — near *galeatus*, and a crinoid stem.

8. THE GEOLOGICAL HORIZON OF THE LITTLETON LOCALITY.— Mr. Billings, after examining the fossils which were found in this locality in the years 1870 and 1878, asserted that the general term "Helderberg" should be used in determining the geological horizon of this area. The first observers of the paleontology of the region were impressed with the similarity which existed between the fossils found in the Littleton limestone and those found in like strata at Lake Memphremagog on the north, and Bernardstown, Mass., on the south, formations which are ascribed to the Helderberg period.

The conclusions of Mr. Billings, however, were not sustained by Mr. Walcott, who placed the strata in the Niagara, an earlier period of the Silurian age. His determination of the species did not agree with that of Mr. Billings, who made the most conspicuous brachiopod to be *Conchidium* (*Pentamerus*) *knighti*, whereas Mr. Walcott, following Mr. Whitfield, described it as *P.* (*Conchidium*) *nysius*.

Mr. Schuchert fails to follow either Mr. Billings or Mr. Walcott in regard to the identity of the species, making the brachiopod a *Conchidium* of the *knighti* type, though near, in some respects, as he says, to *galeatus*. He agrees with Mr. Walcott that the strata should be regarded as Niagaran.

But when we bear in mind that the trilobite comes much nearer to *Dalmanites pleuropteryx*, a form belonging to the lower Helderberg, than it does to *Dalmanites limulurus*, the Niagaran form, and that the brachiopod cannot be the Niagaran *Conchidium nysius*, but that it approaches more closely to *Conchidium galeatus*, a species characteristic of the lower Helderberg, we are justified in regarding these strata as representing a time somewhat later than the Niagara period. This supposition is strengthened by the presence of a *Rhynchonella*, presumably *Wilsonia*, though the identity is somewhat doubtful.

However, in such corals as *Halysites catenulata* and *Favosites favosa* we have the most direct evidence of the presence here, when these formations were in the process of making, of the life of the Niagara period. Certain of the corals are not determinable, and must be, in consequence, left out of consideration.

Where, then, are we to place this most interesting area? It would seem that the presence of characteristic Niagara forms, mingling with types that approach so closely to certain forms which are to be found only in the lower Helderberg, makes but one answer possible; and that is that these strata indicate a period in which the life of the Niagara was passing over into that of a later period.

STATISTICAL HISTORY.

TABLE 1.

CENSUS: ENUMERATORS AND POPULATION.

Year.	Enumerators.	Population.	Per cent Gain.
1778	14 ¹		
1778	16 ²		
1788	No return		
1788	" "s		
1790	Asa Holden	98	
1800	Payson Randolph Freeman	881	296.8
1810	Caleb E. Cummings	878	129.1
1820	Obed Hall	1098	25.5
1830	John L. Rix	1435	80.9
1840	Arthur L. Webster	1778	19.2
1850	Truman Stevens	2008	11.4
1860	Edward O. Kenney	2292	14.1
1870	Augustus A. Woolson	2440	6.8
1880	Elbert C. Stevens, Thomas Carlton	2936	21.8
1890	George Farr, John T. Simpson	3365	14.6
1900	Marshall D. Cobleigh, Harry M. Eaton, Charles A. Farr	4066	17.8

¹ Unmarried men from 16 to 60	1
Married men from 16 to 60	8
Boys 16 years and under	4
Men 60 years and upwards	0
Females unmarried	2
Females married	8
Widows	1
Male slaves	0
Female slaves	0
	<u>14</u>

Taken by the subscriber, Timothy Bedel (State Papers, vol. x. p. 684).

² Province Papers, vol. viii. p. 672.

³ State Papers, vol. x. p. 688.

TABLE 2.

(MS. TOWN PAPERS, VOL. VI. P. 80.)

A RETURN OF THE POLLS AND RATEABLE ESTATE IN THE TOWN OF LITTLETON, WHICH IS PART OF
APTHORP FROM THE YEAR 1776, AND IN EACH YEAR RESPECTIVELY FROM YEAR TO YEAR, TO
THE YEAR 1786.

Year.	No. Polls.	No. Acres Arable Land.	No. Acres Mowing Land.	No. Acres Pasture Land.	No. Horses and Oxen.	No. Cows.	No. Three Years Old.	No. Two Years Old.	No. One Year Old.	Mills.	Money at Interest.	Sum Total of Value of Wild Lands.
1776	3	6	5		6	8	1	3	5			\$1330
1776	4	6	6		6	8		2	4			1330
1777	5	8	7		7	8		1	2			1330
1778	5	8	7		8	9	1	3	1			1330
1779	5	9	8		8	8		2				1330
1780	4	11	9		8	8		2				1330
1781	9	14	11		11	14		2				1330
1782	9	14	11		11	14	2	2				1330
1783	9	14	11		8	10	3					1330
1784	12	17	13		9	11	2					1330
1786	14	17	13		16	13	3	3	6			1330

The foregoing Inventory for the several years therein inventoried is faithfully taken according to the best of our judgment.

NATHAN CARSWELL,
SAMUEL LEARNED,
JNO. HOPKINSON, JR., } Selectmen
of Littleton.

TABLE 8.
SHOWING THE POPULATION, LOCAL RATE OF TAX, STATE
APPORTIONMENT OF TAX, AND VALUATION.

Year.	Popu- lation.	Local Rate of Tax.		State Appor- tionment of Tax.	Valuation.
		Town.	Village.		
Apthorp, 1773 ¹	14			£ s. d.	
1775 ²	15				
1777				1 16 5½	
1778				1 16 5½	
1779				1 16 5½	
1780				0 15 2	
1781				0 15 2	
1782				0 15 2	
1783				0 15 2	
1784				1 2 8	
1785				1 2 8	
1786				1 2 8	
1787				1 2 8	
1788				1 2 8	
Littleton, 1789				1 0 7	
1790 ³	96			1 0 7	
1791				1 0 7	
1792				1 0 7	
1793				1 0 7	
1794				0 14 1	
1795				0 14 1	
1796				0 14 1	
1797				0 14 1	
1798				\$1.80	
1799				"	
1800	381			"	
1801				"	
1802				"	
1803				2.76	
1804				"	
1805		\$2.88		"	
1806		1.15		"	
1807		1.49		"	
1808		1.94		8.64	
1809		2.40		"	
1810	878	2.24		"	

¹ Taken by Timo. Bedel. See Province Papers, vol. x. p. 684.

² See Province Papers, vol. vii. p. 672.

³ See State Papers, vol. xiii. p. 771.

TABLE 8 (continued).

Year.	Popu- lation.	Local Rate of Tax.		State Appor- tionment of Tax.	Valuation.
		Town.	Village.		
Littleton, 1811		\$2.09		\$3.64	
1812		2.80		3.10	
1813		1.97		"	
1814		1.83		"	
1815		2.19		"	
1816		2.61		3.66	
1817		2.17		"	
1818		2.89		"	
1819		2.41		"	
1820	1096	2.88		3.82	
1821		2.22		"	
1822		2.65		"	
1823		2.06		"	
1824		2.26		"	
1825		1.98		"	
1826		2.40		"	
1827		2.69		"	
1828		2.63		"	
1829		2.13		4.94	
1830		2.19		"	
1831		2.37		"	
1832		2.52		"	
1833		1.72		4.79	
1834		1.65		"	
1835		1.60		"	
1836		1.60		"	
1837		1.47		4.09	
1838		1.60		"	
1839		1.69		"	
1840	1778	1.47		"	
1841		1.66		4.82	
1842		1.72		"	
1843		1.64		"	
1844		2.08		"	
1845		2.48		4.49	
1846		2.06		"	
1847		1.93		"	
1848		1.96		"	
1849		1.20		4.43	
1850	2008	1.12	\$1.46	"	
1851		1.10		"	
1852		1.15	1.20	"	
1853		1.05	1.20	4.23	
1854		1.20		"	
1855	2008	1.20		"	
1856		1.17		"	
1857		1.21		4.42	
1858		1.23		"	
1859		1.20		"	
1860	2292	1.67		"	
1861		1.19		4.60	
1862		1.09		"	
1863		1.75		"	
1864		6.77 ¹		"	

¹ Includes direct war tax.

TABLE 3 (continued).

Year.	Popu- lation.	Local Rate of Tax.		State Appor- tionment of Tax.	Valuation.
		Town.	Village.		
Littleton, 1865		\$3.05		\$4.06	
1866		2.43	\$3.20	"	
1867		1.80	2.80	"	
1868		1.80	2.07	"	
1869		2.10	3.26	5.61	
1870		2.70	3.85	"	
1871	2446	2.87	3.87	"	
1872		2.26	3.40	"	
1873		2.38	4.06	5.93	
1874		2.17	3.64	"	
1875		2.00	3.25	"	
1876		1.75	2.57	"	
1877		1.93	2.51	6.55	\$1,191,799
1878		1.95	2.53	"	1,125,810
1879		1.90	2.45	"	1,272,010
1880	2986	1.90	2.60	6.83	1,210,211
1881		1.90	2.54	"	1,191,986
1882		1.80	2.36	"	1,270,889
1883		1.46	1.96	"	1,309,069
1884		1.28	1.88	7.14	1,447,006
1885		1.28	1.92	"	1,456,851
1886		1.88	2.11	"	1,466,822
1887		1.80	2.12	"	1,482,218
1888		1.50	2.01	7.57	1,438,940
1889		1.80	2.43	"	1,518,025
1890	3365	1.90	2.72	"	1,606,756
1891		1.80	2.14	"	1,532,945
1892		1.67	2.30	7.27	1,554,063
1893		1.65	2.45	"	1,571,552
1894		1.56	2.34	"	1,578,334
1895		1.56	2.74	"	1,708,781
1896		1.87	2.57	7.36	1,083,201
1897		2.16	2.87		1,640,938
1898		1.95	2.48		1,651,184
1899		1.88	2.70	7.50	1,676,579
1900	4066	1.92	2.64		1,703,594
1901		2.15	2.80		1,671,395
1902		2.14	2.48		1,683,410
1903		2.20	2.45	8.13	1,751,778

TABLE 4.
REPRESENTATIVES OF APTHORP AND LITTLETON, 1773 TO 1903.

Date.	Towns Classed.	Name of Representative.	Residence.	Birthplace.	Occupation.	Politics.
1775	{ Apthorp Lancaster Northumberland. Stratford Cockburn Colburn Conway Shelburne, and the towns above Same Class	Capt. Abijah Larned	Cockburn	Killingly, Conn.	Carpenter	
1776 1777	{ Apthorp Lancaster Northumberland Stratford Cockburn Colburn Same Class	Col. Joseph Whipple "	Dartmouth	Kittery, Me.	Merchant	Democrat
1778	{ Apthorp Lancaster Northumberland Stratford Cockburn Colburn Same Class	Col. Joseph Whipple				
1779 1780 1781 1782 1783	{ Apthorp Bath Lyman Ganthwait Lancaster Northumberland Stratford Dartmouth Colburn Cockburn	Capt. Jeremiah Eames " Col. Joseph Whipple "	Northumberland	Boxford, Mass.	Farmer	Democrat Democrat Democrat
1784	{ Apthorp Bath Lyman Ganthwait Lancaster Northumberland Stratford Dartmouth Colburn Cockburn	Maj. John Young	Ganthwait	Haverhill, Mass.	Farmer	Democrat

1785	Littleton Lyman Landaff Concord Bath Dalton Same Class	Maj. John Young	Concord	Haverhill, Mass.	Farmer	Democrat
1786		Maj. John Young				
1787		Not Represented ¹				
1788		Maj. Samuel Young				
1789		Maj. John Young				
1790		Maj. Samuel Young				
1791		Maj. John Young				
1792		Peter Carleton	Landaff	Haverhill, Mass.	Farmer	Democrat
1793	Littleton Lancaster Dartmouth Dalton Same Class	Jonas Wilder, Jr.	Lancaster	Templeton, Mass.	Merchant	Federalist
1794		James Williams	Littleton	Salem, Mass.	Innkeeper	Federalist
1795		Jonathan Cram	Lancaster	Poplin, N. H.	Farmer	"
1796		Col. Richard C. Everett	"	Attleboro, Mass.	Lawyer	"
1797		"	"			
1798		James Rankin	Littleton	Paialey, Scotland	Farmer	Federalist
1799		Col. Richard C. Everett	Lancaster			
1800	Littleton Dalton Bethlehem Same Class	Rev. David Goodall	Littleton	Marlborough, Mass.	Retired Clergyman and Farmer	Federalist
1801		Rev. David Goodall	Littleton			
1802		"	"			
1803		"	"			
1804		"	"			
1805		"	"			
1806		"	"			
1807		Stephen Houghton ²	Bethlehem			
1808		"	"			

¹ The records of Concord are lost, but careful search of the Legislative Journals, Clerk's records of other towns in the class, contemporary newspapers, registers, etc., fails to yield any indication that the class was represented this year.

² We have been unable to find any trace of this gentleman's career before he came to Bethlehem or after his removal, which was about the year 1811.

TABLE 4 (continued).

Date.	Town.	Name of Representative.	Birthplace.	Occupation.	Politics.
1809	Littleton	Rev. David Goodall	Charlestown	Tanner	Federalist
1810	"	Peter Bonney	Halifax, Vt.	Farmer	Democrat
1811	"	David Goodall, Jr.	Glasgow, Scotland	"	Federalist
1812	"	Deacon Andrew Rankin	Charlestown	Blacksmith	"
1813	"	Guy Ely			
1814	"	"			
1815	"	Rev. David Goodall			
1816	"	Guy Ely			
1817	"	"			
1818	"	"			
1819	"	William Brackett	East Sudbury, Mass.	Merchant	Federalist
1820	"	"			
1821	"	Nathaniel Rix, Jr.	Landaff	Farmer and Civil Magistrate	Democrat
1822	"	"			
1823	"	"			
1824	"	"			
1825	"	"			
1826	"	"			
1827	"	"			
1828	"	Gen. David Rankin	Thornton	Manufacturer of Lumber	Federalist
1829	"	"			
1830	"	Comfort Day	Chesterfield	Farmer	Federalist
1831	"	"			
1832	"	Alexander Albee	Westmoreland	Farmer	Democrat
1833	"	Sylvanus Balch	Keene	Farmer and Clothier	Whig and Anti-Mason
1834	"	"			
1835	"	"			
1836	"	Isaac Abbott	Wilton	Lumberman and Deputy Sheriff	Whig
1837	"	"			
1838	"	"			
1839	"	Henry A. Bellows	Walpole	Lawyer	Whig
1840	"	Ezra Parker	Pembroke	Farmer	"

1840	George W. Ely	Charlestown	Scythe Manufacturer	"
1841	Ezra Parker	East Sudbury, Mass.	Merchant	"
1842	Aaron Brackett	Littleton	Farmer	"
1843	Richard W. Peabody	Walpole	Farmer	"
1844	Josiah Kilburn	New Salem, Mass.	Farmer	"
1845	Charles Kellogg	Bethlehem	Carpenter and Builder	Democrat
1846	Elisha Burnham	Gilmanston	Gentleman	Whig
1847	Simson B. Johnson	Littleton	Farmer	Democrat
1848	Salmon H. Howell			"
1849	Simson B. Johnson	Groton	Carpenter	Liberty
1850	Salmon H. Howell	Littleton	Farmer	"
1851	Jonathan Lovejoy	Littleton	Carpenter	Free-Soil
1852	John M. Charlton	Littleton	Farmer	Whig
1853	Allen Day	Littleton	Blacksmith	Whig
1854	Levi F. Ranlett	Stoddard	Apothecary and Jeweller	Democrat
1855	Allen Day	Waterford, Vt.	Farmer	"
1856	Isaac Abbott	Liebon	"	"
1857	Francis Hodgman	Littleton		"
1858	Horace S. Goss	Lancaster	Machineist	American
1859	Alexander McIntire	Waterford, Vt.	Hotel Keeper	"
1860	Curtis L. Albee	Littleton	Accountant	Democrat
1861	Alexander McIntire	Waterford, Vt.	Farmer	"
1862	Curtis L. Albee	Littleton		"
1863	Philip H. Paddieford	Swansey	Farmer	Republican
1864	Horace Buck		Scythe Manufacturer	"
1865	John Sargent			"
1866	Nathan Kinnie			"
1867	John Sargent			"
1868	Nathan Kinnie			"
1869	Samuel T. Morse			"
1870	Wesley Alexander			"

TABLE 4 (continued).

Date.	Term.	Name of Representative.	Birthplace.	Occupation.	Politics.
1869	Littleton	Calvin F. Cate	Albiontown	Lumber Manufacturer	Democrat
1869	"	John C. Quimby	Liebon	Farmer	"
1869	"	Calvin F. Cate			"
1869	"	John C. Quimby			"
1869	"	Harry Bingham	Concord, Vt.	Lawyer	"
1869	"	Douglas Robins	Littleton	Farmer	"
1869	"	Douglas Robins			"
1869	"	Douglas Robins			"
1869	"	Harry Bingham	Danville, Vt.	Merchant	"
1869	"	Frank J. Eastman			"
1869	"	Harry Bingham			"
1869	"	Frank J. Eastman			"
1869	"	Harry Bingham			"
1869	"	Charles M. Tuttle, M.D.			"
1869	"	James J. Barrett	Raton, P. Q.	Physician	"
1869	"	Maj. Henry L. Thayer	Bethlehem	Insurance Agent	"
1869	"	James J. Barrett	Keene	Hotel Keeper	"
1869	"	George Abbott	Bath	Merchant	"
1869	"	James J. Barrett			"
1869	"	George Abbott			"
1869	"	Harry Bingham ¹			"
1869	"	Samuel A. Edson	Haverhill	Merchant	"
1869	"	Charles C. Smith	Danville, Vt.	Hardware Merchant and Tinsmith	"
1869	"	Richard Smith	Newport, Ireland	Farmer	"
1869	"	Samuel A. Edson			"
1869	"	Charles C. Smith			"
1869	"	Richard Smith			"
1869	"	Harry Bingham	Danville, Vt.	Merchant	"
1869	"	Col. Cyrus Eastman	Dixfield, Me.	Carpenter and Builder	"
1869	"	Ellery D. Dunn			"
1869	"	Harry Bingham			"

¹ This year Mr. Bingham did not take the seat in the Legislature to which he had been elected.

1872	Cyrus Eastman	Bethlehem	Merchant	"
1873	Ellery D. Dunn	Bethlehem	Private Banker	"
	Harry Bingham	Bethlehem, Vt.		"
1874	Col. Charles A. Sinclair	Barnstead	Lumber and Starch Manufacturer	"
	John C. Goodenough			"
	John G. Sinclair			"
1875	Harry Bingham	Concord, Vt.	Lawyer	"
	George A. Bingham	Bethlehem	Retired Merchant	"
1876	Otis G. Hale			"
	Harry Bingham			"
	George A. Bingham			"
	George Carter			"
1877	Harry Bingham	Littleton	Farmer	"
	Albert S. Batchelor	Bethlehem	Lawyer	"
	Al Fitzgerald	Littleton	Lumber Manufacturer	"
1878	Harry Bingham			"
	Albert S. Batchelor			"
	Al Fitzgerald			"
1879-80	Harry Bingham			"
1881-83	Albert S. Batchelor			"
1883-84	Harry Bingham	Concord, Vt.	Hotel Keeper	Republican
	William A. Richardson	Lisbon	Tanner	"
	Silas Parker	Lyndon, Vt.	Manufacturer	"
1885-86	Henry F. Green	Littleton	Physician	"
	Frank T. Moffett, M.D.	Pittsburg	Lawyer	"
1887-88	Edgar Aldrich	Danville	General Business	"
	Col. Henry L. Tilton	Lisbon	Manufacturer of Gloves	"
	Ira Parker	Mayfield, Me.	Carpenter and Builder	"
1889-90	Capt. John T. Simpson	Lyman	Farmer	Democrat
	Harry Bingham			Republican
	Isaac Calhoun			Democrat
1891-92	Harry Bingham	Lisbon	Livery	"
	Israel C. Richardson			"

* Seated by House Resolutions, June 20, 1883.

* Unseated by House Resolutions, June 20, 1883.

TABLE 4 (continued).

Date.	Town.	Name of Representative.	Birthplace.	Occupation.	Politics.
1891-92	Littleton	Leslie F. Bean	Bethlehem	Butcher	Democrat
1893-94	"	Oscar C. Hatch	Newbury, Vt.	Banker	Republican
	"	Charles F. Eastman	Littleton	Retired Merchant	Democrat
	"	George L. Flanders	"	Farmer	"
1895-96	"	Daniel C. Remich	Hardwick, Vt.	Lawyer	Republican
	"	Henry Merrill	Littleton	Carriage Manufacturer	"
	"	John W. Farr	"	Farmer	"
1897-98	"	Benjamin W. Kilburn	"	Manufacturer	"
	"	William H. Bellows	"	Merchant	"
	"	Frank I. Parker	"	Farmer	"
1899-1900	"	Daniel C. Remich	Hardwick, Vt.	Lawyer	"
	"	William J. Beattie	Ryegate, Vt.	Physician	"
	"	Noah Farr	Littleton	Farmer	"
1901-02	"	Henry F. Green	Lyndon, Vt.	"	"
	"	Frederick G. Chutter	Chard, England	Merchant	"
	"	Curtis Bedell	Bath	Farmer	"
1903-04	"	Daniel C. Remich	Hardwick, Vt.	Lawyer	"
	"	William H. Mitchell	Wheelock, Vt.	"	"
	"	William H. Blake	Landaff	Farmer	"

TABLE 5.

DELEGATES IN CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

1775.	Apthorp Class.	Abijah Larned, of Cockburne.
1778.	"	" None sent.
1781.	"	" David Page. ¹
1788.	Littleton Class.	Samuel Young.
1791.	"	" Peter Carlton.
1850.	Littleton.	Ebenezer Eastman, Marquis L. Goold.
1876.	"	Harry Bingham, John Farr, Cyrus Eastman.
1889.	"	Royal D. Rounsevel, Asa Coburn.
1903.	"	Edgar Aldrich, Henry F. Green, Harry M. Morse.

TABLE 6.

SHOWING THE NAMES AND VOTE OF THE PRINCIPAL
CANDIDATES FOR TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.²

1830.	Comfort Day, 122; Nathaniel Rix, Jr., 46; Scat. 4.
1831.	Comfort Day. No contest.
1832.	Alexander Albee, 111; David Rankin, 38; John Gile, 25; Comfort Day, 22; Scat. 2.
1833.	Sylvanus Balch, 122; Alexander Albee, 91; Scat. 1.
1834.	Sylvanus Balch, 108; Alexander Albee, 82.
1835.	Sylvanus Balch, 118; Simeon B. Johnson, 80.
1836.	Isaac Abbott, 106; Moses P. Little, 99.
1837.	Isaac Abbott, 122; Moses P. Little, 105; Scat. 2.
1838.	Isaac Abbott, 177; Moses P. Little, 154; Scat. 2.
1839.	Henry A. Bellows, 192; William Brackett, 140; Scat. 12.
1840.	Ezra Parker, 177; Cyrus Eastman, 160; Scat. 2. George W. Ely, 172; Cyrus Eastman, 130.
1841.	Ezra Parker, 199; Cyrus Eastman, 161; Scat. 1. Aaron Brackett, 150; Nathaniel Bishop, 11.

¹ This name is given in N. H. Register, 1852, p. 25. As "by tradition from Conway for the Lancaster, etc." class. By reference to Province Papers, vol. viii. p. 800, it will be seen that on November 6, 1778, the Assembly voted to make a separate class of Conway, Shelburne, and the locations adjacent. It would appear, therefore, that if David Page was from Conway, he did not represent the Lancaster Apthorp Class. As to David Page of Lancaster, see Town Papers, Hammond, vol. xii. p. 852 *et seq.* There is little doubt that the David Page here mentioned as delegate was of Lancaster.

² The records show no contest until 1830.

1842. Aaron Brackett, 187; Cyrus Eastman, 163; Scat. 2.
Richard W. Peabody, 178; Thomas Bickford, 134; Scat. 14.
1843. Richard W. Peabody, 140; Elisha Burnham, 107; Nathaniel Bishop, 21; Scat. 5.
Josiah Kilburn, 135; Charles Kellogg, 112; Nathaniel Bishop, 15; Scat. 7.
1844. Josiah Kilburn, 194; Charles Kellogg, 12.
Charles Kellogg, 164; Richard W. Peabody, 133; Scat. 13.
1845. Charles Kellogg, 186; George C. Ewing, 159; Scat. 4.
Elisha Burnham, 186; Salmon H. Rowell, 131; Scat. 27.
1846. Salmon H. Rowell, 189; Elisha Burnham, 137; Scat. 1.
Simeon B. Johnson, 189; Allen Day, 116; Scat. 1.
1847. Salmon H. Rowell, 207; Elisha Burnham, 174; Scat. 1.
Simeon B. Johnson, 215; Allen Day, 162; Scat. 2.
1848. Jonathan Lovejoy, 216; Willard Cobleigh, 190; John M. Charlton, 210; Guy C. Rowell, 175; Scat. 2.
1849. Jonathan Lovejoy, 193; Elisha Burnham, 152; John M. Charlton, 176; Vine Kinne, 131; Scat. 13.
1850. Allen Day, 195; Marquis L. Goold, 170; Scat. 23.
Levi F. Ranlett, 182; William D. Hurlburt, 109; Vine Kinne, 18; Marquis L. Goold, 16; Scat. 14.
1851. Allen Day, 221; Ezra Parker, 97; Levi F. Ranlett, 19; Scat. 22.
Isaac Abbott, 174; Ezra Parker, 74; Otis Batchelder, 24; Vine Kinne, 20; Levi F. Ranlett, 16; Scat. 16.
1852. Francis Hodgman, 183; Harry Bingham, 111; John Sargent, 48; Scat. 12.
Horace S. Goss, 163; Vine Kinne, 111; Scat. 50.
1853. Alexander McIntire, 184; Francis Hodgman, 114; Joseph Shute, 43; Edmund Carleton, 17; Scat. 7.
Curtis L. Albee, 167; Horace S. Goss, 98; Levi F. Ranlett, 15; Scat. 40.
1854. Alexander McIntire, 202; Philip H. Paddleford, 162; Edmund Carleton, 18; Scat. 6.
Curtis L. Albee, 202; William J. Higgins, 123; Wesley Alexander, 37; Scat. 6.
1855. Philip H. Paddleford, 231; John Sargent, 215; Scat. 3.
Horace Buck, 234; Nathan Kinne, Jr., 176; Scat. 9.
1856. John Sargent, 242; Philip H. Paddleford, 205; Scat. 2.
Nathan Kinne, Jr., 232; Abijah Allen, Jr., 159; Scat. 1.
1857. John Sargent, 232; Abijah Allen, Jr., 199; Nathan Kinne, Jr., 230; John M. Charlton, 200.
1858. Wesley Alexander, 246; Calvin F. Cate, 223; Samuel T. Morse, 245; John C. Quimby, 223; Scat. 3.
1859. Calvin F. Cate, 264; Wesley Alexander, 233; John C. Quimby, 265; Samuel T. Morse, 232.

1860. Calvin F. Cate, 252; Henry W. Rowell, 208; John C. Quimby, 249; Alden Moffett, 207.
1861. Harry Bingham, 233; Charles W. Rand, 211; Douglas Robins, 233; Alden Moffett, 210.
1862. Harry Bingham, 255; Philip H. Paddleford, 213; Douglas Robins, 255; David P. Sanborn, 171; Scat. 33.
1863. Harry Bingham, 269; Charles C. Knapp, 177; Frank J. Eastman, 267; John M. Charlton, 181; Scat. 2.
1864. Harry Bingham, 264; Abijah Allen, 197; Frank J. Eastman, 266; Silas Hibbard, 197.
1865. Harry Bingham, 235; Abijah Allen, 157; Charles M. Tuttle, 234; Alden Moffett, 156.
1866. James J. Barrett, 245; George Farr, 188; Henry L. Thayer, 245; John M. Charlton, 188.
1867. James J. Barrett, 285; George Farr, 208; George Abbott, 287; John M. Charlton, 208.
1868. James J. Barrett, 373; William J. Bellows, 224; George Abbott, 373; Alpha Goodall, 223; Harry Bingham, 303.¹
1869. Samuel A. Edson, 317; George B. Redington, 215; Charles C. Smith, 315; Alpha Goodall, 212; Scat. 1.
1870. Samuel A. Edson, 282; George Farr, 200; Charles C. Smith, 282; Abijah Allen, 197; Scat. 52.
Richard Smith, 243; John M. Charlton, 178; Scat. 8.
1871. Harry Bingham, 293; George B. Redington, 204; Cyrus Eastman, 283; Abijah Allen, 205; Ellery D. Dunn, 285; Charles Hartshorn, 200.
1872. Harry Bingham, 322; William H. Stevens, 235; Cyrus Eastman, 320; Abijah Allen, 235; Ellery D. Dunn, 321; Ferdinand Morse, 233.
1873. Harry Bingham, 329; William H. Stevens, 247; Charles A. Sinclair, 295; Evarts W. Farr, 247; John C. Goodenough, 328; Chauncey H. Greene, 247; Scat. 36.
1874. Harry Bingham, 306; William H. Stevens, 232; John C. Goodenough, 298; Evarts W. Farr, 236; John G. Sinclair, 322; Roby C. Towne, 227.
1875. Harry Bingham, 343; Evarts W. Farr, 240; George A. Bingham, 340; John M. Charlton, 237; Otis G. Hale, 337; Curtis Gates, 239.
1876. Harry Bingham, 347; William H. Stevens, 273; George A. Bingham, 346; John L. Foster, 273; George Carter, 346; Oscar C. Hatch, 274.
1877. Harry Bingham, 334; Oscar C. Hatch, 312; Albert S. Batchelor, 336; Evarts W. Farr, 310; Ai Fitzgerald, 316; Evarts W. Farr, 288; Scat. 1.

¹ This year Mr. Bingham did not take his seat in the Legislature.

- March, 1878. Harry Bingham, 373; John T. Simpson, 292; Albert S. Batchellor, 376; Charles F. Lewis, 275; Ai Fitzgerald, 367; Sylvester Marsh, 293.
- 1879-80. Harry Bingham, 352; John T. Simpson, 297; Albert S. Batchellor, 356; Fred A. Tilton, 294.
- 1881-82. Harry Bingham, 395; John T. Simpson, 356; William A. Richardson, 382; Fred A. Tilton, 349.
- 1883-84. Frank T. Moffett,¹ 401; Cyrus Eastman, 394; Silas Parker,² 404; Henry F. Green,¹ 402.
- 1885-86. Edgar Aldrich, 472; George W. McGregor, 314; Henry L. Tilton, 477; Fred H. English, 311; Samuel C. Sawyer, 43; Charles L. Clay, 41; Scat. 1.
- 1887-88. John T. Simpson, 424; Porter B. Watson, 290; Ira Parker, 410; George W. McGregor, 290.
- 1889-90. Harry Bingham,³ Isaac Calhoun.
- 1891-92. Harry Bingham, 442; Benjamin W. Kilburn, 300; Israel C. Richardson, 435; Fred A. Robinson, 267.
- 1891-92. Leslie F. Bean, 442; Abijah Allen, 283.
- 1893-94. Oscar C. Hatch, 374; Andrew W. Bingham, 365; Charles F. Eastman, 377; John W. Farr, 361; George L. Flanders, 373; Benjamin H. Corning, 331.
- 1895-96. Daniel C. Remich, 470; Frank E. Bowles, 277; Henry Merrill, 454; Edwin H. Gould, 262; John W. Farr, 507; Jacob K. Dunbar, 232; Scat. 20.
- 1897-98. Benjamin W. Kilburn, 472; James H. Bailey, 336; William H. Bellows, 390; Fred H. English, 295; Frank I. Parker, 391; William Kenney, 268; Scat. 28.
- 1899-1900. Noah Farr, 520; William J. Beattie, 518; Daniel C. Remich, 498; James H. Bailey, 133; Frank P. Bond, 121; Frank C. Albee, 107; Scat. 11.
- 1901-02. Henry F. Green, 614; Frederick G. Chutter, 554; Curtis Bedell, 590; Hiram O. Stevens, 266; Edward B. Lynch, 288; Olin J. Mooney, 255; Ira Parker, 49; Cyrus G. Wallingford, 43; George E. Walker, 44.
- 1903-04. Daniel C. Remich, 384; William H. Mitchell, 461; William H. Blake, 389; George W. McGregor, 274; Henry B. Burnham, 220; Albert J. Richardson, 222; Cyrus G. Wallingford, 22; John F. Tilton, 22; George E. Walker, 23.

¹ Seated by House Resolution, June 26, 1888.

² Unseated by House Resolution, June 26, 1888.

³ At this election there was no choice. After mature deliberation, Albert S. Batchellor was authorized by vote of the meeting to cast one vote for the above, and on that vote one Democrat and one Republican, the persons here named, were declared elected.

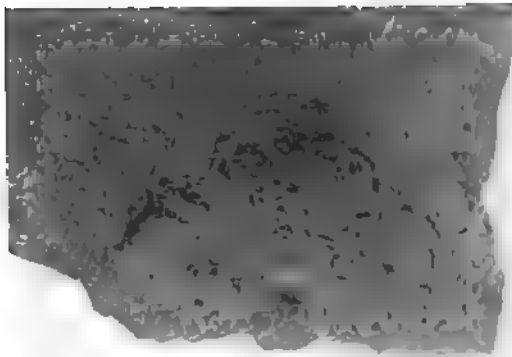


Fig. 1

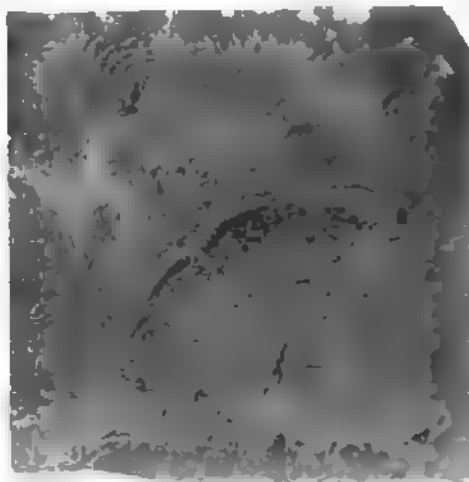


Fig. 2.

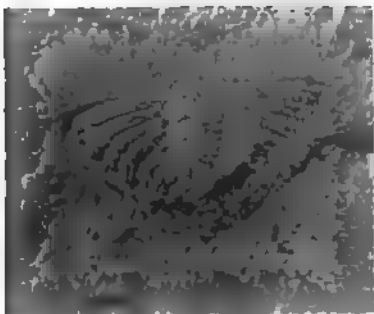


Fig. 3.

TRILOBITE FOSSILS FOUND ON FITCH HILL.

PLATE 2.

TABLE 7.
SHOWING THE VOTE OF LITTLETON AT EACH GENERAL
ELECTION SINCE 1805.

THERE is very little on the town records, until the beginning of the present century, to indicate the existence of a division of the people of Littleton on State or national politics. The inhabitants were Federalists and practically unanimous in that faith. In 1801, however, nine citizens ventured to vote for Timothy Walker, the Democratic candidate (then termed Republican), against John Taylor Gilman, who had twenty-nine votes, and was as usual elected in the State. In the intervening years between this and 1805 (in which years Langdon was elected over Gilman), the Federalist majority averaged about two to one.

Year.		Democratic.	Federal.	Third Party.	Scattering.
1805	Gov.	48	44		
1806	"	48	40		8
1807					
1808					
1809					
1810					
1811					
1812	Gov.	20	08		8
1812	Pres.	38	106		
1813	Gov.	31	102		
1814	"	19	120		
1815	"	19	116		
1816	"	87	108		
1816	Pres.	23	71		6
1817	Gov.	86	90		1
1818	"	34	71		
1819	"	34	73		
1820 ¹	"	104			
1820 ²	Pres.	29			
1821 ³	Gov.	119			
1822 ⁴	"	124			
1823 ⁵	"	{ Woodbury 102 Dinsmore 4			

¹ The vote for Councillor at this election was, Democratic, 40; Federal, 06.

² All for the Plumer electoral ticket.

³ The vote for Councillor at this election was, Democratic, 45; Federal, 75.

⁴ The vote for Councillor at this election was, Democratic, 8; Federal, 122.

⁵ Two Democratic candidates.

TABLE 7 (continued).

Year.		Jackson.	Adams.	Third Party.	Scattering.
1824 ¹	Gov.	84	5		24
1824	Pres.		83		8
1825	Gov.	2	101		1
1826	"	18	95		
1827	"	106	2		18
1828	"	70	107		
1828	Pres.	83	135		
1829	Gov.	77	100		
1830	"	79	105		
1831	"	75	110		
1832	"	188	89		
		Democratic.	Whig.		
1832 ²	Pres.	80	78	Anti-Masonic 25	
1833	Gov.	98	71		
1834	"	140	8		1
1835	"	92	90		3
1836	"	95	18		5
1836	Pres.	70	52		
1837	Gov.	134			
1838	"	145	171		
1839	"	149	200		4
1840	"	123	150		2
1840	Pres.	173	207		
1841	Gov.	166	198		
1842	"	181	176	Ind. Dem. 83	
1843	"	116	141	" 83	
1844	"	144	164		
1844	Pres.	174	167	Liberty 4	1
1845	Gov.	160	138	" 29	
1846	"	128	104	" 34	
1847	"	162	180	" 34	
1848	"	193		Free-Soil 217	
1848	Pres.	170	155	" 29	8
1849	Gov.	145	164	" 25	
1850	"	151	124	" 16	
1851	"	166	163	" 20	
1852	"	167	173	" 81	1
1852	Pres.	108	150	" 20	
1853	Gov.	205	156	" 27	
1854	"	213	166	" 19	
1855	"	206	78	{ American or K. N. 152	
1856	"	241	14	{ Free-Soil 14 American 195	1
			Republican.		
1856	Pres.	241	238		
1857	Gov.	232	205		
1858	"	224	247		
1859	"	272	239		
1860	"	257	224		
1860	Pres.	194	234	American 0	10
1861	Gov.	232	219		

¹ About this period, the Federal party having ceased to exist, the voters subsequently divided politically as Jackson and Adams men.

² At this period the opposition to the Jackson party assumed the party name of Whigs.

TABLE 7 (continued).

Year.		Democratic.	Republican.	Third Party.	Scattering.
1862	Gov.	255	210	Ind. Dem. 7	
1868	"	279	191	" 6	
1864	"	273	205		
1864	Pres.	262	208		
1866	Gov.	243	171		
1866	"	254	196		
1867	"	315	211		4
1868	"	391	238		
1868	Pres.	272	250		
1869	Gov.	315	241		
1870	"	319	247	Lib. R. 22	
1871	"	324	236		
1872	"	330	287	Lib. R. 1	1
1872	Pres.	352	253		
1878	Gov.	330	252	Lib. R. 8	
1874	"	330	262	Temp. 2	
1875	"	367	280	" 5	
1876	"	367	292		
1876	Pres.	350	323		
1877	Gov.	365	315		
1878	"	382	303		
1879	"	304	312	G. B. 28	
1880	Pres.	411	355	Temp. 3	1
1880	Gov.	401	355	" 5	1
1882	"	412	394	" 2	
1884	"	338	488	" 20	
1884	Pres.	330	493	" 16	
1886	Gov.	297	434	" 14	
1888	"	429	444	" 31	
1888	Pres.	422	458	" 31	
1890	Gov.	306	374	" 32	
1892	"	336	353	" 39	
1892	Pres.	394	379	" 35	
1894	Gov.	281	437	" 32; Peo. 3	
1896	"	254	412	" 10; Nat. 6	
				Dem. 7; Peo. 6	
1896	Pres.	143	521	Temp. 20; Nat. 6; B. & W. 7	
1898	Gov.	243	500	Temp. 20	1
1900	"	247	618	" 42	1
1900	Pres.	257	598	" 44	1
1902	Gov.	221	431	" 24	10

TABLE 8.

TOWN OFFICERS.

DATE.	SELECTMEN.
July 19, 1787	Samuel Learned, ¹ John Chase, Poleg Williams.
March 17, 1788	Nathan Caswell, Thomas Miner, Caleb Hopkinson.
" 16, 1789	Nathan Caswell, Thomas Miner, Jonas Nurs. ²
" 23, 1790	Nathan Caswell, James Williams, John Wheeler.
" 15, 1791	Nathan Caswell, Ebenezer Pingree, Robert Charlton.
" 13, 1792	Ebenezer Pingree, Ephraim Bayley, James Williams.
" 12, 1793	David Lindsey, Silas Symonds, John Nurs.
" 11, 1794	Robert Charlton, James Williams, Nathaniel Webster.
" 10, 1795	James Rankin, Silas Symonds, John Wheeler.
" 8, 1796	Robert Charlton, Ebenezer Pingree, Ansel Hatch.
" 14, 1797	Silas Symonds, Samuel Learned, Levi Aldrich.
" 13, 1798	Samuel Learned, Jr., Nathaniel Webster, Solomon Mann.
" 19, 1799	James Williams, Andrew Rankin, Elkaiah Hoskins.
" 18, 1800	Nathaniel Webster, Samuel Hudson, Penuel Levens.
" 17, 1801	James Williams, Andrew Rankin, Asa Lewis.
" 16, 1802	Asa Lewis, Andrew Rankin, Silas Symonds.
" 15, 1803	Silas Symonds, Peter Bonney, Charles Partridge.
" 13, 1804	Andrew Rankin, Silas Symonds, Barney Hoskins.
" 12, 1805	Silas Symonds, Barney Hoskins, Wadleigh Leavitt.
" 11, 1806	Asa Lewis, Bethuel White, Robert Charlton.
" 10, 1807	Asa Lewis, Samuel Rankin, James Williams.
" 8, 1808	John Palmer, Jonathan Bowman, Phineas Nurs.
" 14, 1809	Silas Symonds, Phineas Nurs, Andrew Rankin.
" 13, 1810	Robert Charlton, Ebenezer Pingree, Guy Ely.
" 12, 1811	Guy Ely, Jonathan Rowell, Samuel Rankin.
" 10, 1812	Jonathan Rowell, Samuel Rankin, Asa Lewis.
" 9, 1813	Jonathan Rowell, Silas Symonds, David Rankin.
" 8, 1814	Jonathan Rowell, David Rankin, Elisha Hinds.
" 14, 1815	Jonathan Rowell, David Rankin, Luther Hoskins.

¹ Also spelled Larned.² Also spelled Nurse and Nourse.

DATE	SELECTMEN.
March 12, 1816	David Rankin, Luther Hoskins, Alexander Albee.
" 11, 1817	David Rankin, Alexander Albee, William Brackett.
" 10, 1818	David Rankin, Alexander Albee, Michael Fitzgerald.
" 9, 1819	David Rankin, Alexander Albee, Michael Fitzgerald.
" 14, 1820	Alexander Albee, Michael Fitzgerald, Nathaniel Rix, Jr.
" 13, 1821	Alexander Albee, Nathaniel Rix, Jr., John Gile.
" 12, 1822	Nathaniel Rix, Jr., Michael Fitzgerald, Guy Ely.
" 11, 1823	Nathaniel Rix, Jr., John Douglass, Amos Towns.
" 9, 1824	Nathaniel Rix, Jr., John Douglass, Amos Towns.
" 8, 1825	Nathaniel Rix, Jr., Comfort Day, Levi Burt.
" 14, 1826	Nathaniel Rix, Jr., Comfort Day, Levi Burt.
" 15, 1827	Comfort Day, Isaac Abbott, Thomas Bickford.
" 11, 1828	Comfort Day, Isaac Abbott, Thomas Bickford.
" 10, 1829	Comfort Day, Thomas Bickford, Josiah Kilburn.
" 9, 1830	Thomas Bickford, Josiah Kilburn, Amasa Knapp.
" 8, 1831	Thomas Bickford, Josiah Kilburn, Amasa Knapp.
" 13, 1832	Jonathan Rowell, Ezra Parker, Joseph Palmer.
" 12, 1833	Ezra Parker, Job Pingree, Joseph Robins.
" 11, 1834	Ezra Parker, Job Pingree, Joseph Robins.
" 10, 1835	Job Pingree, John Charlton, Philip C. Wilkins.
" 8, 1836	John Charlton, Philip C. Wilkins, Thomas Bickford.
" 14, 1837	John Charlton, Philip C. Wilkins, Thomas Bickford.
" 13, 1838	Ezra Parker, George W. Ely, Frederic Kilburn.
" 12, 1839	Philip C. Wilkins, Richard W. Peabody, John Merrill.
" 10, 1840	Philip C. Wilkins, Richard W. Peabody, John Farr.
" 9, 1841	Isaac Abbott, Salmon H. Rowell, Willard Bowman.
" 8, 1842	Salmon H. Rowell, Marquis L. Goold, Alden Moffett.
" 14, 1843	Marquis L. Goold, Ezra Parker, Thomas Bickford.
" 12, 1844	Ezra Parker, Joseph L. Gibb, Jeremiah W. Stevens.
" 11, 1845	Jeremiah W. Stevens, Willard Cobleigh, John Moulton, Jr.
" 10, 1846	Ezra Parker, Marquis L. Goold, William D. Hurlburt.
" 9, 1847	Marquis L. Goold, William D. Hurlburt, Sylvanus Hastings.
" 14, 1848	Nelson Gile, Thomas Bickford, Vine Kinne.

DATE.	SELECTMEN.
March 13, 1849	Otis Batchelder, William J. Higgins, Alden Moffett.
" 12, 1850	Vine Kinne, John Sargent, Anson Alexander.
" 11, 1851	John Sargent, Marshall D. Cobleigh, Guy C. Rowell.
" 9, 1852	John Sargent, Marshall D. Cobleigh, Jasper Howard.
" 8, 1853	John Farr, Thomas Bickford, Caleb Parker.
" 14, 1854	John Sargent, Abijah Allen, Jr., Caleb Parker.
" 14, 1855	Wesley Alexander, Stephen Carter, Roby C. Towne.
" 14, 1856	Allen Day, Calvin J. Wallace, Luther B. Towne.
" 18, 1857	Allen Day, Calvin J. Wallace, Luther B. Towne.
" 9, 1858	Joseph Burnham, Horace Buck, George Abbott.
" 8, 1859	James J. Barrett, Nathaniel Bishop, M. T. Durgin.
" 13, 1860	James J. Barrett, Nathaniel Bishop, M. T. Durgin.
" 12, 1861	John Sargent, George Abbott, Truworthy L. Parker.
" 11, 1862	James J. Barrett, George Abbott, Truworthy L. Parker.
" 10, 1863	James J. Barrett, Eli D. Sawyer, Joseph A. Albee.
" 8, 1864	Eli D. Sawyer, Alonzo Weeks, Joseph A. Albee.
" 14, 1865	Eli D. Sawyer, Joseph A. Albee, Samuel T. Morse.
" 13, 1866	Eli D. Sawyer, Samuel T. Morse, Benjamin Atwood.
" 12, 1867	Otis G. Hale, Benjamin Atwood, Jacob K. Dunbar, Jr.
" 10, 1868	Otis G. Hale, Benjamin Atwood, Jacob K. Dunbar, Jr.
" 9, 1869	John W. English, Benjamin Atwood, Moses P. Burnham.
" 8, 1870	John Sargent, Nelson Gile, John Foster.
" 14, 1871	George Abbott, Eliphalet Fulford, Amos P. Wallace.
" 12, 1872	George Abbott, Amos P. Wallace, Eliphalet Fulford.
" 11, 1873	Dennis Wheeler, George Gile, John W. English.
" 10, 1874	Dennis Wheeler, John C. Quimby, Joseph A. Albee.
" 9, 1875	Alexander McIntire, John C. Quimby, Jacob K. Dunbar, Jr.
" 14, 1876	Alexander McIntire, Henry W. Smith, Jacob K. Dunbar, Jr.
" 13, 1877	John M. Mitchell, Nathaniel Flanders, Jacob K. Dunbar, Jr.
" 12, 1878	John M. Mitchell, Jacob K. Dunbar, Jr., Alonzo Weeks.

DATE.	SELECTMEN.
March 11, 1879	William M. Taylor, Curtis L. Albee, Hartwell H. Southworth.
" 9, 1880	William M. Taylor, Hartwell H. Southworth, Curtis L. Albee.
" 8, 1881	William M. Taylor, Isaac Calhoun, Truworthy L. Parker.
" 14, 1882	William M. Taylor, Isaac Calhoun, Truworthy L. Parker.
" 13, 1883	James H. Bailey, Isaac Calhoun, Truworthy L. Parker.
" 11, 1884	George Farr, William H. Blake, Madison Higgins.
" 10, 1885	George Farr, Hartwell H. Southworth, Madison Higgins.
" 9, 1886	James H. Bailey, Dennis Wheeler, Truworthy L. Parker.
" 8, 1887	Phineas R. Goold, Edmund D. Lucas, Milo C. Pollard.
" 13, 1888	Phineas R. Goold, Edmund D. Lucas, Milo C. Pollard.
" 12, 1889	William M. Taylor, Charles W. Bedell, Porter B. Watson.
" 14, 1890 ¹	James H. Bailey, Charles F. Eastman, John T. Simpson.
" 10, 1891	James H. Bailey, Charles F. Eastman, John T. Simpson.
" 8, 1892	Charles F. Eastman, Henry F. Green, John T. Simpson.
" 14, 1893	Charles F. Eastman, Henry F. Green, John T. Simpson.
" 13, 1894	Henry F. Green, Frank P. Bond, George H. Lewis.
" 12, 1895	Henry F. Green, Frank P. Bond, George H. Lewis.
" 10, 1896	Henry F. Green, Frank P. Bond, George H. Lewis.
" 9, 1897	Henry F. Green, Frank P. Bond, George H. Lewis.
" 8, 1898	Henry F. Green, Frank P. Bond, George H. Lewis.
" 13, 1899	Frank P. Bond, Chauncey H. Greene, Franklin R. Glover.
" 13, 1900	Frank P. Bond, Chauncey H. Greene, Franklin R. Glover.
" 12, 1901	Frank P. Bond, Chauncey H. Greene, Franklin R. Glover.
" 11, 1902	Frank P. Bond, Chauncey H. Greene, Franklin R. Glover.
" 10, 1903	Henry F. Green, Fred H. English, Marshall C. Dodge. ²

¹ This year a citizens' ticket was elected and a non-partisan town government established. This has been maintained to the present time.

² Resigned; Franklin R. Glover appointed to the vacancy.

TABLE 9.

Date.	Moderators.	Town Clerks.	Treasurers.
July 19, 1787	John Young ¹	Robert Charlton	
March 17, 1788	Thomas Miner	Nathan Caswell	Peleg Williams
" 16, 1789	Samuel Larned	Robert Charlton	
" 23, 1790	Nathan Caswell	"	Ebenezer Pingree
" 15, 1791	"	Nathan Caswell	Nathan Caswell
" 13, 1792	Thomas Miner	Robert Charlton	Ebenezer Pingree
" 12, 1793	David Lindsay	Silas Symonds	"
" 11, 1794	James Rankin, Sr.	Robert Charlton	James Rankin
" 10, 1795	James Rankin	"	Ebenezer Pingree
" 8, 1796	Ebenezer Pingree	"	"
" 14, 1797	James Rankin, Sr.	"	Robert Charlton
" 13, 1798	James Rankin, Sr.	Silas Symonds	Ebenezer Pingree
" 19, 1799	Nathaniel Webster	"	"
" 18, 1800	James Rankin, Sr.	"	"
" 17, 1801	James Williams	William Palmer	"
" 16, 1802	"	"	"
" 15, 1803	David Goodall	Silas Symonds	"
" 13, 1804	Andrew Rankin	"	David Goodall
" 12, 1805	Daniel Richards	"	"
" 11, 1806	Robert Charlton	Robert Charlton	"
" 10, 1807	Dan. White	Silas Symonds	James Williams
" 8, 1808	David Goodall	"	"
" 14, 1809	"	"	Peter Bonney
" 13, 1810	Peter Bonney	Robert Charlton	"
" 12, 1811	David Goodall	William Burns	"
" 10, 1812	"	"	"
" 9, 1813	Guy Ely	"	Elisha Hinds
" 8, 1814	Peter Bonney	William Brackett	"
" 14, 1815	Elisha Hinds	"	Richard Peabody
" 12, 1816	"	"	"
" 11, 1817	"	"	"
" 10, 1818	"	"	Job Pingree
" 9, 1819	Guy Ely	"	"
" 14, 1820	"	"	Richard Peabody
" 13, 1821	"	"	"
" 12, 1822	"	"	Job Pingree
" 11, 1823	Nathaniel Rix, Jr.	"	"
" 9, 1824	Guy Ely	"	"
" 8, 1825	"	"	"
" 14, 1826	Timothy A. Edson	"	"
" 15, 1827	"	Aaron Brackett	"
" 11, 1828	Elisha Hinds	"	"
" 10, 1829	Henry A. Bellows	Job Pingree	"
" 9, 1830	Elisha Hinds	"	"
" 8, 1831	David Rankin	"	"
" 18, 1832	Nathaniel Rix	"	"
" 12, 1833	David Rankin	"	"
" 11, 1834	Nathaniel Rix	"	"
" 10, 1835	Henry A. Bellows	"	"
" 8, 1836	"	Drury Fairbank	Drury Fairbank
" 14, 1837	"	"	"
" 13, 1838	"	"	"
" 12, 1839	Isaac Abbott	"	"
" 10, 1840	"	"	"
" 9, 1841	Joseph L. Gibb	"	"
" 8, 1842	"	Elijah S. Woolson	Charles B. Allen
" 14, 1843	"	"	"
" 12, 1844	Isaac Abbott	"	Marquis L. Goold
" 11, 1845	Adams Moore	"	Allen Day

¹ Of Lisbon, then Concord.

TABLE 9 (continued).

Date.	Moderators.	Town Clerks.	Treasurers.
March 10, 1846	Isaac Abbott	Francis Hodgman	Marquis L. Goold
" 9, 1847	"	"	F. W. Gile
" 14, 1848	"	"	Hiram B. Smith
" 13, 1849	"	"	Marquis L. Goold
" 12, 1850	Simeon B. Johnson	"	Hiram B. Smith
" 11, 1851	J. H. Angier	"	John Sargent
" 9, 1852	"	Aaron Brackett	"
" 8, 1853	Franklin J. Eastman	Jesse C. Holmes	"
" 14, 1854	Joseph L. Gibb	George S. Woolson	John Farr
" 14, 1855	Isaac Abbott	Marquis L. Goold	Marquis L. Goold
" 14, 1856	Joseph L. Gibb	Alonzo Weeks	John Sargent
" 10, 1857	"	James J. Barrett	Allen Day
" 9, 1858	Ora O. Kelsea	Aaron Brackett	Marquis L. Goold
" 8, 1859	Joseph L. Gibb	Charles W. Brackett	James J. Barrett
" 13, 1860	"	"	"
" 12, 1861	"	Van N. Bass	John Sargent
" 11, 1862	"	"	James J. Barrett
" 10, 1863	George A. Bingham	"	"
" 8, 1864	Joseph L. Gibb	Henry W. Smith	"
" 14, 1865	Edward O. Kenney	Charles C. Smith	"
" 13, 1866	James J. Barrett	"	"
" 12, 1867	"	"	Otis G. Hale
" 10, 1868	"	"	"
" 9, 1869	"	Henry W. Smith	Edward O. Kenney
" 8, 1870	"	"	Marquis L. Goold
" 14, 1871	"	"	Alonzo Weeks
" 12, 1872	"	"	"
" 11, 1873	James R. Jackson	"	"
" 10, 1874	"	"	"
" 9, 1875	"	"	"
" 14, 1876	William A. Haskins	"	"
" 13, 1877	"	"	"
" 12, 1878	"	"	"
" 11, 1879	"	"	Charles Taylor
" 9, 1880	"	"	Alonzo Weeks
" 8, 1881	"	George E. Lovejoy	"
" 14, 1882	"	"	"
" 13, 1883	"	"	"
" 11, 1884	"	"	"
" 10, 1885	George Farr	"	Fred E. Goodall
" 9, 1886	"	"	George A. Edison
" 8, 1887	"	"	Fred E. Goodall
" 1888	"	"	"
" 1889	"	"	"
" 1890	Benjamin H. Corning	"	George A. Edison
" 10, 1891	Edgar Aldrich	Allien J. Barrett	"
" 1892	Benjamin H. Corning	"	"
" 1893	"	"	"
" 1894	George Farr	"	"
" 1895	"	"	"
" 1896	Benjamin H. Corning	"	"
" 1897	Chauncey H. Greene	"	"
" 1898	"	"	"
" 1899	Benjamin H. Corning	"	"
" 1900	"	"	"
" 1901	"	"	"
" 1902	"	"	"
" 1903	"	"	Charles P. Barnum

TABLE 10.

SUPERVISORS OF CHECK LISTS.¹*d.* DEMOCRAT; *r.* REPUBLICAN.

1878. David S. Whitcher, *d.*, resigned, Feb., 1880; James R. Jackson, *d.*, appointed to fill this vacancy, Mar. 6, 1880.
William Little, *d.*
Porter B. Watson,² *d.*, resigned, Oct. 15, 1880; Hamilton A. Mills,³ *d.*, appointed to fill this vacancy, Oct. 16, 1880.
1880. Cyrus Eastman, *d.*, resigned, Dec. 11, 1880; Harry A. Johnson, *d.*, appointed to fill this vacancy. Harry A. Johnson, resigned, Feb. 26, 1882; Norman G. Smith, *d.*, appointed to fill this vacancy, Feb. 27, 1882.
John W. English, *d.*
William A. Stoddard, *d.*
- 1882.⁴ Arthur F. Dow, *d.*, resigned, Feb. 22, 1883; Charles H. Daniels, *d.*, appointed to fill this vacancy, resigned Mar. 13, 1884; William H. Mitchell, *d.*, appointed to fill this vacancy, Mar. 13, 1884, resigned Oct. 11, 1884.
John W. English, *d.*, resigned, Mar. 13, 1884; Edgar Aldrich, *r.*, appointed to fill this vacancy, Mar. 13, 1884.
William A. Haskins, *d.*, resigned, Mar. 13, 1884; Harry Bingham, *d.*, appointed to fill this vacancy, Oct. 11, 1884.
1884. Isaac Calhoun, *r.*; John T. Simpson, *r.*; Fred A. Moffett, *r.*
1886. Frank I. Parker, *r.*; John Smillie, *r.*; Fred A. Moffett, *r.*
1888. Fred A. Moffett, *r.*; Charles C. Smith, *d.*; John G. Elliott, *r.*
1890. Charles C. Smith, *d.*; Fred L. Smith, *d.*; John A. Clark, *d.*
1892. Charles C. Smith, *d.*; Fred L. Smith, *d.*; John A. Clark, *d.*
1894. Marshall D. Cobleigh, *r.*; John G. Elliott, *r.*; Augustine C. Gaskill, *r.*
1896. Marshall D. Cobleigh, *r.*; Charles A. Farr, *r.*; Francis J. Veniou, *r.*
1898. Harry F. Howe, *r.*; Hiram E. Currier, *r.*; Francis J. Veniou, *r.*
1900. Hiram E. Currier, *r.*; Augustine C. Gaskill, *r.*; William H. Blake, *r.*
1902. Hiram E. Currier, *r.*; Augustine C. Gaskill, *r.*; William Martineau, *r.*

¹ Up to this date the voting lists in towns had been made by the Selectmen.² To Oct. 16, 1880.³ From Oct. 16, 1880, to Nov. 2, 1880.⁴ At this time election contests and compromises resulted in the resignation of all the members of the Board of Supervisors, and the appointment of Mr. Bingham and Mr. Aldrich, a Democrat and a Republican, to prepare a voting list and adjudicate all disputed questions relating to it, which they did to the satisfaction of both parties.

TABLE 11.
CHIEFS OF POLICE.

1850	Josiah Kilburn	1881	John Smillie
1860	Ellery D. Dunn	1882	"
1861	"	1883	Albert H. Bowman
1862	"	1884	Solon L. Simonds
1863	"	1885	"
1864	Luther T. Dow	1886	Albert H. Bowman
1865	"	1887	Phineas R. Goold
1866	Jesse C. Holmes	1888	"
1867	Albert H. Bowman	1889	George W. Cowen
1868	"	1890	Luther D. Hyde
1869	Charles F. Norton	1891	Elliott F. Sawyer
1870	"	1892	"
1871	"	1893	Charles S. Pushee
1872	"	1894	"
1873	George Abbott	1895	"
1874	Lovell Taylor	1896	"
1875	Albert H. Bowman	1897	Solon L. Simonds
1876	"	1898	"
1877	"	1899	"
1877	Francis H. Smith	1900	Harry H. Corey
1878	"	1901	"
1879	Jesse C. Holmes	1902	"
1880	"	1903	"
1881	Jay O. Galer		

TABLE 12.
HIGHWAY SURVEYORS, DISTRICT NO. 10, LITTLETON
VILLAGE.

1812, Ephraim Curtis; 1813, Simeon Dodge; 1814, Guy Ely; 1815, Simeon Dodge; 1816, Noah Farr;
1817, Levi Burt; 1818, Simeon Dodge; 1819, Guy Ely; 1820, Solomon Fitch; 1821, Levi Burt.
1822, Peter Bonney; 1823, Simeon Burt.
1824, Joseph Palmer; 1825, Isaac Abbott; 1826, John Bowman; 1827, Solomon Fitch; 1828-29, George Little.
1830-31, Sylvanus Balch; 1832, Isaac Abbott.
1833, Josiah Kilburn; 1834-35, Solomon Fitch.
1836, William Hibbard; 1837, George W. Ely.
1838, Cyrus Eastman; 1839, Jonathan Lovejoy.

- 1840, Simeon B. Johnson ; 1841, Sylvanus Balch.
 1842, Joseph Burnham ; 1843, Hiram B. Smith, George W. Ely.
 1844, Joseph Tilton, Joseph L. Gibb.
 1845, Curtis C. Bowman ; 1846, Lewis L. Merrill.
 1847, Truman Stevens ; 1848, Sampson Bullard.
 1849-50. Nathan Cate.
 1851. Curtis C. Bowman, Calvin F. Cate, Amos S. Annis.
 1852. Lucius A. Russell, Calvin F. Cate, Theron Allen.
 1853. Solomon Fitch, A. Quimby.
 1854. Solomon Fitch.
 1855. Joseph Burnham, Solomon Fitch, George Aldrich, Lucius A. Russell.
 1856. Eli D. Sawyer, Solomon Fitch.
 1857. Solomon Fitch, Eli D. Sawyer, George Aldrich.
 1858. Curtis C. Bowman, Mason Aldrich, John D. Chandler, Russell M. Bishop.
 1859. George Aldrich, James J. Barrett, John W. Balch.
 1860. George Aldrich, Royal D. Rounsevel, Charles Nurse.
 1861. George C. Wilkins, Damon Y. Clark, George Aldrich.
 1862. Lovell Taylor, Calvin J. Wallace, Archibald C. Fulford.
 1863. Lovell Taylor, Archibald C. Fulford, Samuel F. Thompson.
 1864. Nelson Gile.
 1865. Nelson Gile, Samuel Smith.
 1866. Franklin J. Eastman.
 1867. John Sargent.
 1868. Charles C. Knapp, Damon Y. Clark.
 1869. Charles Clark,
 1870. Cyrus Eastman, George Gile, Amos P. Wallace.
 1871. Abram Mills, George Gile, Samuel F. Thompson.
 1872. Charles C. Knapp, George Aldrich, John Dudley.
 1873. George Gile.
 1874. Charles Nurse.
 1875. Alexander McIntire.
 1876. Calvin J. Wallace.
 1877. Dennis Wheeler.
 1878-80. Norman G. Smith, Calvin J. Wallace.
 1881. Norman G. Smith, Henry E. Bartlett.
 1882. Lemuel N. Phillips.
 1883. John W. English.
 1884. Cyrus Young.
 1885. George W. Jackman.
 1886. Norman G. Smith.
 1887. Henry D. Bishop.
 1888-90. No appointment, Selectmen acting.

COMMISSIONERS LITTLETON VILLAGE DISTRICT.

- 1891. James H. Bailey, John T. Simpson, Charles F. Eastman.
- 1892. John T. Simpson, Charles F. Eastman, Fred A. Robinson.
- 1893. John T. Simpson, Charles F. Eastman, Benj. H. Corning.
- 1894. John T. Simpson, Charles F. Eastman, Henry A. Eaton.
- 1895. Charles F. Eastman, Henry A. Eaton, James H. Bailey.
- 1896. Henry A. Eaton, James H. Bailey, John T. Simpson.
- 1897. James H. Bailey, John T. Simpson, Frank M. Richardson.
- 1898. John T. Simpson, Frank M. Richardson, John S. Renfrew.
- 1899. Frank M. Richardson, John S. Renfrew, Marshall A. Eaton.
- 1900. John S. Renfrew, Marshall A. Eaton, Frank M. Richardson.
- 1901. John S. Renfrew, Marshall A. Eaton, Frank M. Richardson.
- 1902. Marshall A. Eaton, John S. Renfrew, Frank M. Richardson.
- 1903. Marshall A. Eaton, John S. Renfrew,¹ Fred. A. Watson.

WATER AND LIGHT COMMISSIONERS.

- 1903. Daniel C. Remich, Myron H. Richardson, Frank M. Richardson.

TABLE 13.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION, AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

- 1892. Ira Parker, William H. Mitchell, George H. Tilton, Andrew W. Bingham.
- 1894. Ira Parker, William H. Mitchell, Harry L. Heald, George H. Bingham.
- 1896. George H. Tilton, Edward B. Lynch, Charles A. Farr, Frank M. Richardson.
- 1898. George H. Tilton, Harry M. Morse, Frank M. Richardson, Myron H. Richardson.
- 1900. Henry F. Green, Harry M. Morse, Frank M. Richardson, Myron H. Richardson.
- 1902. Harry M. Morse, Frank P. Burleigh, Henry F. Green, Herbert D. Stevens.

¹ Resigned; Benj. H. Corning appointed to fill vacancy.

TABLE 14.

CORONERS IN LITTLETON.

Joseph Robins, 1818 to 1854.
 Adams Moore, 1859 to 1863.
 Elbert C. Stevens, 1883.
 Dexter D. Dow, 1891-92.
 Millard F. Young, 1893.
 Harry A. Johnson, 1900 to 1903.

TABLE 15.

JUSTICES AND SPECIAL JUSTICES OF THE POLICE COURT
OF LITTLETON.

John L. Foster, Justice, appointed Sept. 10, 1874; resigned 1877;
 d. Jan. 17, 1890.
 Charles B. Griswold,¹ Special, appointed Sept. 10, 1874; resigned.
 John Farr, Justice, appointed Feb. 24, 1877; resigned April 9, 1880;
 d. Oct. 12, 1892.
 Albert S. Batchellor, Special, appointed Feb. 24, 1877; resigned
 March 29, 1895.
 George Farr, Justice, appointed April 9, 1880; d. March 19, 1895.
 Albert S. Batchellor, Justice, appointed March 29, 1895.
 Lewis B. Heald, Special Justice, appointed Feb. 11, 1897.
 Marshall D. Cobleigh, Special, appointed Feb. 21, 1899.²
 Harry M. Morse, Special, appointed July 10, 1900.

TABLE 16.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, WITH DATES OF APPOINTMENT
AND REAPPOINTMENT.

Abbott, George, July 2, 1861; July 2, 1867; July 18, 1876.
 Abbott, Isaac, June 26, 1837; June 14, 1842; June 22, 1847; June
 14, 1852; Feb. 6, 1857, *Quorum*.

¹ There is no record that Mr. Griswold ever qualified.

² Resigned June, 1900.

- Ainsworth, Calvin, Dec. 20, 1836; Jan. 17, 1842.
- Albee, Alexander, Dec. 10, 1824; Nov. 21, 1829; June 11, 1830; June 15, 1835; June 13, 1840; June 13, 1845.
- Albee, Frank C., July 3, 1883.
- Aldrich, Edgar, Dec. 26, 1884, *State*; Dec. 19, 1889.
- Alexander, Wesley, June 17, 1859.
- Atwood, Benjamin, July 3, 1863; July 3, 1868.
- Bailey, James H., July 2, 1875; June 24, 1880; May 26, 1885; July 1, 1890, *State*; June 10, 1895; Dec. 8, 1899.
- Baldwin, Harry S., Feb. 2, 1900, *State*.
- Barnum, Charles P., Feb. 2, 1900, *State*.
- Barrett, Allien J., July 18, 1879; July 25, 1884, *State*; July 17, 1889; July 11, 1894; June 19, 1899.
- Barrett, George W., June 5, 1872; June 19, 1877, *State*; June 20, 1882.
- Barrett, James J., Sept. 25, 1857; Sept. 13, 1862; Jan. 5, 1864, *State*; Jan. 5, 1869; Aug. 5, 1871; Aug. 10, 1876; Aug. 2, 1881.
- Bass, Van N., July 3, 1863.
- Batchelder, Otis, May 20, 1847; May 28, 1852; May 16, 1857; May 16, 1862; Aug. 12, 1865.
- Batchellor, Albert S., July 2, 1873; June 28, 1878, *State*; June 27, 1883; June 5, 1888; May 15, 1893; May 8, 1898; April 14, 1903.
- Bedell, Charles W., April 25, 1889; April 11, 1894; April 11, 1899.
- Bedell, Lewis E., April 25, 1889.
- Bellows, Henry A., Dec. 30, 1828; Dec. 6, 1833; Dec. 7, 1838; Dec. 15, 1843; Dec. 12, 1848, *State*.
- Bellows, William H., Feb. 24, 1877; Feb. 23, 1882; Feb. 10, 1887; Jan. 26, 1892; Feb. 2, 1897; Jan. 7, 1902.
- Bellows, William J., July 6, 1846; June 27, 1851; June 24, 1856; June 15, 1861; June 15, 1866; Oct. 3, 1871; Sept. 26, 1876, *State*; Sept. 16, 1881; Oct. 14, 1886; Sept. 8, 1891.
- Bickford, Thomas, June 26, 1841; June 30, 1846; June 27, 1851; July 11, 1856; June 15, 1861.
- Bingham, Andrew W., May 26, 1885, *State*.
- Bingham, George A., Jan. 8, 1853; April 20, 1855, *Quorum*; April 11, 1863, *State*; April 11, 1868; April 11, 1873; Feb. 3, 1881; Jan. 14, 1886.
- Bingham George H., Aug. 23, 1887; Aug. 10, 1892, *State*.
- Bingham, Harry, May 20, 1847; May 21, 1852; April 20, 1855, *State*; Dec. 31, 1859; Dec. 31, 1864; Oct. 27, 1869; Oct. 23, 1874; Dec. 20, 1879; Dec. 2, 1884; Dec. 19, 1889; Dec. 12, 1894; Dec. 8, 1899.
- Bingham Harry, 2d, Dec. 2, 1884, *State*; Jan. 1, 1889.
- Bishop, Horace, June 20, 1876.
- Bishop, Nathaniel, June 17, 1859; Sept. 22, 1864.
- Bolles, Charles W., Aug. 22, 1873, *State*; July 30, 1878.

- Bond, Harlan C., June 27, 1883, *State*.
 Bonney, Peter, Jan. 7, 1811; Dec. 19, 1815, *Quorum*.
 Bowman, Curtis C., July 7, 1864.
 Brackett, William, Dec. 19, 1820; Dec. 2, 1825; Dec. 2, 1830; Dec. 5, 1835; Dec. 7, 1840, *Quorum*; Dec. 23, 1845; Nov. 1, 1850; Nov. 2, 1855.
 Brackett, William, C., May 16, 1862.
 Buck, Horace, June 27, 1851; June 21, 1854; June 10, 1859.
 Buckley, Will P., July 6, 1887.
 Carey, Chester E., Oct. 1, 1870, *State*.
 Carleton, Edmund, June 29, 1830; June 15, 1835; June 13, 1840; June 13, 1845; June 25, 1850; Dec. 5, 1856; Nov. 26, 1861; Nov. 9, 1866; May 13, 1869; Feb. 14, 1873, *State*.
 Carr, Fred. P., March 16, 1900, *State*.
 Chandler, John D., July 2, 1875; July 16, 1880.
 Charlton, John M., July 1, 1853; June 18, 1858; June 13, 1863; Jan. 5, 1869; Jan. 7, 1874, *State*; Dec. 27, 1878.
 Clay, Charles L., Jan. 25, 1884; Jan. 1, 1889; Dec. 29, 1893, *State*.
 Clay, Paul R., July 20, 1897, *State*.
 Cobleigh, Charles M., March 15, 1893.
 Cobleigh, Marshall D., July 13, 1855; June 19, 1860; Aug. 6, 1861, *State*; July 2, 1866.
 Cobleigh, Marshall D., 2d, Nov. 29, 1892; Nov. 2, 1897; Nov. 10, 1902.
 Cobleigh, Willard, July 6, 1849; June 21, 1854.
 Coburn, Charles R., Jan. 15, 1895.
 Cofran, Frank A., June 29, 1877; June 10, 1879, *State*; June 25, 1884.
 Copeland, Osmon B., Feb. 24, 1877.
 Corning, Benjamin H., July 8, 1886, *State*; June 23, 1891; May 27, 1896; May 7, 1901.
 Dauforth, George L., June 21, 1892, *State*.
 Day, Allen, July 1, 1854; June 10, 1859.
 Dodge, Levi B., July 11, 1878; July 17, 1883; Aug. 7, 1888; Jan. 26, 1891, *State*.
 Dodge, Marshall C., June 11, 1896; June 4, 1901.
 Donovan, Joseph M., March 14, 1888.
 Dow, Dexter D., Dec. 19, 1889, *State*; Nov. 30, 1894; Nov. 22, 1899.
 Dow, Joseph E., June 5, 1809.
 Drew, Rev. Alfred E., April 25, 1867.
 Eastman, Charles F., Jan. 6, 1876; Dec. 14, 1880, *State*; Dec. 10, 1885; Nov. 21, 1890; Nov. 12, 1895; Nov. 9, 1900.
 Eastman, Cyrus, June 17, 1859, *State*; June 9, 1864; June 9, 1869; Aug. 5, 1871; April 9, 1875.
 Eastman, Ebenezer, May 20, 1844; May 20, 1849, *Quorum*.
 Eastman, Franklin J., May 18, 1855; May 18, 1860; June 16, 1865.

- Eastman, Richard T., Jan. 7, 1902, *State*.
 Eaton, Charles, Jan. 15, 1878. -
 Eaton, Charles F., July 20, 1897, *State*.
 Edson, Samuel A., July 1, 1854; June 10, 1859.
 Edson, Timothy A., June 11, 1824, *Quorum*; June 16, 1829; May 20, 1834; May 21, 1839; May 20, 1844; May 24, 1849.
 Ely, George W., Dec. 23, 1845.
 Ely, Guy, June 18, 1813; June 13, 1818; June 10, 1823; Dec. 10, 1824, *Quorum*; Nov. 21, 1829; Nov. 24, 1834; Nov. 25, 1839; July 6, 1846.
 Emerson, Hiram, June 19, 1852; June 13, 1857; June 14, 1862.
 English, Fred. H., July 11, 1894, *State*; June 19, 1899.
 English, John W., July 2, 1866; July 2, 1871.
 Farr, Charles A., June 25, 1903, *State*.
 Farr, Evarts W., July 5, 1865; July 1, 1870, *State*; July 2, 1875; June 24, 1880.
 Farr, George, Sept. 9, 1865; Oct. 1, 1870, *State*; Sept. 20, 1875; July 24, 1883.
 Farr, John, June 20, 1844; June 22, 1849; June 21, 1854, *Quorum*; May 14, 1859, *State*; May 13, 1864; May 13, 1869; May 12, 1874; April 11, 1879; April 10, 1884.
 Farr, Nelson C., Jan. 3, 1863; Jan. 3, 1868; Jan. 3, 1873; Jan. 15, 1878; Dec. 27, 1882.
 Fletcher, George M., Oct. 15, 1878.
 Furber, George C., Feb. 19, 1895; Feb. 2, 1900.
 Gardner, Alfred, May 28, 1900, *State*.
 Gardner, Hiram W., April 25, 1902, *State*.
 Glover, Charles A., June 9, 1891, *State*.
 Glover, Joseph, Dec. 27, 1889.
 Goodall, David, June 13, 1801; Feb. 1, 1805, *Quorum*; Sept. 19, 1809; Sept. 29, 1814.
 Goodall, Fred E., Nov. 1, 1887.
 Goodell, Willie H., June 10, 1886.
 Goodenough, John C., Dec. 27, 1883; Dec. 4, 1888, *State*; Nov. 8, 1893.
 Goold, Marquis L., May 20, 1847; May 21, 1852; May 16, 1857; May 16, 1862; May 15, 1867; April 9, 1872; April 10, 1877, *State*; March 30, 1882.
 Goold, Phineas R., Oct. 27, 1869; Oct. 23, 1874; Sept. 6, 1887; Aug. 10, 1892; July 20, 1897; June 19, 1902.
 Graham, Lewis, Jan. 27, 1851.
 Green, Henry F., April 11, 1894, *State*; April 11, 1899.
 Greene, Chauncey H., June 13, 1868; July 2, 1873, *State*; June 28, 1878; June 27, 1883; June 5, 1888; May 15, 1893, *State*; May 5, 1898, *State*; April 14, 1903.
 Griswold, Charles S., Sept. 25, 1888.

- Hatch, Henry O., May 17, 1898, *State*.
 Hatch, Oscar C., Dec. 2, 1892, *State*.
 Heald, Harry L., Feb. 10, 1891, *State*; Nov. 5, 1901.
 Heald, Lewis B., Nov. 12, 1895, *State*; Nov. 9, 1900.
 Heald, Walter N., March 16, 1900, *State*.
 Higgins, William J., July 1, 1854.
 Hinds, Elisha, June 26, 1822; June 18, 1827; June 16, 1832.
 Hodgman, Burns P., June 16, 1897; June 19, 1902, *State*.
 Hodgman, Charles, Nov. 26, 1861.
 Hodgman, Francis, July 6, 1849; June 21, 1854; June 10, 1859.
 Howe, Everett C., Aug. 28, 1901, *State*.
 Haukins, Orrin W., March 24, 1891; March 26, 1896; March 5, 1901.
 Jackson, James R., July 7, 1864; July 2, 1869; June 15, 1871, *State*; July 1, 1881; July 8, 1886; Dec. 22, 1891; Feb. 23, 1897; Feb. 4, 1902.
 Johnson, Edward H., June 16, 1870.
 Johnson, Harry A., June 3, 1879, *State*; June 25, 1884; Nov. 21, 1890, *State*.
 Johnson, Simeon B., June 21, 1832; June 26, 1837, *Quorum*; June 14, 1842; June 14, 1847; June 14, 1852; Feb. 6, 1857; June 26, 1857, *State*; June 14, 1862; June 14, 1867.
 Kenney, Edward O., March 30, 1855; Dec. 3, 1859, *State*; Dec. 31, 1864; Oct. 27, 1869; Oct. 23, 1874; Oct. 21, 1879.
 Kenney, Lorenzo C., , 1867.
 Kilburn, Josiah, Dec. 23, 1844; Nov. 23, 1849.
 Kinne, Bradford, June 26, 1891.
 Kinne, Vine, July 1, 1853; June 18, 1858.
 Langford, Edwin C., April 22, 1888, *State*.
 Lindsey, David, Jan. 31, 1794.
 Little, George, June 29, 1830; June 15, 1835; June 13, 1840, *Quorum*; June 13, 1845.
 Lovejoy, George E., June 14, 1887.
 Martin, John L., July 6, 1849; June 21, 1854.
 McIntire, Alexander, July 1, 1853; June 18, 1858; June 13, 1863; June 13, 1868; June 16, 1870, *State*; April 9, 1875, *Quorum*; June 22, 1881; July 8, 1886, *State*; June 26, 1891.
 McNalley, David, May 11, 1882.
 Millen, David, July 3, 1863.
 Mitchell, James, Sept. 21, 1862.
 Mitchell, John M., May 6, 1872; June 7, 1876, *State*; June 2, 1880.
 Mitchell, William H., Aug. 22, 1877; Sept. 21, 1882; *State*, Sept. 27, 1887; Aug. 10, 1892; July 20, 1897; June 19, 1902.
 Moore, Adams, Sept. 30, 1858; Sept. 29, 1863, *Quorum*.
 Morse, Franklin S., Jan. 5, 1869.
 Morse, Harry M., June 30, 1899, *State*.

- Moulton, John, Jr., Dec. 15, 1843; June 20, 1844, *Quorum*; Dec. 12, 1848; June 22, 1849.
- Nute, W. H., March 28, 1901, *State*.
- Oakes, John N., April 10, 1884; April 2, 1889; July 11, 1894, *State*; May 13, 1902.
- Onverand, Phileas F., June 11, 1882.
- Paddleford, Philip H., July 13, 1855; June 19, 1860; July 1, 1865; July 1, 1870; May 31, 1875.
- Page, John F., May 23, 1888.
- Parker, Charles A., Jan. 5, 1891, *State*.
- Peabody, Richard W., June 24, 1839; June 20, 1844; June 22, 1849.
- Phillips, Frank B., May 23, 1888, *State*.
- Pingree, Ebenezer, Dec. 14, 1796; Jan. 1, 1802; Feb. 2, 1807; Feb. 3, 1812; Dec. 25, 1816.
- Pingree, Job, June 27, 1832; June 26, 1837; June 13, 1840; June 13, 1845.
- Piper, Charles H., April 9, 1895, *State*.
- Poor, Ruel W., Oct. 14, 1886.
- Presby, Austin, Nov. 22, 1899, *State*.
- Ramsey, Ira A., June 25, 1844, *State*.
- Rand, Charles W., May 15, 1846; May 17, 1851; Feb. 23, 1856, *State*; Feb. 23, 1861; Feb. 27, 1866; Jan. 7, 1871.
- Rand, Edward D., Feb. 23, 1856.
- Rankin, David, Dec. 30, 1828; Dec. 6, 1833; June 29, 1838; June 29, 1843; June 19, 1848.
- Remick, Daniel C., June 20, 1882; June 28, 1887, *State*; June 21, 1892; June 16, 1897; June 19, 1902.
- Remick, James W., Dec. 6, 1887; Nov. 10, 1892, *State*; Dec. 7, 1897.
- Remick, Simeon, June 26, 1841; June 30, 1846; June 27, 1851; July 11, 1856; June 15, 1861.
- Richardson, Everett S., Jan. 27, 1887.
- Richardson, Frank M., May 3, 1898; April 14, 1903, *State*.
- Richardson, Myron H., Dec. 3, 1901, *State*.
- Richardson, William A., Dec. 21, 1887, *State*.
- Rix, Nathaniel, Jr., June 15, 1824; June 16, 1829; June 19, 1832, *Quorum*; June 26, 1837.
- Robins, Douglass, May 24, 1849; May 19, 1854; May 14, 1859; May 13, 1864; May 13, 1869.
- Robins, Joseph, June 19, 1819; June 11, 1824; June 16, 1829; June 17, 1834; June 21, 1839; June 20, 1844; June 22, 1849.
- Robins, Joseph E., Aug. 2, 1887, *State*.
- Robins, Wilbur F., Jan. 17, 1899, *State*.
- Robinson, Albro L., May 20, 1844; May 24, 1849.
- Robinson, Benjamin F., April 26, 1883; Sept. 20, 1887, *State*.
- Rowell, Guy C., Nov. 1, 1850; Nov. 2, 1855.
- Rowell, Henry W., Dec. 31, 1859, *State*.

- Rowell, Jonathan, June 27, 1829; June 17, 1834; June 21, 1839;
June 20, 1844.
- Rowell, Salmon H., July 3, 1847; June 14, 1852; June 13, 1857;
June 14, 1862.
- Russell, Fred. A., June 16, 1897; June 19, 1902, *State*.
- Russell, Lucius A., Dec. 31, 1859.
- Sargent, John, July 6, 1849; June 21, 1854; June 10, 1859; July 7,
1861, *State*; July 2, 1869.
- Sawyer, Benjamin, June 17, 1879.
- Sawyer, Eli D., July 7, 1864.
- Sawyer, Samuel C., June 28, 1887.
- Sawyer, William H., Nov. 1, 1887; June 4, 1889, *State*.
- Simpson, Chester, Dec. 19, 1884.
- Simpson, George R., Aug. 30, 1899, *State*.
- Smith, Fred L., Feb. 17, 1891.
- Smith, George W., Dec. 2, 1902, *State*.
- Smith, Norman G., June 6, 1876; Dec. 14, 1880; Dec. 10, 1885.
- Smith, Rufus, June 20, 1882; May 31, 1887; May 3, 1892; May 11,
1897.
- Southworth, Hartwell H., Aug. 2, 1873; Dec. 27, 1878; Dec. 4, 1883;
March 14, 1888; Feb. 14, 1893; June 16, 1897.
- Stevens, Elbert C., May 12, 1875, *State*; Aug. 27, 1880; Dec. 6, 1887.
- Stevens, Herod, June 30, 1846; June 27, 1851; Jan. 8, 1858; Jan. 3,
1863.
- Stevens, Truman, May 20, 1847; May 21, 1852; May 16, 1857.
- Stevens, William H., July 13, 1877, *State*.
- Strain, Albert E., June 16, 1893, *State*; May 31, 1898; May 5, 1903.
- Sullivan, John O., Dec. 27, 1882.
- Taylor, Lovell, July 3, 1863; July 3, 1868.
- Taylor, William M., Jan. 7, 1874; Dec. 27, 1878; Dec. 27, 1883; Dec.
4, 1888; Nov. 8, 1893.
- Thayer, Henry L., July 3, 1863.
- Thomas, John A., Dec. 10, 1895; Nov. 22, 1900, *State*.
- Thurston, G. Fred, Aug. 28, 1901.
- Tilton, Franklin, Sept. 23, 1859; Sept. 22, 1864.
- Titus, Ira E., July 3, 1883.
- Towne, Luther B., Jan. 5, 1869.
- Towne, Roby C., Dec. 31, 1859; Dec. 31, 1864.
- Twombly, George N., Sept. 24, 1895, *State*.
- Warner, Edgar M., May 11, 1882, *State*.
- Washburn, Frank S., July 13, 1882.
- Watson, Porter B., Aug. 14, 1883; *State*, Aug. 7, 1888.
- Weeks, Alonzo, May 13, 1864.
- Wheeler, Edward O., June 16, 1885.
- Whitcher, David S., Dec. 27, 1878, *State*.
- Whitney, John C., May 31, 1887.

Wilkins, Luther C., Jan. 3, 1868; Feb. 14, 1873; Nov. 10, 1876,
State; Oct. 26, 1881.
 Wilkins, Philip C., May 20, 1847.
 Woolson, Elijah S., May 20, 1844; May 24, 1849; May 19, 1854.
 Wright, Charles E., March 8, 1889.
 Wright, Frederick B., June 30, 1879.

TABLE 17.

NOTARIES PUBLIC, WITH DATES OF APPOINTMENT AND
 REAPPOINTMENT.

Barrett, Allien J., July 10, 1888; June 7, 1893; May 31, 1898; May
 5, 1903.
 Barrett, George W., Oct. 14, 1885.
 Barrett, James J., Jan. 10, 1884.
 Batchellor, Stillman, Nov. 30, 1903.
 Buckley, Will P., Dec. 21, 1887; Dec. 20, 1892.
 Cobleigh, Marshall D., Feb. 2, 1900.
 Cofran, Frank A., March 9, 1882; Jan. 10, 1888.
 Corning, Benjamin H., March 11, 1886; Feb. 17, 1891; Feb. 11, 1896;
 Jan. 14, 1901.
 Denio, Herbert W., July 3, 1883.
 Dennison, William B., Nov. 7, 1871.
 Dow, Dexter D., Jan. 5, 1891; Dec. 23, 1895; Dec. 7, 1900.
 Eastman, Charles F., July 9, 1895; July 10, 1900.
 Farr, Evarts W., Sept. 9, 1865; Oct. 1, 1870; Sept. 20, 1875; Aug.
 18, 1880.
 Farr, George, March 14, 1873.
 Green, Henry F., March 21, 1899.
 Greene, Chauncey H., March 6, 1888.
 Hallett, Herbert K., Feb. 5, 1889; Jan. 10, 1894.
 Hatch, Henry O., May 31, 1898; May 5, 1903.
 Hatch, Oscar C., Dec. 3, 1872; Oct. 17, 1877; Oct. 18, 1882; Oct. 11,
 1887; Sept. 17, 1892; Sept. 3, 1897; Sept. 2, 1902.
 Heald, Harry L., April 29, 1903.
 Heald, Lewis B., Feb. 11, 1896; Jan. 29, 1901.
 Hodgman, Burns P., June 28, 1898; June 11, 1903.
 Mitchell, John M., Oct. 17, 1877.
 Mitchell, William H., July 19, 1881; July 8, 1886; June 23, 1891;
 May 27, 1896; May 7, 1901.
 Moore, Adams, Dec. 27, 1832.

Morse, Harry M., June 4, 1903.
 Piper, Charles H., May 21, 1895.
 Remick, Daniel C., June 28, 1887; June 21, 1892; June 16, 1897;
 June 19, 1902.
 Remick, James W., March 24, 1891.
 Riley, John A., Jan. 1, 1895.
 Smith, George W., Nov. 5, 1901.
 Stevens, Elbert C., June 3, 1879; Sept. 1, 1884.
 Warner, Edgar M., June 20, 1882.

TABLE 18.

COUNTY OFFICIALS RESIDING AT LITTLETON.

Ebenezer Eastman, Road Commissioner, 1845 and 1846.
 Charles W. Rand, County Solicitor, 1855 to 1860.
 Evarts W. Farr, County Solicitor, 1873 and 1876 to 1878.
 John M. Mitchell, County Solicitor, 1878 to 1880.
 Albert S. Batchellor, County Solicitor, 1880 to 1882.
 William H. Mitchell, County Solicitor, 1889 to 1895.¹
 John Sargent, County Commissioner, 1856.
 John Farr,* County Commissioner, 1862 to 1865.
 Henry F. Green, County Commissioner, 1893 to 1897.
 Henry W. Rowell, County Treasurer, 1859 to 1861.
 Porter B. Watson, County Treasurer, 1883 to 1885.
 Benjamin H. Corning,* Sheriff, 1885 to 1889.
 Dexter D. Dow, Clerk of Court, 1893.
 Myron H. Richardson, Register of Deeds, 1889 to 1894.
 Marshall D. Cobleigh, Solicitor, 1903 to — (native of Littleton, but
 now residing at Lebanon).
 William J. Beattie, Medical Referee and Coroner, 1903 to —.

¹ James W. Remick was the Republican candidate in 1888 against Edward Woods. The latter was elected by a plurality of three votes in a total of 10,400, but resigned, whereupon Mr. Mitchell was appointed Commissioner to fill the vacancy. About the same time Mr. Remick was appointed United States District Attorney for this State.

² John Farr was re-elected to the office of County Commissioner, 1868, but resigned after holding the office three months.

³ Mr. Corning was Sheriff of Coos County from 1866 to 1871 by executive appointment, and Col. Timothy A. Edson, who had been Sheriff of Grafton County from 1813 to 1818, was a resident of Littleton from 1824 to 1845.

TABLE 19.

HIGH SHERIFFS OF GRAFTON COUNTY AND DEPUTIES
IN LITTLETON.

Date.	High Sheriff.	Residence.	Deputies in Littleton.
1804	David Webster (W.) ¹	Plymouth	Peter Bonney (W.)
1805	"	"	"
1806	"	"	"
1807	"	"	"
1808	"	"	"
1809	William Tarlton (D.)	Piermont	No deputy in Littleton
1810	"	"	"
1811	"	"	"
1812	"	"	"
1813	Timothy A. Edson (D.)	Haverhill	Guy Ely (W.)
1814	"	"	"
1815	"	"	"
1816	"	"	"
1817	"	"	"
1818	Amos A. Brewster (W.)	Hanover	Joseph Palmer (D.)
1819	"	"	"
1820	"	"	"
1821	"	"	"
1822	"	"	"
1823	"	"	"
1824	"	"	Edward Pickett (W.)
1825	"	"	Joseph Palmer
1826	"	"	"
1827	"	"	"
1828	"	"	"
1829	"	"	Isaac Abbott (W.)
1830	"	"	Joseph Palmer
1831	"	"	Aaron Gile (W.)
1832	"	"	Isaac Abbott
1833	"	"	"
1834	"	"	Aaron Gile
1835	"	"	Isaac Abbott
1836	Samuel C. Webster (D.)	Plymouth	"
1837	"	"	Simeon B. Johnson (D.)
1838	"	"	"
1839	"	"	Isaac Abbott
1840	"	"	Aaron Gile
1841	"	"	Douglas R. Dexter (W.)
1842	Caleb Blodgett (D.)	Canaan	"
1843	"	"	"

¹ D. Democrat; R. Republican; W. Whig.

TABLE 19 (continued).

Year	High Sheriff.	County	Deputies in Littleton.
1836	Caleb Blodgett (D.)	Canaan	Aaron Gile (W.)
1837	"	"	Douglas R. Dexter (W.)
"	"	"	Aaron Gile
1838	"	"	Joseph L. Gibb (D.)
"	"	"	"
1839	"	"	Aaron Gile
"	"	"	"
1840	Arthur L. Webster (D.)	Plymouth	Joseph L. Gibb
"	"	"	John Farr (W.)
1841	"	"	Kimball A. Morse (D.)
"	"	"	"
1842	"	"	John Farr
"	"	"	"
1843	"	"	Albro L. Robinson (D.)
"	"	"	"
1844	"	"	John Farr
"	"	"	"
1845	Joseph Powers (D.)	Haverhill	Albro L. Robinson
"	"	"	John Farr
1846	"	"	Herod Stevens (D.)
"	"	"	"
1847	"	"	John Farr
"	"	"	Herod Stevens (D.)
1848	"	"	"
1849	"	"	"
"	"	"	James H. Angler (D.)
1850	"	"	"
1851	"	"	"
1852	"	"	"
1853	"	"	John Sargent (D.)
1854	"	"	"
1855	Daniel Paterson (D.)	Hatfield	"
"	John H. Thompson (W.)	Holderness	Ora O. Kelsea (W.)
1856	"	"	"
"	"	"	"
1857	"	"	"
"	"	"	Marshall D. Cobleigh (R.)
1858	"	"	"
"	"	"	Cyrus Willis (W.)
1859	"	"	Marshall D. Cobleigh
1860	Wyman Patten (R.)	Enfield	"
1861	"	"	"
1862	"	"	"
1863	"	"	"
1864	Grove S. Stevens (R.)	Haverhill	Curtis C. Bowman (R.)
1865	"	"	"
1866	"	"	"
1867	"	"	"
1868	"	"	"
1869	"	"	Edward H. Johnson (R.)
1870	"	"	"
"	"	"	George Farr (R.)
1871	"	"	"
1872	"	"	"
1873	Manson S. Brown (R.)	Plymouth	"
1874	"	"	"

TABLE 19 (continued).

Date.	High Sheriffs.	Residence.	Deputies in Littleton.
1874	Nathan H. Weeks (D.)	Plymouth	George Farr (R.)
1875	"	"	"
1876	"	"	"
	Alfred A. Cox (R.)	Enfield	"
1877	"	"	William H. Bellows (R.)
	"	"	"
1878	"	"	George Farr
	"	"	Harry A. Johnson (D.)
	"	"	William H. Bellows
1879	Lewis C. Pattee (D.)	Lebanon	Harry A. Johnson (D.)
1880	"	"	"
1881	"	"	"
1882	"	"	"
1883	Collins M. Buchanan (D.)	Thornton	"
1884	"	"	"
1885	Benjamin H. Corning (R.)	Littleton	No deputy in Littleton
1886	"	"	"
1887	"	"	"
1888	"	"	"
1889	Charles O. Hurlbutt (R.)	Lebanon	Benjamin H. Corning (R.)
1890	"	"	"
1891	Silas H. Brigham (D.)	Lisbon	"
1892	"	"	"
1893	Charles O. Hurlbutt	Lebanon	Charles R. Coburn (R.)
1894	"	"	"
1895	"	"	"
1896	"	"	"
1897	"	"	"
1898	"	"	"
1899	Manson S. Brown (R.)	Plymouth	Albert E. Strain (R.)
1900	"	"	"
1901	"	"	"
1902	"	"	"
1903	Arthur E. Davis (R.)	Haverhill	"

TABLE 20.

STATE OFFICIALS RESIDING AT LITTLETON.¹

George A. Bingham, Judge Supreme Court, 1876 to 1880.

George A. Bingham, Judge Supreme Court, 1884 to 1891.

James W. Remick, Judge Supreme Court from 1901 to 1903.

Evarts W. Farr, Congressman, 1878 to 1880.

Henry L. Tilton, Presidential Elector, 1880.

William H. Mitchell, Presidential Elector, 1900.

Edgar Aldrich, Speaker House of Representatives, 1885.

James R. Jackson, Clerk House of Representatives, 1871.

¹ Moses A. Dow and Francis A. Eastman were both State Senators, and both natives of Littleton, the former chosen in Massachusetts, the latter in Illinois.

Nathaniel Rix, Councillor, 1832 and 1833.
 Cyrus Eastman, Councillor, 1859.
 Evarts W. Farr, Councillor, 1876.
 Albert S. Batchellor, Councillor, 1887 to 1889.
 Henry F. Green, Councillor, 1899 to 1901.
 Simeon B. Johnson, State Senator,¹ 1841.
 George A. Bingham, State Senator, 1864 and 1865.
 James J. Barrett, State Senator, 1872.
 Harry Bingham, State Senator,² 1883 to 1887.
 William H. Mitchell, State Senator, 1889 to 1891.
 Oscar C. Hatch, State Senator, 1897 to 1899.
 Daniel C. Remich, State Senator, 1901 to 1903.
 Daniel C. Remich, Trustee School for Feeble Minded,³ 1901 to 1903.
 Frederick G. Chutter, Trustee School for Feeble Minded, 1903.
 Albert S. Batchellor, Member State Printing Commission, 1901 to ——.
 Everett C. Howe, State Inspector under the License Law, 1903.
 Charles F. Eastman, State Commissioner to Construct Mountain Highways, 1903.
 George A. Bingham, Trustee State Normal School, 1871 to 1877.
 William H. Mitchell, Trustee State Normal School, 1887 to 1899.
 John Farr, Lake Commissioner, 1879.
 Charles M. Tuttle, Member State Board of Agriculture, 1879 to 1882.
 James R. Jackson, Clerk of Constitutional Convention, 1889.
 Edmund Carleton, Messenger to convey Electoral Vote of New Hampshire to Washington, D. C., 1861.
 Fred A. Robinson, Messenger to convey Electoral Vote of New Hampshire to Washington, D. C., 1889.
 Albert S. Batchellor, Editor State Papers, 1890 to ——.
 Chauncey H. Greene, Indexer of Records in State Treasury, 1889 to 1891.
 Ray T. Gile, Civil Engineer to locate Boundary between New Hampshire and Massachusetts, 1890.
 Albert S. Batchellor, Trustee State Library, 1888, to Nov. 2, 1897.
 Albert S. Batchellor, Chairman Commission on Enlargement of State Library, 1904 to ——.
 Simeon B. Johnson, Bank Commissioner, 1846.

¹ Hon. John G. Sinclair and Hon. Henry L. Watson, M D., had been State Senators before becoming residents of this town, the former in New Hampshire, the latter in Vermont.

² Hon. Harry Bingham was named for Chief Justice by Gov. James A. Weston in 1874, but it was negatived by three Councillors on account of adverse railroad influence. He was tendered the appointment of Associate Justice by Gov. Nat. Head in 1880, but declined. George H. Bingham, son of George A. Bingham, born at Littleton but now residing at Manchester, was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court in 1901.

³ Resigned.

TABLE 21.
SENATORIAL ELECTIONS IN THE NEW HAMPSHIRE
LEGISLATURE, 1870 TO 1897.

	Republican.	Democrat.
1870	Aaron H. Cragin	Harry Bingham
1872	Bainbridge Wadleigh	"
1876	Edward H. Rollins	John G. Sinclair
1879	Henry W. Blair	Harry Bingham
1883	Austin F. Pike	"
1886	Henry W. Blair	"
1887	William E. Chandler	"
1889	"	"
1891	Jacob H. Gallinger	Charles A. Sinclair
1896	William E. Chandler	"
1897	Jacob H. Gallinger	Hosea W. Parker ¹
1901	Henry E. Burnham	Charles F. Stone ¹
1908	Jacob H. Gallinger	John M. Mitchell

TABLE 22.
SOCIAL, PROFESSIONAL, POLITICAL, AND BUSINESS
ORGANIZATIONS.

State Homœopathic Medical Society, Thaddeus E. Sanger, *President*, 1878-80.
 Department of New Hampshire G. A. R., George Farr, *Department Commander*, 1886.
 Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. N. H. Knox, *President*, 1885-86.
 New Hampshire Grange Fair Association, George Farr, *President* 1894.
 New Hampshire Music Teachers' Association, Rev. Lucius Waterman, D.D., *President*, 1892-94.
 Democratic State Convention, Harry Bingham, *President*, 1870-72 and 1896.
 Democratic State Committee, James R. Jackson, *Secretary*, 1888-94.
 New Hampshire Bankers Association, Oscar C. Hatch, *President*, 1895-96.

¹ These two persons are the only ones in the above list of Democratic nominees for United States Senator, from 1870 to 1908, who were not or had not been at some time legal residents of Littleton.

Eastern Banking Company, Oscar C. Hatch, *President*, 1884-92 ;
Cyrus Eastman, *President*, 1892-97 ; Herbert K. Hallett, *President*, 1895-96.

Prohibition State Committee, Henry O. Jackson, *Chairman*, 1896.

State Bar Association, Albert S. Batchellor, *President*, 1901.

N. H. Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Albert S. Batchellor, *President*, 1901.

I. O. of O. F., Samuel B. Page, *Grand Master*, 1901.

Knights of Pythias, Samuel B. Page, *Grand Master*, 1902.

Order of Red Men, Samuel B. Page, *Grand Sachem*, 1903.

Patriarchs Militant, I. O. of O. F., August Huron, *Chief Patriarch*, 1900.

TABLE 23.

FORMER RESIDENTS OF LITTLETON WHO HAVE OCCUPIED JUDICIAL POSITIONS.

Henry A. Bellows, Justice Supreme Judicial Court of New Hampshire 1859 to 1869 ; Chief Justice, 1869 to 1873.

Edward F. Bingham, Justice Court Common Pleas and District Court ; Third Judicial District of Ohio, 1873 to 1887 ; Chief Justice U. S. Court for the District of Columbia, April 24, 1887, to 1903.

George H. Bingham, Judge Supreme Court of New Hampshire, 1901.

Edward D. Rand, Justice Circuit Court for New Hampshire, 1874 to 1876.

Edward P. Green, Justice Circuit Court of Ohio, 1874 to 1896.

Benjamin W. Bonney, Justice Supreme Court of New York, Jan. 6 to Dec. 31, 1860.

Calvin Ainsworth, Justice of Municipal Court, city of Concord, from its organization until 1853. Also Justice of Municipal Court of Madison, Wis., from April 15, 1862 until April 15, 1864.

TABLE 24.

CONGRESSIONAL CONTESTS WITH LITTLETON COMPETITORS.

1839	Henry A. Bellows, Whig.	James H. Johnson, Democrat.
1865	James W. Patterson, Republican.	Harry Bingham, Democrat.
1867	Jacob Benton, Republican.	" "
1878	Evarts W. Farr, Republican.	Henry O. Kent, Democrat.
1880	" "	George A. Bingham, Democrat.

- 1885. George Farr, National Encampment G. A. R., Portland, Me.
- 1885. George Farr, *ex officio* as Sen. Vice Dept. Commander.
- 1886. George Farr, *ex officio* as Dept. Commander, San Francisco, Cal.
- 1885. Mrs. N. H. Knox, National Association W. C. T. U., *ex officio*.
- 1885. Mrs. N. H. Knox, as president N. H. Division, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1886. Mrs. N. H. Knox, as president N. H. Division, Minneapolis, Minn.
- 1887. Mrs. N. H. Knox, as president N. H. Division, Nashville, Ten.
- 1888. Mrs. N. H. Knox, as president N. H. Division, New York City.
- 1888. Rev. M. V. B. Knox, Ph.D., Prohibition, Indianapolis, Ind.
- 1888. Rev. Joseph E. Robins, General Conference M. E. Church, New York City.
- 1885. Rev. Granville C. Waterman, General Conference, Free Baptist, Lewiston, Me.
- 1886. Rev. Granville C. Waterman, General Conference, Free Baptist, Marion, Ohio.
- 1895. Mrs. Josephine E. Austin, National Association W. C. T. U., Baltimore, Md.
- 1896. Oscar C. Hatch, Rep., National Convention, St. Louis, Mo. Alternate.
- 1896. Henry O. Jackson, Prohibition, Pittsburg, Pa.
- 1896. Albert S. Batchellor, National Democrat, *sound money*, Indianapolis, Ind.
- 1897. Mrs. Eliza J. Sawyer, National Association W. C. T. U., Pittsburg, Pa.
- 1900. Henry O. Jackson, Prohibition, Chicago, Ill.
- 1904. Daniel C. Remich, Chicago Republican.

TABLE 27.
POSTMASTERS.
NORTH LITTLETON.¹

Name.	Official Designation.	Date of Appointment.	Location of Office.	Politics.
James Williams	Littleton	Sept. 30, 1802		
Merrill Williams	"	April 1, 1819		
Joseph Pingree	Pingreeville	June 12, 1828		
Job Pingree	"	Dec. 6, 1834		
Andrew M. Quimby	"	Jan. 8, 1842		
Barnard H. Smith	North Littleton ¹	Jan. 19, 1843		
Sylvester P. Williams	"	Oct. 25, 1848		
Albert B. Hall	"	Dec. 15, 1845		Dem.
William J. Higgins	"	June 19, 1849		
Josiah Smith, Dr.	"	April 24, 1857	House	Rep.
Rufus Smith	"	July 26, 1861		

LITTLETON VILLAGE.²

Elisha Hinds	Littleton	Feb. 8, 1820	O. G. Hale House	Whig
"	Glynnville	April 1, 1825	"	"
Simeon B. Johnson	Littleton	Dec. 24, 1830	Little's Store	Dem.
Guy Ely	"	May 29, 1841	Brick Store	Whig
Simeon B. Johnson	"	May 24, 1843	"	Dem.
Cyrus Eastman	"	July 24, 1845	Eastman Store	Whig
Franklin Tilton	"	June 27, 1849	"	Dem.
Cyrus Eastman	"	April 17, 1853	Colby Building	"
Franklin J. Eastman	"	April 7, 1859	Eastman Store	"
William J. Bellows	"	June 25, 1861	Tilton Block	Rep.
Charles G. White	"	Jan. 28, 1868	Union Block	Dem.
Henry L. Watson	"	Oct. 20, 1868	Hale Building	"
Phineas R. Goold	"	Nov. 30, 1868	Colby Building, 6 yrs.	Rep.
Andrew W. Bingham	"	Feb. 22, 1867	Chiswick Block, 12 yrs.	Dem.
Chauncey H. Greene	"	Jan. 27, 1891	Weller Building	Rep.
Andrew W. Bingham	"	March 1, 1895	Tilton Block	Dem.
Charles Eaton	"	March 10, 1899 ³	"	Rep.

WEST LITTLETON.¹

George Carter	West Littleton ⁴	May 27, 1857		Dem.
John Bergin	Pattenville	July 19, 1890	House	Rep.

APTHORP.

Charles H. Morrill	Apthorp ⁵	Feb. 27, 1886	Store	Dem.
Oliver D. Bacon	"	Aug. 10, 1888	"	"
Edward H. Wells	"	April 9, 1889	"	Rep.
M. J. McWain	"	October, 1899	"	"

SOUTH LITTLETON.¹

Charles M. Cudworth	Willowdale ⁶	April 23, 1882	Store	Rep.
George S. Prince	"	March 26, 1883	"	"
H. Ashley Jackman	"	May 11, 1889	"	"

¹ Rural Free Delivery now serves these deliveries instead of the formerly established local post-offices which have been discontinued.

² Confirmed and second commission issued Dec. 13, 1899. Advanced from 3d class to 2d, July 1, 1900. Moved into Kilburn Block, April 1, 1901.

³ First appointment.

⁴ Discontinued Dec. 20, 1864; re-established July 19, 1890.

⁵ Discontinued Dec. 13, 1897; re-established Aug. 10, 1883.

⁶ Discontinued 1897.

TABLE 28.
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS IN LITTLETON.

Name of Corporation.	Date of Incorporation.
Town of Littleton	Nov. 4, 1784
Union School District	July 2, 1887
Fire District	July 3, 1872
Littleton Highway Precinct	Mar. 5, 1891
Littleton Village District ¹	Feb. 23, 1903
Littleton Town School District	Aug. 13, 1885

¹ The Littleton Fire District and the Littleton Highway Precinct were united by the Act of 1893 in the Littleton Village District.

TABLE 29.
LITTLETON NEWSPAPERS.

Date.	Editors.	Name.	Politics.
1852-54	Francis A. Eastman	Ammonoosuc Reporter	Democrat
1854-55	Bass & Churchill	"	"
1855-59	Van N. Bass	White Mountain Banner	"
1855-60	Henry W. Rowell	The People's Journal	Republican
1860-61	William Davis	"	"
1861-64	William J. Bellows	"	"
1863-64	E. H. Cheney	"	"
1865-67	Levi W. Rowell	Littleton Gazette	Independent
1867-68	Henry H. Metcalf	White Mountain Republic	Democrat
1868-71	Chester E. Carey	"	"
1871-74	Henry H. Metcalf	"	"
1874-89	George C. Furber	"	"
1889-91	"	Republic Journal	"
1891-93	Willis H. Colby	"	Republican
1893-97	Arthur W. Emerson	"	"
1875-78	James S. Peavey	Littleton Argus	"
1881-86	Robinson & Goold	Littleton Journal	"
1886-87	Benjamin F. Robinson	"	"
1887-89	John D. Bridge	"	"
1889-91	William F. Andrus	Littleton Courier	Democrat
1891-97	Phineas R. Goold	"	"
1899	Walter S. Noyes	"	Independent
1897-98	James M. Cooper	Republic Journal	Republican
1899 to	A. F. Sparrow	"	"
April, 1901	James M. Cooper	"	"
April, 1901, to	Thomas J. Walker	"	"
Nov., 1901	John D. Bridge	"	"
Nov., 1901, to	John Hiscock	"	"
Feb., 1902	C. H. Thorpe	"	"
Feb., 1902			

TABLE 30.¹

LAWYERS.

Date of Practice in Littleton.	Name.	College.	Law School.	Date of Admission to Bar.
1807-11	Joseph E. Dow	Dartmouth		1809
1813-33	Elisha Hinds	Williams		1809
1823-50	Henry A. Bellows			1823
1830-82	Edmund Carleton	Dartmouth		1823
1837-43	Calvin Ainsworth			1833
1844-46	William Burns	Dartmouth	Harvard	1843
1845-60	William J. Bellows			1845
1846-06	Harry Bingham	Dartmouth		1846
1847-74	Charles W. Rand	Wesleyan Univ.	Harvard	1844
1852-05	George A. Bingham			1848
1854-72	John Farr			1854
1855-60	Edward D. Rand	Wesleyan Univ.		1846 La. } 1855 N. H. }
1859-02	Edward Woods	Dartmouth		1859
1867-80	Evarts W. Farr	"		1867
1867-73	James R. Jackson			1867
1867-68	James A. Winslow	Harvard	Harvard	1861
1872	John M. Mitchell			1872
1873-76	John L. Foster	Dartmouth		1868
1878-80	Elbert C. Stevens			1871
1875	Albert S. Batchellor	Dartmouth		1875
1870-81	David S. Whitchee			1876
1877-79	Charles W. Bolles			1877
1880	William H. Mitchell			1880
1881-91	Edgar Aldrich		Mich. Univ.	1808
1882	Edgar M. Warner		Harvard	1872
1882-96	Daniel C. Remick		Mich. Univ.	1878
1883-1901	James W. Remick			1882
1887-89	Harry Bingham, 2d	Ohio St. Agri.		1887
1887-89	Charles S. Griswold	Dartmouth		1887
1890-91	Charles E. Wright			1890
1890	Will P. Buckley	Dartmouth		1890
1891-97	George H. Bingham	"	Harvard	1891
July to } Dec. 1892 }	Dexter D. Dow	"		1892
1892-05, } 1901-03 }	Harry L. Heald			1892
1893-99	Burns P. Hodgman		Boston Law	1893
1899	Marshall D. Cobleigh			1899
1899	Harry M. Morse			1899
1901-	Everett C. Howe	Harvard		1901

¹ In Tables 51. to 61, both inclusive, the names of colleges and professional schools are not given, unless it is known that the person mentioned attended such institution.

TABLE 80 (continued).

NATIVES OF LITTLETON WHO NEVER PRACTISED IN TOWN.

Names.	College.	Law School.	Date of Admission to Bar.
Benjamin W. Bonney	Dartmouth		1839
Franklin R. Bonney			
George Buck Hibbard			1867
James Goin	Union	Albany, N. Y.	1860
David G. Peabody			1862
Samuel B. Page			1874
Frank H. Goin	Georgetown Univ.	Michigan Univ.	1880
Joseph L. Glover		Washington, D. C.	1890
Joseph M. Donovan		Boston Law	1896
William H. Sawyer			1900
Luther C. Wilkins			1906
Charles M. T. Sawyer	Dartmouth	Boston Univ.	
Josiah Bellows			1901
Paul R. Clay			1903
Frank P. Tilton			

TABLE 81 (continued).

Name.	Rank.	To what Organization Attached.	Where Buried.	Commentary.
Lewis, Jonas	Private	Mass. Continental Line	Littleton	West Littleton
Lewis, Naboth	Captain	Conn. Continental Line	North Littleton	Upper
Miner, Isaac	Private		Whitefield	
Miner, Thomas	Sergeant	N. H. Rangers	Lyman	Meadows
Morse, Obediah	Private	Mass. Continental Line	"	"
Parker, Jonathan	"	Captain Prescott's Regiment	North Littleton	Upper
Pingree, Ebenezer	"	Mass. Continental Line	Lyman	West Littleton
Peabody, Richard	Lieutenant	Conn. Continental Line	"	Upper
Rix, Nathaniel	Musician and Sergeant	Bedel's Regiment	Littleton	West Littleton
Rowell, Daniel	Lieutenant	Colonel Evan's Regiment	"	Upper
Savage, Stephen	Artificer	Bedel's Regiment	"	Meadows
Symonds, Silas	Private	N. H. Continental Line	Concord, Vt.	
Wallace, John	"	Mass. Continental Line	Francis	
Wheelock, Archippus	"	Mass. Continental Line	Newport, Vt.	
Williams, Peleg	Captain	N. H. Continental Line	Littleton	
Williams, James	Private	Mass. Continental Line	North Littleton	W. Littleton (1) ¹ Upper

¹ Peleg Williams died in Salem and was probably buried there.

TABLE 32.
SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1812-1815 AT SOME TIME
RESIDENTS OF LITTLETON.

Name.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.
Abbott, Ezra	Private	Capt. E. H. Mahurin	Colonel Sise " 25th U. S. Infantry " Crawford's 21st and 11th U. S. Infantry
Batchellor, Stillman	"	Capt. John Bassett, Jr.	
Copp, William	"	"	
Dow, James	Musician	Capt. Edward White	
Fisk, William	Private	Capt. John Weeks	
Hatch, Obed S.	Corporal		
Lewis, James			
" Solomon			
Longee, Charles	Private	Capt. Ware Dearborn	Colonel Sise
Millen, John W.	"	Capt. John Bassett, Jr.	"
Morse, E. Webster			
" Obediah	"	Capt. Joshua Flanders	Col. Aquila Davis
Nurse, Oliver	"	Capt. John Bassett, Jr.	Colonel Sise
Parker, Ezra			
Peck, Stephen	"	"	"
Shute, Joseph	"	Capt. Ware Dearborn	"

ABBREVIATIONS EMPLOYED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLES.

A. C. . . .	Army Corps.	H. . . .	Heavy.
Adj. . . .	Adjutant.	Hosp. . . .	Hospital.
A. G. O. . . .	Adjutant-General's Office.	I. C. . . .	Invalid Corps.
app. . . .	appointed.	Inf. . . .	Infantry.
Arty. . . .	Artillery.	Lt. . . .	Lieutenant.
b. . . .	born.	Maj. . . .	Major.
Batt. . . .	Battery or Battalion.	mias. . . .	missing.
Brig. . . .	Brigade or Brigadier.	m. o. roll . . .	muster out roll.
Bvt. . . .	Brevet.	Musc. . . .	Musician.
C. S. A. . . .	Confederate States of America.	must. . . .	muster or mustered.
Capt. . . .	Captain.	n. f. r. A. G. O. . . .	no further record Adjutant General's Office.
captd. . . .	captured.	Ord. Sea. . . .	Ordinary Seaman.
Cav. . . .	Cavalry.	par. . . .	paroled.
Chap. . . .	Chaplain or Chapter.	P. O. ad. . . .	Post-Office address last known.
Co. . . .	Company.	re-enl. . . .	re-enlisted.
Col. . . .	Colonel.	Regt. . . .	Regiment.
Com. . . .	Commissary or Commission.	res. . . .	residence or resided.
Corp. . . .	Corporal.	R. I. . . .	Record Incomplete.
Cos. . . .	Companies.	Serg. . . .	Sergeant.
cr. or crd. . . .	credited.	Surg. . . .	Surgeon.
Dept. . . .	Department.	sev. . . .	severely.
des. . . .	deserted.	tm. ex. . . .	term expired.
dis. . . .	disease.	trans. . . .	transferred.
disab. . . .	disability.	U. S. A. . . .	United States Army.
disch. . . .	discharged.	unas'd . . .	unassigned.
Div. . . .	Division.	U. S. C. T. . . .	United States Colored Troops.
enl. . . .	enlisted.	U. S. N. . . .	United States Navy.
exch. . . .	exchanged.	U. S. S. . . .	United States Ship.
Ft. . . .	Fort.	U. S. S. S. . . .	United States Sharpshooters.
F. & S. . . .	Field and Staff.	V. R. C. . . .	Veteran Reserve Corps.
G. A. R. . . .	Grand Army of the Republic.	wd. . . .	wounded.
gd. fm. miss. . .	gained from missing.	wds. . . .	wounds.
Gen. . . .	General.		

- GABRIEL, GEORGE H., b. Provincetown, Mass., 1840; enl. Dec. 21, 1864, for three years as an Ord. Sea.; served on U. S. S. "Ohio," "Metacomet," and "Tuscarora;" disch. July 23, 1868, as a Sea., New York City, tm. ex. Never res. in Littleton.
- GOODWIN, RICHARD, b. Danbury, 1835; enl. Dec. 27, 1864, for three years as a Sea.; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "Hunchback;" des. March 25, 1865, from "Hunchback." Never res. in Littleton.
- HALEY, JAMES, b. Ireland, 1823; enl. Dec. 27, 1864, for three years as a Sea.; served on U. S. S. "Ohio," "Tuscarora," "Connecticut," and "Mohican;" disch. Jan. 28, 1868, as Capt. of Forecastle, from receiving ship, New York City, tm. ex. Never res. in Littleton.
- HAWKES, THOMAS B., JR., b. Boston, Mass., 1828; enl. Dec. 23, 1864, as an Ord. Sea. for three years; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "Wauchussetts;" disch. Feb. 8, 1868, as Ship's Cook from "Wauchussetts," tm. ex. Never res. in Littleton.
- HOWARD, WILLIAM, b. Rochester, 1831; enl. Jan. 12, 1865, for three years as a Sea.; served on U. S. S. "Ohio," "Vermont," and "Sabine;" disch. Jan. 11, 1868, as Boatswain's Mate from "Sabine," tm. ex. Never res. in Littleton.
- JERALD, WILLIAM, b. New Brunswick, 1835; enl. Jan. 12, 1865, for three years as a Coal Heaver; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "Mahaska;" des. Aug. 21, 1865, from "Mahaska." Never res. in Littleton.
- LEAVITT, EDWARD M., b. Portland, Me., 1832; enl. Dec. 22, 1864, for three years as a 1 Class Fireman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "Connecticut;" des. Sept. 9, 1865, Boston, Mass. Never res. in Littleton.
- LYSINGER, JOSEPH H., b. Maryland, 1839; enl. Jan. 10, 1865, for three years as a Sea.; served on U. S. S. "Ohio," "Honduras," and "Brooklyn;" disch. Oct. 25, 1867, services no longer required. Never res. in Littleton.
- NORTON, CHARLES F., son of Moses and Sarah B., b. Norridgewock, Me., Aug. 13, 1830; enl. Aug. 26, 1862, for one year as an Ord. Sea.; served on U. S. S. "Princeton," "Jamestown," and "Augusta;" disch. Aug. 4, 1863, from "Augusta," tm. ex.; died April 4, 1873, Littleton; buried Glenwood Cemetery. Res. in Littleton from 1859 until death.
- OWEN, JOHN, b. Pittsburg, Pa., 1838; enl. Dec. 30, 1864, for three years as a Sea.; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "Owasco;" des. July 10, 1865, from "Owasco." Never res. in Littleton.
- PHILLIPS, JOHN, b. Ireland, 1830; enl. Dec. 30, 1864, for three years as a 1 Class Fireman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "Wauchussetts;" disch. Feb. 8, 1868, from "Wauchussetts," tm. ex. Never res. in Littleton.
- PRICE, EDWARD, b. England, 1842; enl. Jan. 6, 1865, for three years

- APPLEBEE, CHARLES HENRY**, son of Nathan and Marilla, b. Littleton, Sept. 27, 1840; enl. Aug. 15, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 21, 1865. Present res. Littleton. Res. in Littleton all his life.
- ATWOOD, STEPHEN WEBSTER**, son of Moses K. and Mary Ann, b. Landaff, March 25, 1831; enl. Aug. 15, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 10, 1865. P. O. ad. West Epping. Res. in Littleton from 1864 until 1875.
- BARD, OSCAR L.**, b. Lyman; enl. May 2, 1861, for three months; trans. Capt. Joshua Chapman's Co.; disch. June 6, 1861; re-enl. Oct. 25, 1861, Co. D, 1 Vet. Cav. for three years to the credit of Barnet, Vt.; disch. disab. May 19, 1862. Res. in Littleton at time of enl.
- BARREON, JOHN**, b. Quebec, Canada; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 15, 1865. Res. in Littleton at time of enl.
- BEAN, BENIAH, JR.**, son of Beniah and Harriet, b. Thornton, 1822; enl. Aug. 26, 1862, Co. G, 2 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. sev. July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.; disch. disab. Feb. 15, 1865, in the field Va. P. O. ad. Lisbon. Res. in Littleton from 1855 to 1867.
- BEAN, WALLACE**, b. Bethlehem, 1834; enl. Oct. 14, 1861, Co. B, 6 N. H. Inf. for three years; disch. disab. Feb. 14, 1863, Alexandria, Va.; re-enl. Aug. 16, 1864, Co. E, 1 N. H. Cav. for one year, as Leonard W. Bean; must. in as Priv.; cr. Concord second enl.; app. Sergt.; disch. June 5, 1865, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad. Concord. Res. in Littleton at time of enlistment.
- BEMIS, MOSES PETER**, son of Lyman and Ann, b. Lisbon, Aug. 30, 1841; enl. Nov. 9, 1861, Co. B, 6 N. H. Inf. for three years; capt'd. Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va., released Dec. 1862; app. Corp. Feb. 1, 1863; Sergt. Nov. 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864, same Co. and Regt.; wd. July 30, 1864, mine explosion, Petersburg, Va.; app. 2 Lt. Co. G, June 1, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865. P. O. ad. North Haverhill. Res. in Littleton from 1847 to 1859.
- BICKFORD, EDWARD**, b. Alton, 1840; enl. April 18, 1861, Co. C, 1 N. H. Inf. for three months to the credit of Alton; disch. disab. May 20, 1861, Concord; re-enl. Aug. 10, 1861, Co. H, 3 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv., capt'd. Aug. 21, 1862, at Pinckney's Isl., S. C.; exch.; re-enl. Feb. 25, 1864, same Co. and Regt. for three years to the credit of Littleton; des. April 11, 1864, while on furlough. Never res. in Littleton.
- BORREY, ELI**, b. St. Isaacs, Canada, 1843; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year; must. in as Priv.; des. Sept. 30, 1864, Concord. Res. in Littleton at time of enlistment.

- BOUCHIER, PETER**, b. Canada, 1828; enl. Dec. 9, 1863, Co. D, 9 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.; disch. to date July 22, 1864; died Jan. 19, 1879, St. Regis, Canada. Never res. in Littleton.
- BOWMAN, ALBERT HARRY**, son of John and Lovisa; b. Littleton, April 15, 1840; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year; must. in as Sergt.; must. out June 15, 1865. Present res. Littleton, where he has always res.
- BOWMAN, ALFRED**, son of John and Lovisa, b. Littleton, July 20, 1825; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year; must. in as Priv.; disch. disab. April 7, 1865, at Ft. Reno, D. C.; died June 9, 1889, at Stanstead, Canada; buried there. Res. in Littleton from birth until 1875.
- BOWMAN, EDWIN C.**, son of Willard and Tryphena, b. Littleton, April 25, 1842; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Corp.; app. Sergt. Dec. 12, 1864; must. out June 21, 1865. P. O. ad. Lower Waterford, Vt. Res. in Littleton from birth until discharged.
- BOWMAN, HENRY A.**, son of Willard and Tryphena, b. in Littleton, May 11, 1839; enl. May 3, 1861, for three months; not must. in, paid by State; re-enl. May 21, 1861, Co. G, 2 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. sev. July 21, 1861, at Bull Run, Va.; lost leg; disch. Nov. 1, 1861; died Jan. 23, 1892, at St. Johnsbury, Vt.; buried there. Res. in Littleton from birth until discharge.
- BRADLEY, CHARLES O.**, b. Hampstead, 1837; enl. Apr. 19, 1861, Co. I, 1 N. H. Inf. for three months; must. in as 1 Sergt. May 4, 1861; hon. disch. Aug. 9, 1861; re-enl. and must. in as Capt. Co. C, 13 N. H. Inf. Sept. 19, 1862, for three years; must. out June 10, 1864; re-enl. and must. in as Capt. Co. I, 1 N. H. H. Arty. to the credit of Littleton Sept. 17, 1864, for one year; must. out June 15, 1865; app. 2 and 1 Lt. 11 U. S. Inf. Feb. 23, 1866; trans. to 20 U. S. Inf. Sept. 21, 1866; app. Capt. Aug. 25, 1874; died May 14, 1887, at Ft. Maginnis, Mont. Never res. in Littleton.
- BRADY, JOHN**, b. Boston, Mass., 1842; enl. July 23, 1861, Co. H, 3 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; capt'd. Pinckney's Isl., S. C., Aug. 21, 1862; exch.; re-enl. Feb. 25, 1864, same Co. and Regt. for three years; des. April 11, 1864, while on furlough. Never res. in Littleton.
- BROOKS, STEPHEN**, b. St. Johnsbury, Vt., 1836; enl. Oct. 21, 1861, Co. B, 6 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; drowned Aug. 13, 1862, in Potomac River, by foundering of steamer "West Point." Never res. in Littleton.
- BROWN, DANIEL**, b. Glover, Vt., 1827; enl. April 20, 1861, for three months; disch. disab. May 17, 1861. Res. in Littleton a short time before enlistment.

BROWN, GEORGE P., son of Nathaniel and Temperance, b. Woodstock, Sept. 13, 1820; enl. Nov. 7, 1861, Co. B, 6 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; capt'd. Aug. 29, 1862, at Bull Run, Va.; released; disch. disab. Feb. 6, 1863, at Concord. Never res. in Littleton. P. O. ad. Colebrook.

BROWN, JOHN M., *alias* John B. McIntire, b. Glasgow, Scotland, 1843; enl. Dec. 23, 1864, Co. B, 1 N. H. Cav. for three years; must. in as Priv.; must. out July 15, 1865. Present res. Nat. Military Home, Ind. Never res. in Littleton.

BROWN, JOSIAH, son of William and Abiah, b. Wentworth, 1827; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. June 15, 1864, Batt. 5, Petersburg, Va.; must. out June 21, 1865. P. O. ad. Lisbon. Res. in Littleton from 1852 until 1862.

BUGGE, ANDREAS, substitute, b. Denmark, 1839; enl. Oct. 29, 1863, Co. H, 7 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; disch. July 20, 1865. Never res. in Littleton.

BULLOCK, NATHANIEL, b. Bethlehem, 1839; enl. Oct. 26, 1861, Co. B, 6 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864, same Co. and Regt. to the credit of Bethlehem; died of dis. Feb. 15, 1865, at Bethlehem. Never res. in Littleton.

BURNHAM, CYRUS EASTMAN, son of Elisha and Laura B., b. Littleton, Dec. 26, 1838; enl. Aug. 20, 1861, Band 3 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. out Aug. 31, 1862, at Hilton Head, S. C.; re-enl. Nov. 12, 1862, Co. A, 17 N. H. Inf. for nine months as a Musc.; trans. to Co. F, 2 N. H. Inf. April 16, 1863; must. out Oct. 9, 1863; re-enl. Aug. 31, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year; app. Bugler; must. out June 15, 1865. Res. Littleton until his death in Dec. 1900.

BURNHAM, GEORGE W., son of Joseph and Hope C., b. Littleton, May, 1841; enl. April 20, 1861, for three months; trans. to Joshua Chapman's Co., Camp Union, Concord; paid to June 17, 1861; re-enl. July 22, 1861, Co. H, 3 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; killed Aug. 26, 1863, at Morris Isl., S. C.; buried there. Res. in Littleton always.

BURNHAM, HENRY BAXTER, son of Elisha and Laura B., b. Littleton, Feb. 6, 1842; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Musc.; trans. to Band 2 Brig. 3 Div. 24 A. C. Jan. 20, 1863; disch. June 21, 1865, as 1 class Musc. Present res. Littleton, where he has always lived.

BURNHAM, WILLIAM WEEKS, son of Joseph and Mary, b. Bethlehem, April 6, 1839; enl. April 22, 1861, for three months; disch. disab. May 22, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 7, 1861, Co. B, 6 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; died of dis. April 6, 1862, at Roanoke Isl., N. C. Res. in Littleton at time of enlistment.

BURNS, NATHAN, son of Samuel S. and Annie, b. Madison, Me., Aug. 20, 1821; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years;

- must. in as Priv.; must. out June 21, 1865; died May 17, 1894, Littleton; buried Glenwood Cemetery. Res. in Littleton from 1860 until death.
- BURTON, LEONARD, substitute, b. New Hampshire, 1826; enl. Oct. 20, 1863, Co. G, 7 N. H. Inf. for three years; wd. Oct. 7, 1864, at New Market Road, Va.; died wds. Oct. 15, 1864. Never res. in Littleton.
- CALLAHAN, JAMES A., son of Daniel and Mary, b. Ireland, 1841; enl. Aug. 20, 1861, Co. H, 3 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; capt'd. at Pinckney's Isl., S. C., Aug. 21, 1862; exch.; must. out Aug. 23, 1864. P. O. ad. Marshal, Tex. Res. in Littleton several years before and after enlistment.
- CAMERON, JOHN H., son of James and Mary, b. Glasgow, Scotland, 1834; enl. Aug. 12, 1861, Co. G, 3 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. July 18, 1863, Ft. Wagner, S. C.; re-enl. Jan. 22, 1864, same Co. and Regt. for three years to the credit of Lisbon; wd. Jan. 15, 1865, at Ft. Fisher, N. C.; app. Corp. March 29, 1865, Sergt. May 16, 1865; must. out July 20, 1865; died June 7, 1895, Lisbon; buried there. Res. in Littleton from 1869 until 1886.
- CARPENTER, EBENEZER, son of Obadiah and Nancy, b. Littleton, Jan. 8, 1831; enl. Feb. 25, 1862, Co. F, 2 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; died dis. Feb. 4, 1864, at Point Lookout, Md. Res. in Littleton from birth until enlistment.
- CARRIGAN, HUGH, substitute, b. Ireland, 1845; enl. Aug. 9, 1864, Co. H, 5 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 28, 1865. P. O. ad. Lancaster. Never res. in Littleton.
- CARTER, ALBA BRIGGS, son of Ebenezer and Druzilla, b. Littleton, Sept. 1, 1844; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; app. Musc.; disch. disab. April 6, 1865, at New York City; died at Great Falls (now Somersworth) April 9, 1885. Res. in Littleton from birth until enlistment.
- CARTER, ELMERY HIBBARD, son of Ebenezer and Druzilla, b. Littleton, April 9, 1842; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, Co. A, 11 Vt. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 11, 1862; re-enl. Sept. 1, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year to the credit of Littleton; must. in as Corp.; must. out June 15, 1865. Res. in Littleton nearly all his life.
- CHANDLER, JOHN DARIUS, son of Rodolphus and Tabitha D., b. Hatley, Canada, Feb. 6, 1824; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv. Res. in Littleton since 1846.
- CHASE, LUTHER M., son of Nathan C. and Louisa, b. Littleton, 1841; enl. Sept. 26, 1861, Co. C, 5 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.; again, June 30, 1862, at White Oak Swamp, Va.; app. Sergt.; wd. Dec. 13, 1862,

at Fredericksburg, Va.; disch. disab. Oct. 3, 1863; died June 17, 1891, at Milwaukee, Wis. Res. in Littleton to the time of enlistment.

CLARK, JAMES, b. Iowa, 1828; enl. Dec. 15, 1863, Co. A, 9 N. H. Inf. for three years; des. Dec. 23, 1863, *en route* to Regt. Never res. in Littleton.

CLEASBY, GEORGE W., son of Samuel and Alice, b. Littleton, Oct. 18, 1848; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; disch. May 6, 1865, at Concord. Res. in Littleton always.

CLOSSON, CHARLES, son of Alfred and Deborah, b. Tunbridge, Vt., July 4, 1810; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 15, 1865; died Feb. 24, 1893, Littleton; buried Glenwood Cemetery. Res. in Littleton from 1860 until death.

CLOSSON, ELANSON FARR, son of Charles and Sophronia, b. Granby, Vt., July 6, 1840; enl. Aug. 1, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. May 3, 1863, at Providence Church Road, Va.; died of wds. May 11, 1863. Res. in Littleton about two years.

CLOUGH, DANIEL MOULTON, son of Robert and Mary, b. Lyman, June 26, 1841; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 21, 1865. Res. in Littleton from 1848 to enl. and since 1887; died at the Flume House, Lincoln, N. H., Sept. 10, 1897; buried Glenwood Cemetery.

CLOUGH, HENRY ARTHUR, son of Jason and Elizabeth, b. Hanover, Nov. 3, 1847; enl. March 11, 1864, Co. L, 1 N. H. Cav. for three years; must. in as Priv.; must. out July 15, 1865. Res. in Littleton from 1852 until 1866. P. O. ad. Boston, Mass.

CLOUGH, SAMUEL JOHNSON, son of Robert and Mary, b. Lyman, April 22, 1837; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; app. Corp.; disch. June 10, 1865. Res. in Littleton 1866. P. O. ad. Lisbon.

COBLEIGH, LEVI WARD, son of Levi W. and Adeline, b. Lisbon, June 11, 1844; enl. Dec. 16, 1861, Co. L, N. H. Batt. 1 N. E. Cav. for three years; must. in as Priv.; capt'd. June 18, 1863, near Middleburg, Va., par. 1863; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864, Co. L, 1 N. H. Cav. for three years; must. out July 15, 1865; died Dec. 21, 1874, at Littleton; buried Glenwood Cemetery. Res. in Littleton nearly all his life.

COBURN, CHARLES R., son of Asa and Hannah, b. Warner, June 10, 1848; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; app. Corp. June 10, 1864; wd. sev. Sept. 29, 1864, at Ft. Harrison, Va.; must. out June 21, 1865. P. O. ad. Res. Littleton until his death, Nov. 16, 1898.

COBURN, GEORGE C., son of Asa and Hannah, b. Warner, March 6, 1840; enl. May 7, 1861, for three months, not must. in, paid by

- DAY, OLIVER P.**, son of Stephen and Abigail, b. Cornish, Me., Nov. 14, 1810; enl. Feb. 25, 1862, Co. H, 2 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; disch. disab. Dec. 16, 1862; died April 18, 1883, at Concord, Vt. Res. in Littleton 1836-39, 1857-68.
- DAY, RANSOM S.**, son of Oliver P. and Abigail, b. Dalton, May 22, 1841; enl. Sept. 6, 1862, Co. C, 15 N. H. Inf. for nine months; must. in as Priv.; disch. to date Aug. 13, 1863. Res. in Littleton from 1851 until 1866; died in Bethlehem.
- DEHOM, JOHN**, b. Canada, 1827; enl. Dec. 9, 1863, Co. E, 9 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. July 30, 1864, mine explosion, Petersburg, Va.; died wda. Aug. 8, 1864, at City Point, Va. Never res. in Littleton.
- DETERICK, JOHN**, substitute, b. Denmark, 1830; enl. Oct. 29, 1863, Co. I, 7 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; killed, Feb. 20, 1864, at Olustee, Fla. Never res. in Littleton.
- DODGE, LYMAN W.**, b. Dalton, 1838; enl. Oct. 22, 1861, Co. B, 6 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; died dia. Jan. 28, 1862, on board hospital boat, Hatteras Inlet, S. C. Never res. in Littleton.
- DODGE, RINALDO**, son of John and Mary, b. Lyman, Jan. 14, 1820; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year; must. in as Priv.; disch. disab. April 19, 1865. Res. in Littleton since 1861; died in 1900.
- DUDLEY, CHARLES L.**, son of Truworthy and Selena, b. Bethlehem, 1840; enl. Nov. 9, 1861, Co. G, 2 U. S. S. S. for three years; must. in as Priv.; re-enl. to the credit of Canterbury, Dec. 1, 1863, same Co. and Regt. for three years; trans. to 5 N. H. Inf. Jan. 30, 1865; assigned to Co. B June 17, 1865; must. out June 28, 1865. Res. in Littleton, 1861-66. P. O. ad. Whitefield.
- DUDLEY, JOSHUA W.**, son of Truworthy and Selena, b. Bethlehem, 1827; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 15, 1865; died Oct. 8, 1870, at Bethlehem. Res. in Littleton at time of enlistment.
- DUNHAM, LYMAN**, substitute, b. in Pennsylvania, 1831; enl. Nov. 11, 1863, Co. G, 8 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; disch. disab. March 12, 1864, at New Orleans, La. Never res. in Littleton.
- DUVAL, RICHARD**, b. New York, 1843; enl. Dec. 9, 1863, Co. G, 9 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. May 31, 1864, at Totopotomoy, Va.; trans. Co. G, 6 N. H. Inf. June 1, 1865, to 112 Co. 2 Batt. V. R. U.; disch. disab. Aug. 22, 1865, at Alexandria, Va. Never res. in Littleton.
- DWYER, BRYAN**, b. Nova Scotia, 1843; enl. Jan. 10, 1865, Co. F, 9 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; trans. to Co. F, 6 N. H. Inf. June 1, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865. Never res. in Littleton.

Statistical History.

FARR, EVARTS WORCESTER, son of John and Tryphe
Oct. 10, 1840; enl. April 20, 1861, for three mo
in, paid by State; app. 1 Lt. Co. G, 2 N. H. In
for three years; app. Capt. Jan. 1, 1862; wd. sev.
Williamsburg, Va.; lost right arm; resigned Sep
and com. Maj. 11 N. H. Inf. Sept. 9, 1862; discl
4, 1865; died Nov. 30, 1880, at Littleton; buri
Cemetery. Res. in Littleton all his life. He wa
enl. in Littleton under the call of President Lin
three months' men.

FARR, GEORGE, son of John and Tryphena, b. Littleton
enl. Aug. 14, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three
app. Capt. Sept. 27, 1862; must. in to date Sept
sev. June 1, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.; must. ou
died March 19, 1895, at Littleton; buried Glen
Always res. in Littleton.

FARR, THERON A., son of Gilman and Philena A., b.
28, 1839; enl. April 23, 1861, for three months; di
17, 1861; re-enl. Sept. 30, 1861, Co. C, 5 N. H.
years; must. in as Priv.; re-enl. March 29, 1864,
Regt. for three years; app. 1 Lt. Co. H, Oct. 28, 1
G, May 1, 1865; not must. in; must. out June 28,
Res. in Littleton always.

FITZGERALD, FRANCIS WEST, son of John and Lucy
April 25, 1840; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, Co. D, 13
three years; must. in as Priv.; trans. to Co. B, 9
1863; disch. June 26, 1865, at Washington, D.
1, 1892, Littleton; buried Glenwood Cemetery.
Littleton.

Foss, THORWALD, substitute, b. Denmark, 1842; enl.
Co. D, 7 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as P
Feb. 20, 1864, at Olustee, Fla.; must. out July 20
ad. Ft. Maginnis, Mont. Never res. in Littleton.

FULFORD, MILO E., son of Archibald C. and Phebe J.
Feb. 9, 1846; enl. Dec. 12, 1863, Co. B, 9 N. H.
years; must. in as Priv.; trans. Co. B, 6 N. H. Inf.
must. out July 17, 1865; died Oct. 3, 1867, at Lit
West Littleton Cemetery. Res. in Littleton nearly

GASKILL, AUGUSTINE CLARK, son of Ebenezer and Abiga
ton, Vt., May 27, 1835; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, Co. D,
for three years; must. in as Priv.; app. Corp. Jan. 6
March 12, 1863; wd. June 1, 1864, at Cold Harbor
Sergt. Aug. 15, 1864, 2 Lt. June 15, 1865; must. c
June 21, 1865. Res. in Littleton since 1852.

GILBERT, JOHN W., b. Shipton, Canada, 1845; enl. Aug.
I, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year; must. in as Corp.;

- 29, 1865, Fort Reno Hospital, D. C.; buried Glenwood Cemetery. Res. in Littleton, 1863-64.
- GILMAN, AUSTIN, son of John and Dorothy, b. Halley, Canada, 1835; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. May 14, 1864, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; app. Corp. Dec. 12, 1864; must. out June 21, 1865. Res. in Littleton at time of enl. P. O. ad. Randolph, Mass.
- GILMAN, LOVEREN, son of John and Dorothy, b. Barnet, Vt., 1833; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; app. Corp.; killed June 1, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va. Res. of Littleton at time of enlistment.
- GOBIN, DAVID M., b. New York, 1837; enl. Dec. 9, 1863, Co. G, 9 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; capt'd. Sept. 30, 1864, Poplar Springs Church, Va.; enl. Dec. 10, 1864, Co. C, 2 Foreign Legion C. S. A., Florence, S. C.; n. f. r. A. G. O. Never res. in Littleton.
- GOODWIN, FRANK R., b. England, 1843; enl. Aug. 17, 1864, Co. E, 9 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; died dis. Oct. 25, 1864, near Petersburg, Va. Never res. in Littleton.
- GOODWIN, SAMUEL G., son of Samuel and Martha, b. Littleton, June 2, 1835; enl. April 29, 1861, Co. H, 11 N. Y. Zouaves; app. 2 Lt. Nov. 30, 1861, Co. B, 6 N. H. Inf.; must. in to date Nov. 27, 1861, for three years; app. 1 Lt. May 16, 1862, Capt. July 31, 1862; wd. May 26, 1864, North Ann River, Va., June 3, 1864, Bethesda Church, Va.; must. out July 17, 1865; Brev. Maj. U. S. V. to date from April 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, Va.; died April 24, 1875, Manchester; buried in Glenwood Cemetery. Res. in Littleton nearly all his life.
- GREENE, CHAUNCEY HASTINGS, son of Josiah and Rebekah C. (Bailey) Greene, b. Weare, July 17, 1836; enl. Aug. 30, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year as Priv.; must. in Sept. 7, 1864, as 1 Sergt.; app. 2 Lt. Dec. 26, 1864; must. in Jan. 11, 1865, for three years; must. out with same Co. and Regt. June 15, 1865, Concord. Res. in Littleton since 1860.
- GRIGGS, ALVIN, son of Gideon and Sukey, b. Littleton, Jan. 11, 1815; enl. Dec. 24, 1863, Co. H, 9 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; trans. to 168 Co. 2 Batt. V. R. C.; to 159 Co.; disch. disab. Sept. 28, 1865, Manchester; died Oct. 10, 1886, at Littleton; buried Meadows Cemetery. Res. in Littleton always.
- HADLOCK, GEORGE W., b. Waterford, Vt., 1832; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 15, 1865. P. O. ad. East Concord, Vt. Res. in Littleton from 1858 to 1866.
- HANSOOM, SAMUEL T., b. Plymouth, 1837; enl. Dec. 21, 1861, Co. H, 8 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. May 27, 1863,

and died wds. May 29, 1863, at Port Hudson, La. Never res. in Littleton.

HARRIMAN, WILLIAM, son of Moses and Margaret, b. Barnet, Vt., Oct. 10, 1828; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. Arty. for one year; must. in Sept. 7, 1864, as Sergt.; must. out June 15, 1865. Res. in Littleton since 1860.

HARRINGTON, THOMAS W., son of Daniel and Honora, b. Barnet, Vt., 1842; enl. Dec. 16, 1861, Co. L, N. H. Batt. 1 N. E. Cav. for three years; must. in as Priv.; capt'd. Oct. 31, 1862, Mountville, Va.; par. Nov. 8, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864, Co. L, 1 N. H. Cav. for three years; must. in Jan. 6, 1864, as Corp.; app. Sergt. July 1, 1864; must. out July 15, 1865; died Nov. 20, 1892, Malden, Mass., buried there. Res. in Littleton from 1852 until 1869.

HARRIS, CHARLES E., b. Bethlehem, 1838; enl. Aug. 1, 1861, Co. H, 3 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. sev. June 16, 1862, Secessionville, S. C.; re-enl. to the credit of Littleton Feb. 25, 1864, same Co. and Regt. for three years; died Nov. 30, 1864, U. S. Gen. Hosp., Boston, Mass. Never res. in Littleton.

HARRIS, CYRUS, son of William H. and Louisa, b. Danville, Vt., 1846; enl. March 30, 1864, Co. B, 1 N. H. Cav. for three years; must. in as Priv.; app. Corp.; wd. June 23, 1864, Nottoway Court House, Va.; wd. and capt'd. June 29, 1864, Ream's Station, Va.; died dis. July 22, 1864, Petersburg, Va. Res. in Littleton at time of enlistment.

HICKS, STEPHEN LORD, son of James and Agnes, b. Compton, Canada, 1843; enl. April 29, 1861, for three months; disch. disab. May 16, 1861, Portsmouth; re-enl. Nov. 6, 1861, Co. B, 6 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 13, 1862, Concord; re-enl. Aug. 11, 1863, Co. D, 5 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Epping as a substitute; must. in as Priv.; trans. to Co. C, Nov. 20, 1864; app. Corp. Jan. 10, 1865; capt'd. April 7, 1865, Farmville, Va.; par. April 16, 1865; disch. June 14, 1865, at Annapolis, Md.; died Jan. 27, 1888, Los Angeles, Cal. Res. in Littleton various times after the war.

HILL, GUY WINCHESTER, son of Samuel and Hannah, b. Kirby, Vt., April 20, 1823; enl. Oct. 23, 1861, Co. B, 6 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. Aug. 29, 1862, Bull Run, Va.; died wds. Sept. 16, 1862, Washington, D. C.; buried Soldiers' Home Cemetery, about 4 miles from Washington, D. C. Res. in Littleton from 1838 until 1862.

HINES, JOHN D., son of Gottlieb and Susan, b. Franconia, 1838; enl. May 6, 1861, for three months; not must. in, paid by State; re-enl. May 21, 1861, Co. G, 2 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. sev. July 2, 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.; must. out June 21, 1864. P. O. ad. Kingman, Kan. Res. in Littleton at time of enlistment.

- HOWARD, GEORGE, substitute, b. New York, 1844; enl. Oct. 29, 1863, Co. G, 7 N. H. Inf. for three years; miss. Feb. 20, 1864, Olustee, Fla.; gd. fm. miss.; disch. June 9, 1865, Annapolis, Md. Never res. in Littleton.
- HUNTOON, CALEB, JR., son of Caleb and Rebecca, b. Lisbon, 1843; enl. Oct. 26, 1861, Co. B, 6 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; disch. disab. Nov. 12, 1861, Concord. P. O. ad. Bethlehem. Never res. in Littleton.
- HUNTOON, JOHN, son of Caleb and Rebecca, b. Bethlehem, 1834; enl. April 23, 1861, for three months; disch. disab. May 17, 1861; re-enl. Oct. 8, 1861, Co. B, 6 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; disch. disab. March 17, 1863, Providence, R. I. P. O. ad. Franconia. Never res. in Littleton.
- HUNTOON, RICHARD J., son of Carter N. and Dorothy, b. Littleton, Sept. 25, 1838; enl. May 2, 1861, for three months; disch. disab. May 17, 1861; re-enl. June 1, 1861, Co. I, 3 Vt. Inf. for three years to the credit of Concord, Vt.; must. in as Priv.; trans. to Co. A, 5 U. S. Cav. Dec. 18, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 5, 1864, same Co. and Regt. to the credit of Calais, Vt. Res. in Littleton from birth until 1861 and since 1893.
- JACKSON, ANDREW, son of William and Prussia, b. Barnet, Vt., April 4, 1841; enl. Dec. 16, 1861, Co. L, N. H. Batt. 1 N. E. Cav. for three years; must. in as Priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 23, 1862; res. in Littleton from 1847 to 1873. P. O. ad. South Groveland, Mass.
- JOHNSON, EDWARD HENRY, son of David, b. Whitesfield, July 6, 1839; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 15, 1865. Res. in Littleton from 1841 until 1872. Died Wareham, Mass., Nov. 10, 1895.
- JOHNSON, THOMAS, b. Scotland, 1843; enl. Oct. 31, 1863, Co. A, 7 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; reported on m. o. roll, dated July 20, 1865, as absent sick; n. f. r. A. G. O. Never res. in Littleton.
- JOHNSON, WILLIAM¹, b. England, 1843; enl. Dec. 11, 1863, Co. A, 9 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; des. April 2, 1864, Cynthia, Ky. Never res. in Littleton.
- JOHNSON, WILLIAM², b. Maine, 1837; enl. Dec. 15, 1863, Co. A, 9 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; trans. U. S. Navy April 5, 1864, as a Sea.; died disab. Aug. 7, 1864, on U. S. S. "Cricket." Never res. in Littleton.
- JORDAN, SIDNEY, b. Columbia, 1828; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year; must. in as Priv.; must. out Aug. 9, 1865, Washington, D. C. Died Columbia. Res. in Littleton from 1860 to 1873.
- KILBURN, BENJAMIN WEST, son of Josiah and Emily, b. Littleton, Dec. 15, 1827; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, as Corp.; app. Sergt. Jan. 6,

- 1863; disch. Feb. 19, 1863, having furnished substitute. Res. in Littleton always.
- KILBURN, EDWARD**, son of Josiah and Emily, b. Littleton, Feb. 27, 1830; enl. Sept. 19, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; app. 1 Lt. Sept. 27, 1862; must. in to date Sept. 19, 1862; re-signed Jan. 24, 1863; died Feb. 25, 1884, Littleton; buried Greenwood Cemetery. Res. in Littleton all his life.
- KINGSBURY, NEWELL ALDEN**, son of Legara and Matilda, b. Danville, Vt., 1838; enl. April 22, 1861, for three months to the credit of Littleton as Priv.; disch. disab. May 17, 1861; re-enl. June 1, 1861, Co. C, 3 Vt. Inf. for two years to the credit of Newbury, Vt.; wd. Sept. 11, 1863, at Bailey's Cross Roads; re-enl. Dec. 21, 1863, same Co. and Regt. for three years to the credit of Newbury, Vt.; captd. May 26, 1864, at Spotsylvania, Va.; confined in Libby Prison; par. Feb. 24, 1865; app. Corp. May 1, 1865; must. out July 11, 1865. Res. in Littleton from 1854 until 1861. P. O. ad. Manchester.
- KIRWAN, PETER**, b. Ireland, 1842; enl. Dec. 9, 1863, Co. E, 9 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; captd. Sept. 30, 1864, at Poplar Springs Church, Va.; released; app. Corp. May 15, 1865; trans. to Co. E, 6 N. H. Inf. June 1, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865. Never res. in Littleton.
- KORTOWISKI, JOSEPH**, substitute, b. Russia, 1833; enl. Oct. 29, 1863, Co. F, 7 N. H. Inf. for three years; miss. Aug. 16, 1864, at Deep Bottom, Va.; n. f. r. A. G. O. Never res. in Littleton.
- LICHEX, JOHN**, substitute, b. Canada, 1839; enl. Oct. 22, 1863, Co. E, 5 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; disch. disab. April 22, 1864, at Pt. Lookout, Md. Never res. in Littleton.
- LIMO, JOAQUIN**, b. Canada, 1841; enl. Dec. 9, 1863, Co. E, 9 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. July 30, 1864, mine explosion, Petersburg, Va.; trans. to Co. E, 6 N. H. Inf. June 1, 1865; disch. June 28, 1865, Portsmouth Grove, R. I. Never res. in Littleton.
- LOCKIN, JOHN**, b. St. Albans, Vt., 1843; enl. July 31, 1861, Co. H, 3 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; captd. Aug. 21, 1862, Pinckney's Isl., S. C.; exch.; des. April 1, 1864, while on furlough. Never res. in Littleton.
- LOVEJOY, CHARLES WESLEY**, son of Jonathan F. and Laura, b. Littleton, Aug. 13, 1834; enl. Dec. 21, 1861, Co. L, N. H. Batt. 1, N. E. Cav. for three years; must. in as Priv.; captd. Oct. 31, 1862, Mountville, Va.; confined in Libby Prison; par. Nov. 8, 1862; captd. June 18, 1863, near Middleburg, Va.; par. July 23, 1863; app. Corp.; disch. Dec. 30, 1864, Concord. Res. in Littleton always.
- LOVEJOY, HENRY HARRISON**, son of Charles H. and Polly, b. Littleton, Nov. 7, 1836; enl. Nov. 12, 1862, Co. A, 17 N. H. Inf. for

nine months; must. in as Priv.; trans. to Co. F, 2 N. H. Inf. April 16, 1863; Musc.; must. out Oct. 9, 1863. Res. in Littleton always. Died March 22, 1899; buried in Glenwood Cemetery.

LOVEJOY, WARREN WHEELER, son of Jonathan F. and Laura, b. Littleton, June 7, 1844; enl. Jan. 1, 1861, Co. L, N. H. Batt. 1 N. E. Cav. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. sev. Sept. 14, 1863, near Rapidan Station, Va.; lost left arm; disch. wds. Feb. 2, 1864, Portsmouth Grove, R. I. Res. in Littleton all his life.

LUNDY, DENNIS, substitute, b. Vermont, 1832; enl. Nov. 4, 1863, Co. C, 8 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; des. May 20, 1864, at New Orleans, La. Never res. in Littleton.

LYNCH, MICHAEL, substitute, b. Montreal, Canada, 1842; enl. Oct. 23, 1863, Co. A, 4 N. H. Inf. for three years; wd. May 16, 1864, at Drewry's Bluff, Va.; app. Sergt.; must. out Aug. 23, 1865. Never res. in Littleton.

MARKEY, JOHN, substitute, b. Ireland, 1838; enl. Oct. 31, 1863, Co. B, 7 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; disch. June 5, 1865, Concord. Never res. in Littleton.

MCGILL, SAMUEL, b. Ireland, 1841; enl. Dec. 16, 1863, Co. F, 6 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; miss. May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; n. f. r. A. G. O. Never res. in Littleton.

MCGUIRE, JAMES, b. Ireland, 1841; enl. Dec. 16, 1863, 6 N. H. Inf.; unas'd for three years; supposed to have des. *en route* to the Regt.; n. f. r. A. G. O.

McIntire, John B. See JOHN M. BROWN.

MERRILL, JAMES WALKER, son of Samuel and Dorcas, b. Conway, May 7, 1817; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 15, 1865. Res. in Littleton since 1839; died in Littleton Feb. 9, 1903.

MERRILL, ROBERT L., son of Lewis L. and Emeline H., b. Littleton, Feb. 12, 1845; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; disch. disab. April 24, 1863, Washington, D. C.; re-enl. May 17, 1863, Co. A, 1 D. C. Vol. Cav. for three years; reported on m. o. roll, dated Oct. 26, 1865, as confined in military prison, Richmond, Va.; no discharge furnished; no further record 2 Auditor's office, Washington, D. C. Res. in Littleton from birth until enl. P. O. ad. Monson, Me.

MESSER, GEORGE B., son of Capt. John and Lucretia, b. Newbury, Vt., 1839; enl. Oct. 25, 1861, Co. B, 6 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; killed Aug. 29, 1862, Bull Run, Va.; buried in the trenches. Res. in Littleton at time of enlistment.

MILLER, ROSWELL, substitute, son of William and Mary, b. Dalton, 1845; enl. Oct. 29, 1863, Co. D, 7 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; capt. Feb. 20, 1864, Olustee, Fla.; released April 6, 1865; disch. July 8, 1865, Concord. Never res. in Littleton. P. O. ad. Littleton, N. H.

- MINER, GEORGE H.**, son of Salmon G. and Sarah, b. Littleton, Jan. 21, 1844; enl. Aug. 19, 1861, Non-Com. Staff, 3 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Com. Sergt. Aug. 26, 1861; disch. Oct. 1864, Concord; tm. ex. Died Oct. 21, 1889, at Oconto, Wis. Res. in Littleton most of the time from birth until enl.
- MOFFETT, DAVID BLOOD**, son of Alden and Almira, b. Littleton, March 29, 1843; enl. Aug. 31, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; died dis. Nov. 24, 1862, near Fairfax Seminary, Va.; buried West Littleton Cemetery. Res. in Littleton from birth until enl.
- MOORE, WILLIAM ADAMS**, son of Adams and Annie M., b. Littleton March 27, 1842; enl. May 9, 1861, Co. K, 5 New York (Duryea Zouaves) for two years; must. in as Priv.; served until Sept. 10, 1861, when he was disch. to accept promotion; app. and com. 2 Lt. Co. C, 5 N. H. Inf. Oct. 12, 1861; app. 1 Lt. Co. E, Feb. 23, 1862, Capt. Co. H, Nov. 10, 1862; killed Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.; body never found. Res. in Littleton from birth until death.
- MORGAN, DENNIS H.**, substitute, b. Canada, 1843, enl. Nov. 9, 1862, Co. I, 8 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; trans. to Co. C, Vet. Batt. 8 N. H. Inf. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out Oct. 28, 1865. Never res. in Littleton. P. O. ad. Manchester.
- MORSE, AUSTIN**, son of Samuel T. and Catherine L., b. Littleton Feb. 19, 1844; enl. Sept. 16, 1862, Co. C, 15 N. H. Inf. for nine months; must. in as Priv.; disch. disab. March 27, 1863, at Carrollton, La. Res. in Littleton from birth until 1866. P. O. ad. Flagstaff, Ari.
- MORSE, SMITH**, b. Lyman, 1821; enl. Dec. 9, 1861, Co. B, 6 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; miss. Aug. 29, 1862, gd fm. miss.; disch. disab. Sept. 15, 1864, at Alexandria, Va. P. O. ad. Lancaster.
- MOULTON, ELMER C.**, son of Noah and Sally, b. Westmoreland, Jan. 9, 1823; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. sev. Sept. 30, 1864, at Ft. Harrison, Va.; disch. wds. Aug. 11, 1865, at New York City. Res. in Littleton until his death in April 19, 1899.
- MOULTON, JOHN FRANKLIN**, son of Jonathan and Martha, b. Lyman, Oct. 3, 1816; enl. April 23, 1861, for three months; trans. to Joshua Chapman's Co., Camp Union, Concord; paid to June 17, 1861; re-enl. Sept. 26, 1861, Co. C, 5 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. Sept. 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864, same Co. and Regt. for three years; wd. June 3, 1864, Cold Harbor, Va.; again, June 17, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.; disch. disab. May 5, 1865, Manchester; died in Littleton Aug. 14, 1898.
- NOLAN, THOMAS**, b. London, England, 1835; enl. Aug. 31, 1864,

- Co. K, 6 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; app. Musc.; must. out July 17, 1865. Never res. in Littleton.
- NURSE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, son of Jonathan and Mary, b. Littleton, Nov. 3, 1842; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; died dis. Aug. 1, 1863, Portsmouth, Va.; buried Norfolk, Va. Res. in Littleton all his life.
- NUTTING, ANTHONY F., son of William and Cynthia, b. Wardsboro, Vt., 1840; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; died dis. March 24, 1864, at Littleton; buried Glenwood Cemetery. Res. in Littleton from 1854 until 1864.
- PAGE, MYRON, b. Concord, Vt., 1835; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 15, 1865; res. in Littleton from 1863 until 1878. P. O. ad. Unity, Wis.
- PALMER, FRANCIS H., son of Henry and Annie, b. Chatham, 1837; enl. April 22, 1861, for three months; disch. disab. May 17, 1861. Res. in Littleton from 1858 until 1870. P. O. ad. Norwood, Mass.
- PALMER, HORACE, son of Henry and Annie, b. Chatham, 1835; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; app. Corp. May 1, 1865; must. out June 21, 1865; died Jan. 18, 1872, at Littleton; buried Glenwood Cemetery. Res. in Littleton from 1856 until death.
- PALMER, JOHN WESLEY, son of Hollis and Eliza A., b. Littleton, Feb. 12, 1834; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Musc.; trans. to Band 2 Brig. 3 Div. 24 A. C. Jan. 20, 1863; must. out June 21, 1865, as 2 class Musc. Res. in Littleton until 1871. P. O. ad. Lancaster.
- PALMER, WILBUR F., son of Henry and Annie, b. Lisbon, 1843; enl. Nov. 9, 1861, Co. B, 6 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; app. Corp.; re-enl. Jan. 3, 1864, same Co. and Regt.; app. Sergt.; must. out July 17, 1865. Res. in Littleton from 1855 until 1866. P. O. ad. Atlanta, Ga.
- PAPPINEAU, FRANCIS, b. Canada, 1833; enl. Dec. 9, 1863, Co. E, 9 N. H. Inf. for three years; trans. to Co. E, 6 N. H. Inf. June 1, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865. Never res. in Littleton.
- PARKER, BENJAMIN F., b. Whitefield, 1843; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; disch. disab. March 12, 1863, Washington, D. C. Res. in Littleton at time of enl. P. O. ad. Stevens Point, Wis.
- PARKER, CHARLES, son of Truworthy L. and Dorothy, b. Littleton, June 23, 1839; enl. Sept. 20, 1861, Co. C, 5 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv. Res. in Littleton from birth until enl. P. O. ad. Compton, Canada.
- PARKER, EZRA BURLEIGH, son of Ezra and Haunah, b. Littleton, Aug. 26, 1838; enl. Dec. 6, 1861, Co. L, N. H. Batt. 1 N. E.

Cav. for three years; must. in as 1 Sergt. Dec. 21, 1861; app. 2 Lt. Aug. 4, 1862; Adj. Dec. 1, 1862; capt. June 18, 1863, Middleburg, Va.; confined in Libby Prison; released May 4, 1864; app. Capt. Co. D, March 31, 1864; disch. to date July 15, 1865. Res. in Littleton from birth to 1860. P. O. ad. Boston, Mass.

PIERSON, JAMES, b. New Hampshire, 1843; enl. Dec. 15, 1863, 9 N. H. Inf. for three years; unas'd; des. Dec. 30, 1863, Paris, Ky. Never res. in Littleton.

PLACE, ALONZO, son of Lewis O. and Elizabeth, b. Carroll, July 24, 1840; enl. June 1, 1861, Co. C, 3 Vet. Inf. for three years to the credit of Newbury, Vt.; disch. disab. Sept. 18, 1862; re-enl. Oct. 3, 1862, Co. C, 15 N. H. Inf. for nine months to the credit of Bath; trans. to Co. F, Nov. 6, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863, tm. ex.; re-enl. Oct. 24, 1863, Co. A, 5 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Littleton; trans. to U. S. Navy April 27, 1864, as an Ord. Sea. U. S. S. "Thomas Freeborn." Died in Littleton, Dec. 11, 1902.

PLACE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, son of Lewis O. and Elizabeth, b. Carroll, Dec. 15, 1838; enl. April 20, 1861, for three months; not must. in, paid by State; re-enl. May 21, 1861, Co. G, 2 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; capt. May 5, 1862, Williamsburg, Va.; par. May 11, 1862; disch. May 22, 1862, at Washington, D. C.; re-enl. Sept. 12, 1862, Co. C, 15 N. H. Inf. for nine months; trans. to Co. F, Nov. 6, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863, tm. ex.; re-enl. Sept. 1, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 15, 1865. Res. in Littleton various periods. Died in Littleton, Nov. 19, 1902.

PLACE, JESSE WILSON, son of Lewis O. and Elizabeth, b. Littleton, April 17, 1845; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. sev. June 15, 1864, Batt. 5, Petersburg, Va.; lost right arm; trans. to 85 Co. 2 Batt. V. R. C. Dec. 16, 1864; disch. July 8, 1865, Philadelphia, Pa. Res. in Littleton until 1874. P. O. ad. Cameron, Neb.

PLACE, JONATHAN, son of Lewis O. and Elizabeth, b. Littleton, April 13, 1847; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; killed June 1, 1864, Cold Harbor, Va.; buried there. Res. in Littleton from birth.

PLACE, LEWIS OLIVER, son of Jonathan and Mary, b. Bartlett, Oct. 29, 1807; enl. Sept. 3, 1862, Co. C, 15 N. H. Inf. for nine months; must. in as Priv.; must. out Aug. 13, 1863; died April 21, 1879, at Littleton; buried Meadows Cemetery. Res. in Littleton from 1844 until death.

PRAY, RUFUS M., son of Thomas and Polly, b. Calais, Vt., April 8, 1844; enl. April 24, 1861, for three months; supposed trans. to Capt. Joshua Chapman's Co., Camp Union, Concord; disch. June

- 21, 1861; re-enl. July 23, 1861, Co. K, 3 Vt. Inf. for three years to the credit of Calais, Vt.; app. Sergt. Feb. 27, 1862; re-enl. Dec. 31, 1863, same Co. and Regt. for three years to the credit of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; wd. May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; Oct. 19, 1864, Cedar Creek, Va.; disch. disab. May 27, 1865. Res. in Littleton at the time of first enlistment. P. O. ad. South Woodbury, Vt.
- PRESCOTT, JOHN E.**, son of Samuel and Mary, b. Laconia, 1840; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; app. Corp. March 12, 1863; wd. May 13, 1864, Proctors and Kingsland Creeks, Va.; Sept. 30, 1864, Ft. Harrison, Va.; app. Sergt. Dec. 12, 1864; must. out June 21, 1865. Res. in Littleton from 1859 until about 1887. Died in Lisbon, Aug. 14, 1896.
- QUIMBY, ALBERT HUTCHINS**, b. Barnet, Vt., Dec. 13, 1831; enl. Oct. 7, 1861, Band 5 N. H. Inf. for nine months; must. out Aug. 8, 1862, Harrison's Landing, Va. Died Sept. 4, 1866, Littleton; buried Glenwood Cemetery. Res. in Littleton from 1852 until death.
- QUIMBY, ALDEN**, son of Joseph and Mary, b. Lisbon, Nov. 10, 1823; enl. Aug. 30, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. II. Arty. for one year; must. in as Priv. Sept. 7, 1864; app. 2 Lt. Sept. 8, 1864; resigned Dec. 7, 1864; died Jan. 8, 1886, Littleton; buried Glenwood Cemetery. Res. in Littleton from 1844 until death.
- REAUME, FRANCIS**, b. St. Henry, Canada, 1833; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. II. Arty. for one year; must. in as Priv.; disch. May 23, 1865, Concord. Res. in Littleton from 1859 until 1869.
- REMICK, ZADOC B.**, son of Simeon and Hannah, b. Littleton, July 7, 1843; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; disch. disab. Jan. 28, 1863, Willett's Point, N. Y.; re-enl. Sept. 1, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 15, 1865. Res. in Littleton from birth until 1865. P. O. ad. Lyman.
- RICHARDS, LEVI**, b. Limerick, Ireland, 1837; enl. April 20, 1861, for three months; not must. in, paid by State; re-enl. May 21, 1861, Co. G, 2 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. May 5, 1862, Williamsburg, Va.; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864, same Co. and Regt. for three years to the credit of Portsmouth. Res. in Littleton, 1860-63.
- RICHARDSON, HUGH JOHNSON**, son of Stephen and Mary, b. Lisbon, 1816; enl. Dec. 14, 1861, Co. L, N. H. Batt. 1 N. E. Cav. for three years; must. in as Priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 25, 1862, Washington, D. C.; re-enl. Sept. 1, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 15, 1865; died April 19, 1877, at Littleton; buried Glenwood Cemetery. Res. in Littleton from 1851 until death.
- RILEY, MICHAEL**, b. Newfoundland, 1841; enl. Dec. 8, 1863, Co. C, 9 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; capt'd. Sept. 30,

- April 10, 1833; enl. Aug. 15, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years as a Priv.; app. 2 Lt. Sept. 27, 1862; must. in to date Sept. 19, 1862; app. 1 Lt. Jan. 25, 1863; Capt. Co. B, July 15, 1864; wd. Sept. 29, 1864, Ft. Harrison, Va.; must. out June 21, 1865; died Littleton, April 4, 1866; buried Glenwood Cemetery. Res. in Littleton from 1854 until 1866.
- SARGENT, DAVIS B., b. Highgate, Vt., 1839; enl. Oct. 5, 1861, Co. G, U. S. S. S. for three years; must. in Dec. 12, 1861, as Sergt.; disch. Nov. 11, 1862, Annapolis, Md. Res. in Littleton from 1859 until 1864. P. O. ad. Highgate, Vt.
- SCOTT, WILLIAM W., b. Concord, Vt., 1832; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; disch. disab. May 27, 1865, Fortress Monroe, Va. Res. in Littleton at time of enl. P. O. ad. West Stewartstown.
- SHAMONY, LAROCY, b. Canada, 1842; enl. Dec. 9, 1863, Co. G, 9 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; disch. disab. May 12, 1865, Concord. Never res. in Littleton.
- SHAY, WILLIAM, b. Massachusetts, 1841; enl. Dec. 9, 1863, Co. G, 6 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; des. April 19, 1864, Annapolis, Md. Never res. in Littleton.
- SHERMAN, PHINEAS ELKINS, son of Samuel and Almira, b. Lyman, 1833; enl. Oct. 9, 1861, Co. B, 6 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 15, 1862, Concord; drafted Oct. 31, 1863, assigned to Co. E, 8 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Lisbon; trans. to Co. C, Vet. Batt. 8 N. H. Inf. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out Oct. 28, 1865. Res. in Littleton various times. Died Lisbon, buried there.
- SHERRY, DANIEL, son of John and Mary, b. Clare, Ireland, March 17, 1828; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 15, 1865; died April 7, 1888, North Monroe; buried there. Res. in Littleton from 1858 to 1870.
- SHUTE, GILMAN D., son of Nathaniel and Maria D. B., b. Littleton, June 18, 1831; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 15, 1865. Res. in Littleton in youth and from 1852 until 1864. Present res. Lisbon.
- SHUTE, HORACE, son of Joseph and Mary, b. Littleton, Dec. 17, 1829; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 15, 1865. Res. in Littleton all his life.
- SIMES, JOSIAH, b. New York City, 1843; enl. Aug. 20, 1864, Co. D, 8 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; trans. to Co. A, Vet. Batt. 8 N. H. Inf. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out Oct. 28, 1865. Never res. in Littleton. P. O. ad. Hampstead.
- SIMPSON, CHESTER, son of Suel and Delia, b. Sheffield, Vt., May 20, 1838; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; app. Corp. Jan. 6, 1863; Sergt. Nov. 22, 1863; must. out June 21, 1865. Res. in Littleton since 1855.

- SIMPSON, RILEY S., son of Suel and Delia, b. Bath, Sept. 8, 1836; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. Sept. 29, 1864, Ft. Harrison, Va.; App. Corp. May 1, 1865; must. out June 21, 1865. Res. in Littleton since 1853.
- SMITH, JASON, b. Lyman, 1829; enl. Oct. 5, 1861, Co. B, 6 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 15, 1862, Alexandria, Va.; re-enl. Dec. 12, 1863, Co. B, 9 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; died dis. July 17, 1864, City Point, Va.; buried there. Res. in Littleton from 1850 to 1865.
- SMITH, JOHN, b. Pennsylvania, 1842; enl. Dec. 16, 1863, Co. G, 6 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; des. Feb. 5, 1864, Camp Nelson, Ky. Never res. in Littleton.
- SPENCER, THOMAS, b. England, 1842; enl. Dec. 9, 1863, Co. G, 9 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; capt'd. Sept. 3, 1864, Poplar Springs Church, Va.; n. f. r. A. G. O. Never res. in Littleton.
- STANLEY, DENNISON, b. Groton, Vt., 1822; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, Co. G, 2 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; des. Sept. 30, 1862, Fairfax, Va. Never res. in Littleton.
- STEVENS, GEORGE, b. Maine, 1843; enl. Aug. 17, 1864, 1 N. H. Cav.; unas'd for three years; des. Aug. 29, 1864, Camp Stoneman, D. C. Never res. in Littleton.
- STEVENS, JOHN, substitute, b. Scotland, 1831; enl. Aug. 2, 1864, 14 N. H. Inf.; unas'd for three years; des. Aug. 23, 1864, Alexandria, Va. Never res. in Littleton.
- STEVENS, TRUE MASON, son of True and Sarah, b. Warren, Feb. 26, 1833; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, Co. G, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 15, 1865. Res. in Littleton since 1862.
- STREETER, JAMES MONROE, son of John and Drucy, b. Lisbon, Jan. 9, 1825; enl. Aug. 15, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; died dis. March 7, 1863, Newport News, Va. Res. in Littleton 1848 and 1862.
- TAYLOR, CHARLES, b. Ireland, 1846; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, Co. I, 6 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; app. Musc.; must. out July 17, 1865. Never res. in Littleton.
- TAYLOR, JOSEPH C., substitute, b. Connecticut, 1843; enl. Oct. 28, 1863, Co. E, 6 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; must. out July 17, 1865. Never res. in Littleton.
- TAYLOR, LEONARD, son of Chester and Hannah, b. Lisbon, Feb. 8, 1831; enl. Jan. 1, 1862, Co. L, N. H. Batt. 1 N. E. Cav. for three years; must. in as Priv.; capt'd. Oct. 31, 1862, Mountville, Va.; confined in Libby Prison; par. Nov. 8, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864, for three years; app. Sergt. June 30, 1865; must. out July 15, 1865. Died in Littleton Oct. 20, 1900.
- TAYLOR, MARCUS A., b. Wolcott, Vt., 1824; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, Co.

- D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Corp.; wd. Dec. 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; disch. Aug. 6, 1864, David's Isl., N. Y. Res. in Littleton at time of enl. P. O. ad. Morriaville, Vt.
- THEBEAUX, PETER**, b. France, 1841; enl. Sept. 6, 1861, Co. C, 5 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. June 1, 1862, Fair Oaks, Va.; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864, same Co. and Regt. for three years; wd. sev. June 6, 1864, Cold Harbor, Va.; died wda. June 18, 1864, Washington, D. C. Never res. in Littleton.
- TOWNE, FRANKLIN PINGREE**, son of Job and Mary A. Pingree, b. Littleton, March 30, 1844; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 15, 1865; murdered July 4, 1875, Petersham, Mass. Res. of Littleton from birth until about 1870.
- TOWNE, NORMAN**, son of Samuel and Lovica, b. Dalton, 1844; enl. Aug. 25, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; died dis. Aug. 3, 1863, Portsmouth, Va.; buried Norfolk, Va.
- TRIGGS, BENJAMIN**, b. England, 1835; enl. Co. E, 9 N. H. Inf. for three years; trans. to Co. E, 6 N. H. Inf. June 1, 1865; must. out July 17, 1865. Never res. in Littleton.
- WALLACE, ANDREW M.**, son of Amos and Clarinda, b. Littleton, Oct. 13, 1841; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; died dis. Jan. 26, 1863, Aquia Creek, Va. Res. in Littleton nearly all his life.
- WALSH, JOHN**, b. Prince Edward Island, 1842; enl. Jan. 10, 1865, Co. D, 9 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; des. to the enemy, March 17, 1865, Fort Alexander Hays, Va. Never res. in Littleton.
- WELCH, GEORGE**, substitute, b. Maine, 1836; enl. Nov. 4, 1863, Co. C, 8 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; died dis. May 20, 1864, Red River, La. Never res. in Littleton.
- WELCH, JOHN**, b. Newfoundland, 1844; enl. Dec. 9, 1863, Co. C, 9 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; des. Dec. 24, 1863, Paris, Ky. Never res. in Littleton.
- WELLER, WILLIAM WARREN**, son of Asa C. and Mary, b. Montpelier, Vt., July 8, 1838; enl. April 20, 1861, for three months; not must. in; re-enl. May 21, 1861, Co. G, 2 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 21, 1864. Res. in Littleton since 1853.
- WELLS, ASA A.**, son of William R. and Louisa, b. Littleton, 1845; enl. May 28, 1863, 1 Co. N. H. H. Arty. for three years; must. in as Priv.; disch. disab. Oct. 13, 1864, Fort Slocum, D. C.; died July 14, 1865, Littleton; buried Meadows Cemetery. Res. in Littleton a few years.
- WELLS, MILO ELIAS**, son of Elias and Rachel W., b. Littleton, 1839; enl. Aug. 31, 1861, Co. F, 4 N. H. Inf. for three years; must.

- Oct. 27, 1863, Co. K, 7 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. and captd. Feb. 20, 1864, Olustee, Fla.; died April 24, 1864, Andersonville Prison, Ga. Never res. in Littleton.
- WOOSTER, THEODORE F., son of John and Fanny R., b. Granby, Vt., 1844; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; disch. disab. Dec. 13, 1862, Fairfax Seminary, Va. Res. in Littleton from 1861 until 1872. P. O. ad. Mapleton, Iowa.
- WRIGHT, GEORGE, b. Canada, 1836; enl. Oct. 17, 1861, Co. B, 5 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; disch. disab. Feb. 16, 1863. Never res. in Littleton. P. O. ad. Philadelphia, Pa.
- YOUNG, JAMES J., b. Whitefield, 1833; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. Dec. 31, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; disch. disab. July 10, 1863, Concord. Res. in Littleton at time of enlistment. P. O. ad. Montpelier, Vt.

TABLE 85.

PERSONAL ARMY AND NAVY RECORDS.

NATIVES OF LITTLETON TO THE CREDIT OF OTHER TOWNS.

- ALDRICH, CHARLES C., son of Daniel and Hannah, b. Dec. 24, 1845; enl. Aug. 15, 1862, Co. G, 11 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Bethlehem. P. O. ad. Ashburnham, Mass.
- ALDRICH, IRA FRANK, son of Mason and Prudence, b. 1845; enl. Aug. 28, 1862, Co. F, 15 Vt. Inf. for nine months to the credit of Waterford, Vt.; died dis. Jan. 12, 1863, Alexandria, Va.; buried West Littleton Cemetery.
- ALDRICH, JOHN C., son of Mason and Prudence, b. 1842; enl. April 18, 1861, Co. K, 1 N. H. Inf. for three months; must. out Aug. 9, 1861; re-enl. Oct. 7, 1861, Co. D, 3 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; app. Musc.; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864, same Co. and Regt.; trans. Co. A, Vet. Batt. 8 N. H. Inf. Jan. 1, 1865; killed in an affray with a citizen, Natchez, Miss., March 27, 1865; buried West Littleton Cemetery. All enlistments to the credit of Manchester.
- ALLEN, EDWIN, son of Nathaniel and Almyra S., b. April 17, 1842; enl. May 13, 1861, Co. D, 3 Mich. Inf. for three years to the credit of Lowell, Mich.; must. out as 1. Lt. Co. D, 78 Regt. U. S. C. T. Jan. 1866. P. O. ad. 180 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
- ALLEN, GEORGE S., son of Nathaniel and Almyra S., b. Feb. 8, 1840; enl. Sept. 1861, 1st Co. Mass. Sharpshooters, to the credit of Lowell, Mass.; subsequently attached to 15 Mass. Inf.; re-enl. and was killed at Bethesda Church, Va., June 1, 1864.

- of Dalton; must. in as Priv.; wd. June 1, 1864, Cold Harbor, Va.; trans. to Co. F, 13 V. R. C. March 8, 1865; disch. June 28, 1865, Concord. P. O. ad. North Littleton.
- CASS, BENJAMIN Q., b. 1843; enl. Aug. 23, 1861, Co. G, 18 Mass. Inf. for three years to the credit of Franklin, Mass.; must. in as Priv.; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864, same Co. and Regt.; wd. May 5, 1864, and June 2, 1864, Petersburg, Va.; died wds. Aug. 2, 1864.
- CHASE, SIMPSON E., son of Nathan C. and Louisa M., b. 1824; enl. Oct. 18, 1862, Co. A, 17 N. H. Inf. for nine months to the credit of Lancaster; must. in as Priv.; app. Corp.; must. out April 16, 1863. P. O. ad. Waltham, Mass.
- CUSHMAN, CHARLES M., son of Horace and Phoebe, b. June 28, 1834; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year to the credit of Dalton; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 15, 1865; died Oct. 22, 1883, Dalton; buried there.
- DIKE, CHARLES L., b. 1842; enl. Sept. 13, 1864, Co. B, 18 N. H. Inf. for one year to the credit of Lyme; must. in as Priv.; died dis. Feb. 18, 1865, Washington, D. C.
- DUNTON, GEORGE W., son of Reuben and Sarah, b. 1837; enl. Jan. 22, 1862, Co. K, 8 Vt. Inf. for three years to the credit of Lauenburg, Vt.; must. in as Priv.; capt. Sept. 4, 1862; par. Nov. 13, 1862; died Nov. 1, 1863.
- DYKE, HENRY N., son of Benjamin and Clarissa, b. 1842; enl. Jan. 5, 1861, Co. E, 1 Mass. H. Arty. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd.; disch. to date July 8, 1864, tm. ex. P. O. ad. Manchester.
- EATON, JAMES W., son of James and Olive, b. 1823; enl. Aug. 21, 1862, Co. B, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Antrim; must. in as Priv.; disch. June 9, 1865, Fortress Monroe, Va. P. O. ad. Antrim.
- EMERSON, JOHN, son of Isaiah, b. 1835; enl. March 12, 1863, at Boston, Mass., in the U. S. Navy for one year as a 1 class Fireman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "Mercidita;" disch. March 28, 1864, from "Mercidita;" tm. ex.
- FARR, ALPHA BURNHAM, son of Elijah and Polly, b. March 22, 1821; enl. April 22, 1861, 6 Mass. Inf. for three months; must. in as 1 Lt. and Adj.; re-enl. Aug. 28, 1861, and must. as Lt. Col. 26 Mass. Inf. for three years, promoted Col. July 28, 1862; must. out Nov. 7, 1864; died July 4, 1879, Rumney; buried there.
- FARR, CHARLES J., son of Ephraim W. and Lovina, b. Dec. 3, 1840; enl. Sept. 18, 1861, Co. C, 5 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. June 1, 1862, died wds. June 5, 1862, Fair Oaks, Va.
- FISK, ALBUS R., son of Erastus, b. 1843; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, Co. C, 5 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Lasbon; must. in as Priv.; wd. May, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; capt. May 30, 1864, par. June 20, 1864; disch. disab. June 8, 1865, Concord; died Feb. 2, 1878, Lasbon; buried there.

- FITZGERALD, ALBERT L., son of Samuel and Ann, b. Dec. 28, 1833 ; enl. Sept. 4, 1851, Co. D, 4 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Sanbornton ; must. in as Priv. ; disch. disab. Oct. 26, 1863, Morris Isl., S. C. ; died Feb. 7, 1864, Sanbornton ; buried there.
- FULFORD, EDWIN, son of Eliphalet and Ruth, b. Nov. 14, 1845 ; enl. March 22, 1864, Co. A, 11 Mass. Inf. for three years to the credit of Roxbury, Mass. ; must. out July 14, 1865. P. O. ad. Barnet, Vt.
- FULLER, GEORGE W., son of Thomas and Lydia, b. Oct. 23, 1832 ; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, Co. I, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year to the credit of Dalton ; must. in as Priv. ; must. out June 15, 1865. P. O. ad. North Littleton.
- GALE, JAMES R., son of William and Sabrina, b. Nov. 10, 1837 ; enl. Sept. 15, 1862, Co. C, 15 N. H. Inf. for nine months to the credit of Bethlehem ; must. in as Priv. ; must. out Aug. 13, 1863 ; died March 13, 1883, New York City.
- GILE, GEORGE W., son of Aaron and Persis, b.¹ Jan. 25, 1830 ; enl. April 18, 1861, 22 Penn. Inf. for three months ; must. in as 1 Lt. April 22, 1861 ; must. out Aug. 7, 1861, tm. ex. ; re-enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 88 Penn. Inf. for three years ; must. in as Maj. ; promoted Lt. Col. Sept. 1, 1862 ; wd. Sept. 17, 1862, Antietam, Md. ; promoted Col. Jan. 24, 1863 ; hon. disch. disab. March 2, 1863 ; app. Maj. V. R. C. May 22, 1863 ; Col. Sept. 29, 1863 ; Bvt. Brig. Gen. May 6, 1865 ; 1 Lt. 45 U. S. Inf. July 25, 1866 ; Capt. Feb. 4, 1868 ; Col. Dec. 15, 1870 ; retired from active service with full rank of Col. under section 32 of the Act of Congress app. July 20, 1866 ; died Feb. 26, 1896, Philadelphia, Pa.
- GORDON, ALBA HURLBURT, son of James and Sarah, b. May 14, 1843 ; enl. Aug. 30, 1861, Co. H, 4 Vt. Inf. for three years to the credit of Bradford, Vt. ; must. in as Priv. ; disch. disab. March 17, 1863 ; died July 16, 1894, Littleton ; buried Glenwood Cemetery.
- HATCH, DAVID G., son of Moses B. and Sarah M., b. May 6, 1841 ; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Bethlehem ; must. in as Priv. ; died dis. March 13, 1863, Washington, D. C. ; buried Wilkins Cemetery, Mann's Hill.
- HATCH, GEORGE ORLANDO WHITNEY, son of Moses B. and Sarah M., b. Jan. 25, 1844 ; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Bethlehem ; must. in as Priv. ; trans. to Co. H, 18 Invalid Corps, Dec. 21, 1863 ; disch. June 25, 1865, Washington, D. C. Present res. Littleton.
- HATCH, OBED S., son of Moses B. and Sarah M., b. April 7, 1832 ; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, Co. A, 1 Vt. H. Arty. for three years to the credit of St. Johnsbury, Vt. ; must. in as Priv. ; killed Oct. 19, 1864, Middletown, Va. ; buried Glenwood Cemetery.

¹ At the time of General Gile's birth his parents were residing for a brief period at Bethlehem, and he therefore regarded Littleton, the residence of his parents at that time, as his real place of nativity.

- HIBBARD, GEORGE BUCK**, son of William and Serephina (Leonard) Hibbard, b. Aug. 5, 1834; enl. in the service in the quartermaster department Oct. 1861, and in 1862 was appointed Capt. and A. Q. M. of Vols.; depot Qmr. Franklin, Tenn.; Div. Qmr. of 3 Div., 14 Army Corps; brevetted Major in 1865 for services rendered during the War; must. out 1866. P. O. ad. 143 Waverly Place, New York City.
- LEIGHTON, BYRON D.**, son of Thomas and Maria, b. 1841; enl. July 16, 1862, Co. I, 9 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Jaffrey; must. in as Priv.; wd. June 3, 1864, Bethesda Church, Va.; disch. wds. Feb. 8, 1865, Concord. P. O. ad. Rindge.
- LEIGHTON, JEROME W.**, son of Thomas and Maria, b. 1838; enl. Oct. 10, 1861, Co. F, 2 U. S. S. S. for two years to the credit of Jaffrey; must. in as Priv.; re-enl. Dec. 21, 1863, same Co. and Regt.; trans. to 5 N. H. Inf. Jan. 30, 1865; assigned to Co. I, June 17, 1865; reported on m. o. roll as absent, sick, Concord; n. f. r. A. G. O. P. O. ad. Rindge.
- LEIGHTON, ORIN S.**, son of Thomas and Maria, b. 1835; enl. April 29, 1861, for three months; not must. in; re-enl. May 22, 1861, Co. G, 2 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; disch. disab. Sept. 11, 1862.
- LEWIS, CALVIN A.**, son of Joel, b. 1826; enl. Oct. 28, 1861, Co. A, 6 N. H. Inf. for three years, to the credit of Plymouth; must. in as Priv.; disch. May 26, 1863; re-enl. June 4, 1864, Co. B, 6 V. R. C. for three years; disch. Nov. 17, 1865, Camp Chase, Ohio. P. O. ad. Plymouth.
- LEWIS, GEORGE B.**, son of Moses L. and Mary, b. Oct. 28, 1835; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, Co. C, 10 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Manchester; app. Sergt.; app. 1 Sergt. June 21, 1864; wd. Sept. 29, 1864, Fort Harrison, Va.; app. 2 Lt. June 1, 1865; not must.; must. out June 21, 1865, as 1 Sergt. P. O. ad. Bryantsville, Mass.
- LEWIS, URIAH C.**, b. 1834; enl. May 27, 1862, U. S. Navy for two years as an Ord. Sea.; served in U. S. S. "Ohio;" trans. to South Atlantic Station June 10, 1862; n. f. r. Navy Dept.
- LITTLE, SAMUEL H.**, b. 1837; enl. Aug. 16, 1861, Co. A, 3 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; killed May 13, 1864, Drewry's Bluff, Va.
- LOVEJOY, IRA ALLEN**, son of Jonathan F. and Laura, b. Nov. 30, 1839; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, Co. A, 33 Mass. Inf. for three years to the credit of Lowell, Mass.; wd. May 5, 1864, Dalton, Ga.; disch. wds. June 7, 1865. P. O. ad. Buffalo, N. Y.
- MINER, CHAUNCEY HILL**, son of Silas A. and Sophia J., b. June 30, 1849; enl. April 5, 1865; unas'd 1 N. H. Cav. for three years to the credit of Wentworth; disch. May 6, 1865, Galloupe's Isl., Boston Harbor, Mass. P. O. ad. Chicago, Ill.
- MOFFETT, FRANK TIFFT**, son of Alden and Almira, b. Aug. 6, 1841;

- enl. Aug. 15, 1862, Co. D, 14 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Seabrook; must. in as Priv.; must. out July 8, 1865; died Littleton, July 12, 1896.
- MORSE, GEORGE W., son of Oliver, b. Jan. 29, 1836; enl. Aug. 19, 1862, Co. E, 14 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Dalton. Res. in Littleton in youth and since 1871.
- NURSE, EZRA S., son of John and Vashti, b. July 12, 1827; enl. Oct. 19, 1861, Co. F, 5 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. June 1, 1862, Fair Oaks, Va.; disch. disab. Dec. 13, 1862, Washington, D. C.; re-enl. as a substitute Nov. 5, 1863, Co. D, 8 N. H. Inf. for three years. P. O. ad. Whitefield.
- NURSE, OZRO N., son of Timothy and Lucinda, b. June 15, 1829; enl. Feb. 24, 1865, Co. M, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year to the credit of Manchester; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 9, 1865. P. O. ad. Groton, Vt.
- PARKER, CHARLES S., son of Lorenzo D. and Deborah J., b. July 3, 1845; enl. June 27, 1863, 1 Co. N. H. H. Arty. for three years to the credit of Dalton; disch. disab. Feb. 22, 1864, Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor. P. O. ad. Whitefield.
- PEABODY, DAVID GOODALL, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Goodall) Peabody, b. Feb. 11, 1825; commissioned Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Capt., and assigned to duty at New Orleans; he served in that position until 1868, when he was must. out.
- PINGREE, GEORGE ELY, son of Joseph and Polly, b. April 29, 1839; enl. April 24, 1861, for three months; not must. in, paid by State; re-enl. May 21, 1861, Co. G, 2 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Lisbon; must. in as Priv.; app. Corp. April 9, 1862; wd. May 5, 1862, Williamsburg, Va.; disch. wds. Aug. 9, 1862, Concord; app. Capt. Co. G, 11 N. H. Inf.; must. in to date Sept. 2, 1862; wd. Dec. 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; disch. to date April 4, 1864, to accept appointment in V. R. C.; must. in as Capt. Co. I, 5 N. H. Inf. V. R. C. May 1, 1864; disch. Jan. 1, 1868. P. O. ad. Sioux Falls, S. D.
- PINGREE, WILLIAM LEONARD, son of Joseph and Polly, b. Aug. 19, 1833; enl. Aug. 22, 1862, Co. G, 11 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Lisbon; must. in Sept. 2, 1862, as Corp.; app. Sergt.; wd. Dec. 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; disch. disab. Jan. 12, 1863, Washington, D. C.
- PRESBY, HOLLIS WILBUR, son of Hollis and Susan, b. June 24, 1843; enl. Dec. 27, 1861, Co. C, 8 Vt. Inf. for three years to the credit of Vermont; must. in as Priv.; died dis. Aug. 23, 1863, Baton Rouge, La.
- RINES, WILLIAM, son of Ebenezer and Emeline, b. June 23, 1846; enl. Jan. 29, 1864, Co. K, 12 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Stratford; wd. May 15, 1864, Drewry's Bluff, Va.; disch. July 29, 1865, Providence, R. I. P. O. ad. Littleton.

- Rix, Guy S.**, son of Guy C. and Martha, b. Nov. 12, 1828; enl. July 21, 1862, Co. A, 8 N. Y. H. Arty. for three years; must. in as Priv.; app. Regt. Armorer Oct. 21, 1862; Brig. Armorer May 17, 1864; Artificer Jan. 1864; wd. June 22, 1864, Weldon Railroad, Richmond, Va.; lost leg; disch. wds. March 27, 1865. P. O. ad. Concord.
- Rix, Jonathan M.**, son of Hale and Evelina, b. Dec. 30, 1833; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Dalton; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, as Corp.; disch. disab. Feb. 19, 1863, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad. Warner.
- SARGENT, FRANK P.**, b. 1845; enl. March 16, 1865, Co. D, 1 Maine Batt. to the credit of Portland, Me.; disch. disab. Sept. 14, 1865, New York City. P. O. ad. Concord.
- SAWYER, BENJAMIN**, son of Benjamin and Lydia, b. Sept. 14, 1829; enl. Feb. 25, 1862, Co. F, 2 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv. P. O. ad. North Littleton.
- SIMONDS, SOLON LOYRA**, son of Charles and Cyrene, b. July 28, 1842; enl. Dec. 12, 1861, Co. K, 8 Vt. Inf. for three years, to the credit of Lunenburg, Vt.; captd. Sept. 4, 1862; par. Nov. 13, 1862; app. Corp.; re-enl. Jan. 5, 1864, same Co. and Regt.; app. Sergt. April 12, 1864; wd. Oct. 19, 1864, Cedar Creek, Va.; app. 1 Sergt. March 20, 1865; must. out June 28, 1865. Present res. Littleton.
- STALBIRD, WILLIAM**, b. 1843; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, Co. E, 14 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Lancaster; must. in as Priv.; disch. disab. Dec. 21, 1864, Washington, D. C. P. O. ad. Dalton.
- STANLEY, WILLIAM**, b. 1844; enl. Aug. 18, 1862, Co. B, 5 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Lisbon; must. in as Priv.; disch. April 19, 1863, Falmouth, Va.
- STANLEY, WILLIAM D.**, b. 1846; enl. Sept. 13, 1864, Co. G, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year to the credit of Lisbon; must. in as Priv.; trans. to Co. A June 10, 1865; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
- THOMPSON, JOHN RICHARDSON**, son of Samuel and Sally, b. May 4, 1833; app. 2 Lt. Co. K, 15 Vt. Inf. Sept. 20, 1862; must. in Oct. 8, 1862, for nine months to the credit of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; com. 1 Lt. Co. C, 15 Vt. Inf. Jan. 15, 1863; must. out Aug. 15, 1863, tm. ex.; died Feb. 12, 1894, Washington, D. C.
- VINCENT, HIRAM**, b. 1843; enl. July 9, 1864, Co. A, 9 Vt. Inf. for three years to the credit of Vt.
- WHEELER, EDWIN**, son of Washington and Celia, b. 1847; enl. Feb. 24, 1864, Co. I, 1 Maine Cav. for three years to the credit of York, Me.; must. in as Priv.; must. out Aug. 1, 1865, Petersburg, Va.; died Aug. 1872.
- WHEELER, HENRY H.**, son of Washington and Celia, b. 1829; enl. May 26, 1862, U. S. Navy for three years, as a 1 class Fireman; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "Tioga;" disch. Oct. 8, 1862, from "Brandywine;" died 1872 or 1873.

TABLE 36.

PERSONAL ARMY AND NAVY RECORDS.

RESIDENTS OF LITTLETON BEFORE AND SINCE THE WAR.

- BARNES, GEORGE SEYMOUR**, b. May 24, 1829, Charlotte, Vt.; app. Chap. 17 N. H. Inf. Nov. 4, 1862; not must. in; paid by State from Nov. 18, 1862, to April 16, 1863; app. Chap. 2 N. H. Inf. April 17, 1863, declined to serve; app. Chap. 29 Inf. U. S. C. T. Nov. 19, 1864; must. out Nov. 6, 1865. Res. in Littleton, 1861-62. P. O. ad. Bay View, Mich.
- BATCHELLOR, CHARLES WILLIAM**, son of Stillman and Jane, b. Bethlehem, Oct. 28, 1838; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Bethlehem; must. in as Corp.; app. Sergt.; wd. May 3, 1863, Providence Church Road, Va.; May 13, 1864, Proctors and Kingsland Creek, Va.; died wds. July 2, 1864, Point Lookout, Md.; buried Glenwood Cemetery. Res. in Littleton, 1860-61.
- BEDELL, CURTIS**, son of William and Caroline E., b. Bath, May 30, 1843; enl. Sept. 8, 1862, Co. C, 15 N. H. Inf. for nine months to the credit of Bath; must. in as Priv.; must. out Aug. 13, 1863; re-enl. Sept. 2, 1864, Co. H, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year; must. in as Corp.; must. out June 15, 1865. Res. in Littleton since 1867. P. O. ad. North Littleton.
- BEEBE, DR. GEORGE**, b. Bacomb, Somersetshire, England, June 9, 1828; served in the war with Mexico; was "warrant surgeon" during the latter part of the War of the Rebellion; died March 7, 1877, Bethlehem; buried Glenwood Cemetery. Res. in Littleton, 1872-73.
- BICKFORD, JOHN WILLIAM**, son of Ephraim and Sarah, b. Dover, Aug. 26, 1832; enl. June 1, 1861, Co. C, 3 Vt. Inf. for three years to the credit of Newbury, Vt.; must. in as Priv.; capt'd. June 29, 1862, Savage Station, Va.; confined in Libby Prison; par. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. disab. Oct. 15, 1862, Philadelphia, Pa.; died Jan. 31, 1892, Littleton; buried Glenwood Cemetery. Res. in Littleton from 1859 until death.
- BIRON, CHESTER J.**, *alias* Chester J. Bero, son of Louis and Margaret, b. Barnston, Canada, Feb. 22, 1848; enl. Aug. 24, 1864, Co. E, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year to the credit of Concord; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 15, 1865. P. O. ad. North Weare.
- BISHOP, HENRY DENSMORE**, son of Russell M. and Charlotte, b. Lyman, Aug. 15, 1838; enl. Aug. 19, 1862, Co. B, 5 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Lisbon; must. in as Priv.; wd. Sept. 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; disch. June 13, 1865, near Alexandria, Va. Res. in Littleton since 1877.

- BLAKE, WILLIAM HARRISON**, son of James H. and Lucinda C., b. Landaff, Aug. 20, 1842; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, Co. G, 11 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Lisbon; app. Corp.; disch. disab. Aug. 24, 1863, Camp Dennison, Ohio; re-enl. Aug. 29, 1864, Co. H, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year; must. in as Sergt. Sept. 7, 1864; must. out June 15, 1865. Res. in Littleton since 1880.
- BLODGETT, CYRUS ROBINS**, son of Howard and Naomi, b. Stewartstown, Oct. 26, 1841; enl. Aug. 15, 1862, Co. H, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Stratford; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, as Corp.; disch. Dec. 22, 1863, to accept promotion; app. 1 Lt. Co. C, 22 U. S. C. T. Jan. 1, 1864; must. in as Capt. Co. B, March 24, 1865; must. out Oct. 16, 1865. Res. in Littleton since 1884.
- BOUTWELL, FRANK**, son of James M. and Hannah, b. Lancaster, July 5, 1837; enl. Aug. 18, 1862, Co. E, 14 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Lancaster; must. in as Priv.; must. out July 8, 1865; died Sept. 1, 1883, Littleton; buried West Littleton Cemetery. Res. in Littleton from 1874 until 1883.
- BOWMAN, BAXTER**, son of Royal and Chestina, b. Lyman, June 2, 1841; enl. Aug. 22, 1862, Co. I, 3 Vt. Inf. for three years to the credit of Waterford, Vt.; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 19, 1865. P. O. ad. Newport, Vt.
- BRONSON, JOEL A.**, son of Joel A. and Ruth, b. Lyndon, Vt., Feb. 28, 1842; enl. May 19, 1864; Co. B, 139 Illinois Inf. for one hundred days; must. in as Priv.; disch. Oct. 28, 1864, tm. ex.; died Littleton, July 12, 1868; buried Glenwood Cemetery. Res. in Littleton, about one year.
- BROWN, GEORGE EDWIN**, son of George P. and Diana W., b. Lisbon, April 13, 1846; enl. Feb. 27, 1864, Co. G, 59 Mass. Inf. for three years to the credit of Sharon, Mass.; must. in as Priv.; wd. May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; died disch. July 9, 1864, Washington, D. C.; buried there.
- BUCHANAN, GEORGE F.**, b. Shipton, Canada, Aug. 7, 1830; enl. June 10, 1863, 1 Co. N. H. H. Arty. for three years to the credit of Portsmouth; must. in as Priv.; must. out Sept. 11, 1865; died Bethlehem, May 28, 1882.
- BURGIN, JOHN**, son of Samuel and Anna, b. Lancaster, Jan. 17, 1820; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, Co. G, 11 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Bath; must. in as Priv.; wd. Sept. 20, 1864, Poplar Springs Church, Va.; must. out June 4, 1865. Res. in Littleton from 1865. P. O. ad. Pattonville until he died in 1903.
- BURNHAM, FRANKLIN JAMES**, son of James and Amelia, b. Norwich, Vt., Dec. 31, 1842; enl. July 25, 1862, Co. E, 9 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Plainfield; app. 1 Sergt.; 2 Lt. Nov. 1, 1864; 1 Lt. Co. K, Feb. 1, 1865; must. out June 10, 1865. Res. in Littleton from Sept., 1870, to July, 1871. P. O. ad. Moorhead, Minn.

- DAY, CARLOS PIERCE**, son of Oliver P. and Abigail, b. Dalton, May 2, 1843; enl. Feb. 26, 1862, U. S. Navy for three years as a Landsman; served on U. S. S. "North Carolina," and "Oneida;" re-enl. Dec. 8, 1863, 1 Vt. Lt. Batt. for three years to the credit of Waterford, Vt.; trans. to 2 Vt. Batt. July 13, 1864; disch. to accept promotion and attached to 4 U. S. C. T.; must. in as Sergt. Maj. June 24, 1865; disch. March 20, 1866, New Orleans, La. P. O. ad. Berlin.
- DEAN, ANDREW J.**, b. Belfast, Me., Aug. 6, 1837; enl. March 18, 1865, Co. K, 14th Maine Inf. for 1 year; must. out Aug. 28, 1865, at Darien, Ga. P. O. ad. Littleton, N. H.
- DODGE, ISAAC FOSTER**, son of James and Nancy, b. Lyman, Dec. 2, 1833; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Lyman; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 21, 1865. Res. in Littleton since 1872.
- DODGE, JAMES O.**, b. Eden, Vt., 1840; enl. Dec. 14, 1861, Co. E, 7 Vt. Inf. for three years; re-enl. Feb. 7, 1864, same Co. and Regt. P. O. ad. Dalton.
- DODGE, LEANDER HARVEY**, son of James and Irene E., b. Eden, Vt., Jan. 15, 1847; enl. May, 1863, Co. E, 7 Vt. Inf. for three years; never must. in; rejected. Res. in Littleton since 1863. P. O. ad. North Littleton.
- DOW, AMOS S.**, son of Samuel and Jennette, b. Greensboro, Vt., Feb. 28, 1846; enl. Nov. 7, 1863, Co. F, 11 Vt. H. Arty. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. Sept. 19, 1864, Opequan, Va.; Oct. 19, 1864, Cedar Creek, Va.; April 2, 1864, Petersburg, Va.; trans. to Co. C, June 24, 1865; must. out Aug. 25, 1865, Ft. Foot, Md. Res. in Littleton since 1878. P. O. ad. Pattenville.
- DOW, SAMUEL HEATH**, son of Samuel and Jennette, b. Barnet, Vt., April 13, 1840; enl. Aug. 29, 1861, Co. D, 4 Vt. Inf. for three years to the credit of Greensboro, Vt.; must. in as Priv.; wd. July 10, 1863, Wilderness, Va.; re-enl. Feb. 10, 1864, same Co. and Regt.; wd. May 5, 1864, Cedar Creek, Va.; Sept. 19, 1864, Winchester, Va.; must. out July 18, 1865. Res. in Littleton since 1868.
- DROWN, AARON**, son of Noah, b. Sheffield, Vt., 1840; enl. Jan. 20, 1862, Co. K, 8 Vt. Inf. for two years to the credit of Lunenburg, Vt.; must. in as Priv.; re-enl. Feb. 18, 1864, same Co. and Regt.; app. Corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out June 28, 1865. Res. in Littleton from 1860 until about 1866. P. O. ad. South Barton, Vt.
- DROWN, CHARLES**, son of Noah, b. Sheffield, Vt., 1842; enl. Jan. 20, 1862, Co. K, 8 Vt. Inf. for two years to the credit of Lunenburg, Vt.; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 22, 1864. Res. in Littleton from 1860 until 1866. P. O. ad. Abrams, Wis.
- DROWN, GEORGE W.**, son of Noah, b. Compton, Canada, 1838; enl. Jan. 20, 1862, Co. K, 8 Vt. Inf. for two years to the credit of

- 1865, Concord. Res. in Littleton various times. P. O. ad. North Littleton.
- FLETCHER, THOMAS MARSHALL, son of Lucian M. and Margaret J., b. Medford, Mass., Jan. 10, 1840; enl. July 14, 1862, Co. C, 39 Mass. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. May 7, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; must. out Aug. 14, 1865. Res. in Littleton 1881-82. P. O. ad. Alder Brook.
- FRENCH, OSCAR F., son of Alma M. and Amy, b. Pittsfield, March, 1843; enl. Sept. 27, 1861, Co. E, 7 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; capt'd. Jan. 10, 1863, St. Augustine, Fla.; released; disch. to date, Dec. 22, 1864, Concord, tm. ex.; died Dec. 12, 1878, Littleton; buried Fisherville (now Penacook). Res. in Littleton about one year after the war.
- GATES, EZRA BENJAMIN, son of Ezra and Lydia, b. Lyndon, Vt., Jan. 16, 1823; enl. Aug. 28, 1862, Co. K, 15 Vt. Inf. for nine months to the credit of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; must. in as Corp. Oct. 22, 1862, reduced to the ranks at his request; must. out Aug. 5, 1862; died Jan. 12, 1896, East St. Johnsbury, Vt. Res. in Littleton from 1875 to 1892.
- GLAZIER, FRANK, son of Zenas and Harriet, b. Winoski, Vt., Aug. 21, 1842; enl. Sept. 6, 1861, Co. K, 4 Vt. Inf. for two years to the credit of Northfield, Vt.; must. in as Priv.; re-enl. Dec. 15, 1863, same Co. and Regt.; capt'd. June 23, 1864, confined in Libby Prison about eight months; par. Feb. 7, 1865; trans. to Co. D, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out July 13, 1865. Res. in Littleton, most of the time since 1867. P. O. ad. Gouldsville, Vt.
- GRAY, JARED, son of Stephen and Margaret, b. Randolph, March 1, 1840; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, Co. E, 14 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Jefferson; must. in as Priv.; app. Corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out July 8, 1865. Res. in Littleton since 1888.
- GREGSON, REV. JOHN, acting minister for All Saints' Church, Littleton, N. H., 1903. Served as private in the Penn. militia in active field service at the time of the invasion of Pennsylvania, 1863. P. O. ad. Rochester, N. H.
- HALL, GEORGE WEBB, b. St. George, Me., Sept. 21, 1836; app. 2 Lt. Co. G, 24 Me. Inf. Oct. 27, 1862; must. out Aug. 25, 1862, tm. ex. Res. in Littleton from 1865 to 1869. P. O. ad. Auburn, N. Y.
- HARRIGAN, THOMAS, b. Portland, Me., 1832; enl. Aug. 15, 1862, Co. E, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Bethlehem; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 21, 1865; died Bethlehem, Sept. 4, 1887; buried Meadows Cemetery. Res. in Littleton at time of enlistment.
- HARRIMAN, DR. JAMES LANG, son of Moses and Margaret, b. Peacham, Vt., May 11, 1833; app. Asst. Surg. 13 Mass. Inf. July 31, 1862; disch. disab. Jan. 30, 1863. Res. in Littleton from 1857 to July, 1862. P. O. ad. Hudson, Mass.

- HARRIMAN, JOHN ALEXANDER, son of Moses and Margaret, b. Barnet, Vt., Aug. 15, 1821; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, Co. E, 14 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Dalton; must. in Sept. 23, 1862, as Sergt.; trans. to 168 Co. 2 Batt. V. R. C. April 19, 1864; disch. disab. Oct. 7, 1864, Concord. Res. in Littleton from 1854 to 1870.
- HASSAN, JAMES W., son of James W. and Emma, b. Canada, P. Q., Nov. 1843; enl. Aug. 1862, Co. F, 8 Minn. Inf. for three years as Priv.; must. out Aug. 1865. Res. in Littleton since 1895.
- HAZELTINE, CHARLES S., son of Stephen S., b. Stanstead, Canada, Dec. 9, 1833; enl. Sept. 12, 1862, Co. C, 15 N. H. Inf. for nine months to the credit of Bath; must. in as Priv.; app. 1 Lt. Nov. 3, 1862; must. out Aug. 13, 1863; died Nov. 17, 1874, Sunbury, Pa.; buried Glenwood Cemetery. Res. in Littleton at time of enlistment.
- HEALD, LEWIS BRIGHAM, son of Harvey and Susan, b. Royalston, Mass., March 5, 1839; enl. April 19, 1861, for three months; re-enl. Sept. 3, 1861, Co. C, 56 Illinois Inf. for three years; disch. with Co. and Regt. by order War Dept.; re-enl. Feb. 4, 1862, Co. H, 59 Ind. Inf. for three years; wd. May 16, 1863, Champion's Hill, Miss.; must. out April 25, 1865. Res. in Littleton since Oct. 1895.
- HEATH, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, son of William and Harriet T., b. Danville, Vt., April 4, 1843; enl. Sept. 12, 1861, Co. H, 16 N. Y. Inf. for three years to the credit of Plattsburg, N. Y.; wd. sev. Sept. 17, 1862, Antietam, Md.; disch. disab. April 11, 1863; died in Littleton Dec. 17, 1902.
- HOWLAND, ANDREW J., *alias* Charles Spaulding, substitute, son of Benjamin, b. Bethlehem, Jan. 21, 1846; enl. Sept. 9, 1864, Co. H, 5 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. March 25, 1865, Fort Steadman, Va.; disch. disab. July 29, 1865, Washington, D. C. Present res. Littleton.
- HOYT, REV. ALONZO A., son of Stephen and Roxana, b. Cabot, Vt., Sept. 25, 1837; enl. Sept. 18, 1861, Co. C, 1 Vt. Cav. for three years to the credit of Cabot, Vt.; must. in as Priv.; captd. May 24, 1862, confined in Libby Prison; par. June 1, 1862; captd. Aug. 2, 1862; par. Sept. 13, 1862; must. out Nov. 18, 1864. Res. in Littleton from Nov. 1887, to June, 1889. P. O. ad. 182 State Street, Springfield, Mass.
- HUNT, JOHN Q. A., son of Daniel and Hannah, b. Bath, April 12, 1836; enl. Nov. 18, 1861, Co. H, 8 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. Oct. 27, 1862, Labadierville, La.; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 4, 1864, same Co. and Regt. to the credit of Lisbon; disch. to date Aug. 24, 1864. P. O. ad. Apthorp, N. H.
- HUSE, WILLIAM DACKRE, son of Daniel and Julia, b. Newport, Vt., Jan. 1844; enl. Dec. 25, 1863, Co. F, 3 Vt. Inf. for three years to the credit of Newport, Vt.; must. in as Priv.; wd. May 5, 1864,

- Wilderness, Va.; trans. July 25, 1864, Co. B; must. out July 11, 1865; died Feb. 23, 1878, Littleton; buried West Littleton Cemetery. Res. in Littleton from 1865 until death.
- HUTCHINS, MARSHALL JOHN**, son of Caleb and Sarah C., b. Whitefield, May 3, 1837; enl. April 27, 1861, for three months; must. out Aug. 9, 1861; re-enl. Aug. 20, 1861, Co. H, 4 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; must. out Sept. 27, 1864; re-enl. Feb. 10, 1865, Co. C, 10 N. H. Inf. for one year; trans. to Co. C, 2 N. H. Inf. June 21, 1865. All enlistments to the credit of Manchester. Res. in Littleton a few years from 1847.
- HUTCHINS, MELVIN FREEMAN**, son of Caleb and Sarah C., b. Whitefield, March 23, 1833; enl. Aug. 23, 1861, Co. H, 4 N. H. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; must. out Sept. 27, 1864. Res. in Littleton a few years before enlistment. P. O. ad. Soldiers' Home, Tilton.
- JONES, REV. GEORGE GARDNER**, b. Sterling, Mass., Oct. 9, 1822; app. Chap. 13 N. H. Inf. Sept. 3, 1862; resigned May 9, 1865; died Brighton, Mass., May 9, 1891. Res. in Littleton 1880-81.
- KELSEA, ORA ORLANDO**, b. Lisbon, Oct. 9, 1827; enl. June 10, 1861, for three years; must. in as Capt. Co. H, 8 Ohio Inf. June 24, 1861; resigned and was honorably disch. March 11, 1862; com. Col. 1 Regt. Ohio Vol. Militia, July 28, 1863; died Topeka, Kan., July 29, 1871. Res. in Littleton from 1856 to 1859.
- KEYES, GEORGE ALFRED**, son of Thomas N. and Mary, b. Cambridge, Vt., 1842; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, Co. B, 14 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Walpole; wd. Sept. 19, 1864, Opequan, Va.; trans. to Co. F, 13 V. R. C. March 8, 1865; disch. June 23, 1865. Res. in Littleton, 1892-93. P. O. ad. New Haven, Conn.
- KINGSBURY, ISAAC H.**, son of Legara and Matilda, b. Danville, Vt., 1833; enl. July 30, 1861, Co. H, 3 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Manchester; wd. June 16, 1862, Secessionville, S. C.: app. Corp. Nov. 1, 1862; disch. disab. May 20, 1863, Battery Bay Isl., S. C.; re-enl. March 9, 1864, Co. A, 1 N. H. Cav. for three years; app. Sergt.; captd. June 30, 1864, Wilson's raid, Weldon Railroad, Va.; died dis. Nov. 13, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.; buried there, grave No. 11,994. Res. in Littleton from 1854 to 1861.
- KNAPP, CHARLES D.**, son of Charles and Julia (Hartshorn) Knapp, b. Lyman, August, 1843; enl. Co. E, 6 Vt. Inf. for three years to the credit of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; wd. near Camp Lincoln, Va., seven days' fight before Richmond; re-enl. and trans. to Co. K, same Regt. P. O. ad. Littleton.
- KNAPP, EZRA G.**, son of David and Cordelia F., b. Danville, Vt., Feb. 8, 1845; enl. March 6, 1865, Co. K, 7 Vt. Inf. for one year to the credit of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; wd. sev. near Mobile, Ala.; must. out July 19, 1865, at New York City. P. O. ad. Brockton, Mass.

- KNOX, REV. MARTIN VAN BUREN**, son of Jephtha and Philura, Schroon Lake, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1841; enl. April, 1861, Co. I, 1 N. Y. Inf.; must. in as Priv.; re-enl. Aug. 2, 1862, Co. E, 10 N. Y. Inf.; must. in as Corp.; must. in March, 1864, as 2 Lt. Co. E, 23 Regt. U. S. C. T.; wd. July 30, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.; app. 1 Lt. Nov. 1864; Capt. May, 1865; disch. Aug. 12, 1866. Res. in Littleton from 1885 to 1888. P. O. ad. Wahpetan, N. D.
- LADD, JOHN JOHNSON**, son of Peabody W. and Elizabeth L., b. Newbury, Vt., May 11, 1828; app. Paymaster of Volunteers, with rank of Maj., July 2, 1864; must. out Nov. 1, 1865; died Jan. 27, 1888. Brockville, Ontario, Canada. Res. in Littleton from 1870 to 1871.
- LATHROP, ALLISON WILLIS**, son of Samuel and Mary Ann, b. Concord, N. H., May 15, 1848; enl. Dec. 14, 1863, Co. G, 3 Vt. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. May 5, 1864; trans. to Co. I, June 25, 1864. Res. in Littleton since 1886.
- LATHROP, EDWARD D.**, son of Daniel and Elmira, b. Danville, Vt., May 9, 1837; enl. July 23, 1862, Co. D, 9 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Lyme; must. in as Priv.; trans. to Co. I, V. R. C. May 8, 1864; disch. July 5, 1865, Indianapolis, Ind. Res. in Littleton, 1861. P. O. ad. Lisbon.
- LITCHFIELD, WILLIAM C.**, son of Cummings and Lydia K., b. Scituate, Mass., March 31, 1840; enl. Aug. 1864, 1 Mass. H. Arty. for one year to the credit of South Scituate, Mass.; must. out July 3, 1865. Res. in Littleton from 1896 to 1901.
- LITTLE, REV. GEORGE M.**, son of Jonathan and Mary, b. Warren, Apr. 18, 1847; enl. Sept. 7, 1864, Co. H, 1 N. H. H. Arty. for one year to the credit of Warren; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 1, 1865. Res. in Littleton four and one-half years; died Dec. 1900. Buried in Warren, N. H.
- MARTIN, DR. GEORGE ALBERT**, son of Stephen and Mary, b. Peru, N. Y., May 28, 1842; enl. May 10, 1861, Co. E, 2 Vt. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; capt'd. July 21, 1861; par. Jan. 3, 1862; wd. June 29, 1862, Savage Station, Va.; disch. disab. Sept. 1, 1862; re-enl. Aug. 25, 1863, Co. I, 4 Maine Inf. for three years to the credit of Paris, Me.; disch. May 21, 1865. Res. in Littleton from 1888 to 1892. P. O. ad. Hyde Park, Mass.
- MARTINEAU, WILLIAM**, son of Joseph and Julia, b. Canada, Oct. 1845; enl. Dec. 1863, Co. D, 17 U. S. Inf. for three years to the credit of Portland, Me.; must. in as Priv.; wd. June, 1865, March; disch. Dec. 1866. Res. in Littleton since 1870.
- McCARTY, CHARLES**, son of John and Mary, b. Middleton, Ireland, June 22, 1824; enl. June 1, 1861, Co. G, 3 Vt. Inf. for three years to the credit of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; must. in as Priv.; wd. May 1863, Chancellorsville, Va.; re-enl. Jan. 22, 1864, same Co. as Regt.; wd. May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; trans. July 25, 1864, Co. I, 3 Vt. Inf.; app. Corp. June 19, 1865; must. out July 1

- 1865; died Littleton, Aug. 16, 1894; buried Roman Catholic Cemetery. Res. in Littleton from 1865 until death.
- McMURPHY, HENRY**, b. Derry, 1835; enl. Aug. 18, 1862, Co. C, 5 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Lisbon; must. in as Priv.; wd. sev. Dec. 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; disch. disab. Sept. 7, 1863. Res. in Littleton from 1869 until he died, Nov. 12, 1903. P. O. ad. Laconia.
- MILLER, JOHN ANDERSON, JR.**, son of John A. and Lydia, b. Newbury, Vt., Dec. 28, 1845; enl. March 30, 1864, Co. K, 57 Mass. Inf. for three years to the credit of Boston, Mass.; must. in as Priv.; must. out July 30, 1865, Washington, D. C. Res. in Littleton most of the time since 1867.
- MILLIN, ALBERT**, son of Joseph and Abigail; b. Cambridge, Vt., March 19, 1819; enl. Nov. 15, 1861, Co. H, 8 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Lyman; must. in as Priv.; disch. disab. Dec. 5, 1862; died Littleton, Nov. 7, 1887; buried West Littleton Cemetery. Res. in Littleton from 1865 until death.
- MILLS, HAMILTON A.**, son of Samuel H. and Harriet, b. Bedford, Canada, Nov. 7, 1831; enl. Aug. 1862, Co. A, 36 Mass. Inf. for three years to the credit of Fitchburg, Mass.; must. in as Corp.; disch. disab. Dec. 1863; re-enl. Aug. 1864, Co. H, 4 Mass. H. Arty.; must. out June 17, 1865. Res. in Littleton from 1877 to 1884.
- OSGOOD, REV. JOHN C.**, son of William and Almira, b. Randolph, Vt., Feb. 14, 1841; enl. Aug. 25, 1862, Co. F, 12 Vt. Inf. for nine months; must. out with Co. and Regt. July 14, 1863. Res. in Littleton since 1895.
- PARKER, CHARLES A.**, son of A. J. and Sarah, b. Waterville, Me., June 27, 1831; enl. Nov. 8, 1861, Co. E, 98 N. Y. Inf. for three years to the credit of Malone, N. Y.; must. in as Priv.; app. Serg. May 8, 1862; wd. Feb. 2, 1863, Hilton Head, S. C.; disch. disab. June 8, 1863; died Littleton, Nov. 19, 1893; buried Glenwood Cemetery. Res. in Littleton from 1877 until death.
- PARKER, JAMES W.**, son of James and Rhoda, b. Lisbon, 1839; enl. April 29, 1861, for three months; supposed trans. to Joshua Chapman's Co.; disch. June 6, 1861; re-enl. Aug. 12, 1861, Co. H, 3 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Lisbon; must. in as Priv.; re-enl. Feb. 13, 1864, same Co. and Regt.; must. out July 20, 1865; died Woodsville, Oct. 8, 1894; buried Lisbon. Res. in Littleton sundry times from close of war until death.
- POLLARD, MILO C.**, son of William and Mehitabel, b. Ryegate, Vt., Dec. 24, 1843; enl. Sept. 8, 1862, Co. C, 15 N. H. Inf. for nine months to the credit of Bath; must. in as Priv.; must. out Aug. 13, 1863. Res. in Littleton since 1875. P. O. ad. Littleton.
- POWERS, CLARK W.**, son of Henry H. and Electa, b. Newfane, Vt., Jan. 3, 1824; enl. Aug. 15, 1862, Co. H, 4 Vt. Inf. for three

- three years; must. in as Priv.; disch. disab. April 11, 1862. Res. in Littleton from 1874 to 1877. P. O. ad. Dublin.
- SAWYER, ELLIOTT F.**, son of Enos and Martha, b. Fairlee, Vt., April 10, 1843; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, Co. B, 6 Vt. Inf. for three years to the credit of Fairlee, Vt.; must. in as Priv.; app. Corp.; trans. to Co. H Oct. 16, 1864; app. Sergt. April 2, 1865; must. out June 19, 1865. Res. in Littleton since 1872.
- SHAY, JOHN C.**, b. Canada; enl. Aug. 20, 1861, Co. B, 4 Vt. Inf. for three years; must. in as Corp. Sept. 21, 1861; app. Sergt.; must. out Sept. 30, 1864. Res. in Littleton from 1865 to 1883.
- SHERMAN, ANDREW JACKSON**, son of Reuben and Ruth, b. Lisbon, May 15, 1832; enl. Aug. 15, 1862, Co. D, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Bethlehem; must. in Sept. 19, 1862, as 1 Sergt.; wd. Dec. 13, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va.; app. 2 Lt. Jan. 25, 1863; 1 Lt. Oct. 28, 1864; must. out June 21, 1865. Res. in Littleton about twenty years. P. O. ad. Twin Mountain.
- SIMPSON, JOHN TENNEY**, son of Samuel and Mary, b. Mayfield, Me., Dec. 10, 1833; enl. April, 1861, Co. I, 1 Me. Inf. for three years to the credit of Portland, Me.; must. in as 1 Sergt.; app. 2 Lt. Oct. 4, 1861, Co. I, 10 Me. Inf.; disch. disab. Sept. 12, 1862. Res. in Littleton since 1868.
- SIMPSON, SAMUEL FREELAN**, son of Samuel and Mary, b. Poland, Me., Nov. 27, 1845; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, Co. C, 25 Me. Inf. for one year to the credit of Gray, Me.; re-enl. Dec. 8, 1863, Co. C, 30 Me. Inf. for three years; must. in as Corp.; must. out Aug. 20, 1865. Res. in Littleton from 1869 until 1890. P. O. ad. South Lawrence, Mass.
- SMILLIE, JOHN**, son of James and Susan, b. Barnet, Vt., May 10, 1836; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 2 Vt. Batt. for three years to the credit of Newbury, Vt.; must. in as Priv.; app. Corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out July 31, 1865. Res. in Littleton since 1868.
- STEARNS, ZIMRI**, son of Gilbert and Sophronia, b. Campton, Sept. 30, 1833; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, Co. C, 13 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Woodstock; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 21, 1865. Res. in Littleton since 1878.
- STEVENS, WILLIAM HOIT**, son of Henry B., b. Woodstock, Vt., March 17, 1839; enl. June 16, 1862, Co. B, Seventh Squadron R. I. Cav.; this organization was for three months, and was known as the Dartmouth Cav., being composed almost entirely of Dartmouth students. He was must. in as 2 Lt. June 24, 1862; must. out Oct. 2, 1862; app. Capt. Co. C, 2 Rhode Island Cav. Dec. 12, 1862; wd. sev. and captl. March 14, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.; exchanged July, 1863; was confined a part of the time in Libby Prison; hon. disch. Aug. 14, 1863. Res. in Littleton from 1868 to 1879; died at Windsor, Vt.
- STRAIN, CORNELIUS WILLIAM**, b. Bethlehem, Jan. 27, 1844; enl.

- April 24, 1861, Manchester Mechanics Phalanx for three months; disch. July 12, 1861, as of Capt. Jonathan R. Bagley's Co., Fort Constitution; app. Capt. Co. C, 10 N. H. Inf. Sept. 18, 1862; disch. disab. Sept. 19, 1864; died Manchester, Feb. 3, 1891. Res. in Littleton a short time before the war.
- UNDERWOOD, EDWARD MONROE, son of Timothy and Ruth, b. Fitchburg, Mass., July 8, 1837; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, Co. A, 35 Mass. Inf. for one year to the credit of Fitchburg, Mass.; must. in as Priv.; must. out Sept. 2, 1863. Res. in Littleton from 1879 until about 1888. P. O. ad. Littleton.
- VANDECAR, SPENCER AMBROSE, son of Herman and Elvira, b. Arcadia, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1846; enl. Dec. 28, 1864, Co. E, 30 Mich. Inf. for one year; must. in as Priv.; must. out June 30, 1865. Res. in Littleton since 1888.
- VAN NESS, IRA WELLINGTON, son of M. J. and Sarah J., b. Minisnick, N. Y., May 19, 1845; enl. Dec. 30, 1863, Co. K, 39 N. Y. Inf. for three years; must. in as Priv.; wd. May 18, 1864, Spottsylvania, Va.; must. out July 12, 1865. Res. in Littleton since 1883.
- WELLS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, son of Artemas and Abigail, b. Lisbon, Jan. 9, 1834; enl. Oct. 9, 1861, Co. H, 8 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Lisbon; app. 1 Lt. Dec. 20, 1861; Capt. Sept. 30, 1862; wd. Oct. 27, 1862, Labadieville, La.; resigned Dec. 31, 1862; re-enl. May 15, 1863, 1 Co. N. H. H. Arty. for three years to the credit of Portsmouth; must. in as 2 Lt. July 22, 1863; app. 1 Lt. Aug. 10, 1863; Capt. Nov. 9, 1864; must. out Sept. 11, 1865. Res. in Littleton since 1874.
- WHITING, WILLIAM H., son of Danforth and Elmira, b. Bath, Nov. 1, 1841; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, Co. G, 11 N. H. Inf. for three years to the credit of Bath; must. in as Priv.; app. Corp.; wd. May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; app. 1 Sergt.; must. out June 4, 1865; died Littleton, Jan. 12, 1882; buried Glenwood Cemetery. Res. in Littleton from 1878 until death.
- WINSLOW, JAMES ANCRUM, son of John A., b. Boston, Mass., April 29, 1839; Priv. Co. B, 4 Batt. Mass. Vol. Militia, Maj. Francis L. Lee; temporarily must. into the service of the U. S. May 27, 1862; n. f. r. A. G. O. Mass. Died Binghampton, N. Y., June 27, 1892. Res. in Littleton from Oct. 1867, until May, 1868.
- WOODWARD, JOHN, son of William and Mary, b. Glasgow, Scotland, Oct. 26, 1844; enl. April 27, 1861, for three months to the credit of Lancaster; disch. disab. May 18, 1861; re-enl. Sept. 25, 1861, Co. D, 1 Vt. Cav. for three years to the credit of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; must. in as Priv.; re-enl. Feb. 23, 1864, same Co. and Regt. for three years; app. Corp. Oct. 7, 1864; Sergt. May 1, 1865; trans. to Co. C, June 21, 1865; must. out Aug. 9, 1865. Res. in Littleton from 1879 until his death, Sept. 14, 1901.

TABLE 87.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- DONAVAN, DENNIS, b. England, 1843; enl. Dec. 21, 1864, U. S. Navy for three years as a 2 class Fireman, to the credit of 3 District, New Hampshire; failed to appear.
- FOLLANSBEE, JOSHUA A., b. Amesbury, Mass., 1835; enl. Dec. 27, 1864, U. S. Navy for three years, as an Ord. Sea. to the credit of 3 District, New Hampshire; rejected.
- GIBBONS, JAMES, b. Bangor, Me., 1843; enl. Dec. 22, 1864, U. S. Navy for three years, as a 2 class Fireman; rejected.
- GRANT, EDWARD, b. New Brunswick, 1843; enl. Dec. 29, 1864, U. S. Navy for three years, as an Ord. Sea. to the credit of 3 District, New Hampshire; failed to appear.
- HURON, AUGUST, son of Wilhelm, b. in Dusseldorf, Prussia, Nov. 25, 1843; served in the German Army three years, from Oct. 2, 1863; war with Austria, in Emperor Alexander I. Guard Grenadiers, Regt. No. 1. Res. in Littleton since 1875.
- JAMES, JOHN, b. West Indies, 1842; enl. Dec. 21, 1864, U. S. Navy for three years as a Landsman to the credit of 3 District, New Hampshire; rejected.
- MCNEIL, JOHN, b. Nova Scotia, 1826; enl. Dec. 27, 1864, U. S. Navy for three years, as a Sea. to the credit 3 District New Hampshire; rejected.
- NEWLIN, THOMAS, b. New York City, 1843; enl. Dec. 27, 1864, U. S. Navy as a Landsman to the credit of 3 District, New Hampshire; served on U. S. S. "Ohio," "Circassian," and "Kennebec;" disch. Aug. 2, 1865, from "Kennebec."
- PIERCE, SAMUEL E., b. Somersetshire, England, Jan. 3, 1832; enl. Feb. 8, 1854, British Navy, ship "Cæsar;" disch. March 7, 1857.
- POLKIS, GABRIEL, b. Austria, 1833; enl. Dec. 30, 1864, U. S. Navy for three years to the credit of 3 District, New Hampshire; failed to appear.
- ROGERS, GEORGE, b. Ireland, 1831; enl. Dec. 24, 1864, U. S. Navy for three years as a 2 class Fireman to the credit of 3 District, New Hampshire; rejected.
- SMITH, ALFRED, b. Providence, R. I., 1832; enl. Dec. 23, 1864, U. S. Navy for three years as a Landsman to the credit of 3 District, New Hampshire; rejected.
- TAYLOR, LOVELL,* son of Chester and Hannah, b. Concord (now Lisbon), March 28, 1813; enl. Jan. 14, 1838, U. S. Navy, for three years; served on U. S. S. "Columbus;" trans. to "Cyeme," and sent to the Mediterranean Station; disch. Feb. 2, 1841, tm. ex. Res. in Littleton about fifty years; died March 29, 1896, Soldiers' Home, Tilton; buried Glenwood Cemetery.

TRAVERS, JAMES, substitute, b. Portsmouth, 1841; enl. Dec. 27, 1864, U. S. Navy for three years as a Sea. to the credit of 3 District, New Hampshire; served on U. S. S. "Ohio" and "St. Lawrence;" disch. May 7, 1865, from receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.

WALKER, JAMES, b. Ireland, 1832; enl. Dec. 21, 1864, U. S. Navy for three years as a Sea. to the credit of 3 District, New Hampshire; failed to appear.

WEST, GEORGE, son of Richard, b. England, July 30, 1837; served in the British Army in the Crimean war; died Littleton, Sept. 21, 1900.

The foregoing classed as miscellaneous, except those marked thus (*), gave their residence on enlistment as of Littleton; there is no evidence that they ever resided in town. It is presumed that the place of residence was given by them simply with reference to the fact that they were procured from abroad to serve to the credit of Littleton.

Mrs. ADELINE E. CHADBOURNE, dau. of Asahel Wallace, and great-granddau. of John Wallace of Revolutionary fame, b. in Littleton, April 20, 1817; m. June 26, 1841, Benjamin H. Chadbourne, Capt. of a Co. recruited in Chicago, Ill. She was an army nurse during the war and secret service agent; her experience was varied and interesting. Subsequently she received a pension from the U. S. of \$25 per month. She died, Washington, D. C., Jan. 14, 1891.

MALINDA RANKIN, dau. of David Rankin; introduced the first Protestant missions in Mexico; was compelled to suspend work by reason of war on Texas border; was army nurse at New Orleans.

TABLE 88.

LIST OF THREE MONTHS' MEN TO THE CREDIT OF LITTLETON.

Aldrich, Daniel, Jr.	Huntoon, Richard J.
Bard, Oscar L.	Kingsbury, Newell A.
Bowman, Henry A.	Moulton, John F.
Brown, Daniel.	Palmer, Francis.
Burnham, George W.	Place, George W.
Burnham, William W.	Pray, Rufus M.
Coburn, George C.	Richards, Levi.
Farr, Evarts W.	Russell, Daniel F.
Farr, Theron A.	Weller, William W.
Hicks, Stephen L.	Wilkins, George C.
Hines, John D.	Wilkins, Philip.
Huntoon, John.	

All re-enlisted but three: Daniel Brown, Francis Palmer, and George C. Wilkins. Three died in the service: George W. Burnham, William W. Burnham, and Philip Wilkins.

TABLE 39.

LIST OF THE NAMES OF MEN DRAFTED FROM LITTLETON'
ON SEPTEMBER 15, 1863.

51 SUB-DISTRICT, 3 DISTRICT, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Bartlett, Warren L.	Lewis, Curtis.
Bickford, John W.	Little, Milo M.
Bowman, Loren.	Lucas, Benjamin B.
Brown, Harrison.	McCulloch, John H.
Brown, Henry.	McIntire, Richard H.
Buchanan, William W.	Merrill, Elbridge G.
Cameron, William W.	Merrill, Henry.
Carleton, Edmund, Jr.	Miller, Willard, Jr.
Carroll, Michael.	Moffett, Charles.
Carter, Chester H.	Muzrall, Frank.
Carter, Curtis P.	Nurse, Samuel P.
Carter, Ellery H.	Place, William L.
Cass, Henry.	Quimby, Albert H.
Clark, John A.	Rivers, Frederick.
Cutreau, Lewis.	Robins, James W.
Eastman, Charles B.	Rounsevel, Royal D.
Eastman, George W.	Russell, George W.
Farr, Noah.	Sanborn, Henry E.
Fitzgerald, Ai.	Sanborn, Luther D.
Fuller, Albert M.	Sargent, Davis B.
Hicks, Stephen L.	Shirley, Andrew J.
Hicks, William.	Shute, Horace.
Hodgman, Charles.	Smith, Henry L.
Jackson, William, Jr.	Stoddard, Willard A.
Kenney, Lorenzo C.	Thayer, Henry P.
Kilburn, Edward.	Thompson, Laban T.
Kinnie, Walton.	Thompson, William D.
Lewis, Charles F.	Weller, Franklin G.

The fifty-six men drafted, whose names appear above, were disposed of as follows: Furnished substitutes, TWENTY-FOUR, as follows:—

Bartlett, Warren L.	Farr, Noah.
Bowman, Loren.	Fuller, Albert M.
Brown, Henry.	Kenney, Lorenzo C.
Cameron, William W.	Kilburn, Edward.
Carroll, Michael.	Lewis, Curtis.

Lucas, Benjamin B.
McCulloch, John H.
Miller, Willard, Jr.
Moffett, Charles.
Place, William L.
Quimby, Albert H.
Robins, James W.

Sanborn, Henry E.
Sargent, Davis B.
Shute, Horace.
Smith, Henry L.
Stoddard, Willard A.
Thayer, Henry P.
Thompson, Laban T.

Exempted for Physical Disability (rejected), EIGHTEEN, as follows:

Bickford, John W.
Brown, Harrison.
Carter, Curtis P.
Carter, Ellery H.
Clark, John A.
Eastman, Charles B.
Eastman, George W.
Fitzgerald, Ai.
Hicks, William.

Hodgman, Charles.
Jackson, William, Jr.
Kinnie, Walton.
Lewis, Charles F.
McIntire, Richard E.
Merrill, Elbridge G.
Merrill, Henry.
Russell, George W.
Thompson, William D.

Exempted for all other causes, TWELVE, as follows:—

Buchanan, William W.
Carleton, Edmond, Jr.
Carter, Chester H.
Cass, Henry.
Little, Milo M.
Muzrall, Frank.

Nurse, Samuel P.
Rivers, Frederick.
Rounsevel, Royal D.
Sanborn, Luther D.
Shirley, Andrew J.
Weller, Franklin G.

Failed to report, Two:—

Cutreau, Lewis.

Hicks, Stephen L.

None of the fifty-six men drafted paid commutation, and none of them entered the military service under the draft.

TABLE 40.
SHOWING THE NAMES OF SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED BY
LITTLETON MEN.

Principal.	Substitute.
Bartlett, Warren L.	Anderson, William
Bowman, Loren	Wheeler, John
Brown, Henry	Kortowski, Joseph
Cameron, William W.	Lynch, Michael
Carroll, Michael	Danforth, Luther
Eastman, Charles F.	Osborn, Charles
Farr, Noah	Detrick, John
Fuller, Albert M.	Morgan, Dennis H.
Kenney, Lorenzo C.	Taylor, Joseph C.
Kilburn, Edward ¹	Wilson, James
Lewis, Curtis	Bugge, Andreas
Lucas, Benjamin	Lichey, John
McCulloch, John W.	Welch, George
Miller, Willard, Jr.	Miller, Roswell
Moffett, Charles	Dunham, Lyman
Place, William L.	Place, Alonzo
Quimby, Albert H. ¹	Johnson, Thomas
Robins, James W.	Foss, Thorwald
Sanborn, Henry E.	Markey, John
Sargent, Davis B. ¹	Alexander, Peter
Shute, Horace ¹	Howard, George
Smith, Henry L.	Morris, William
Stoddard, Willard A.	Burton, Leonard W.

¹ Afterwards enlisted.

TABLE 41.
SOLDIERS FROM LITTLETON VOTING IN THE ARMY.

Name.	Company.	Regiment.
Bemis, Moses P.	B	Sixth N. H. Inf.
Bowman, Albert H.	I	First N. H. H. Arty.
Bowman, Edwin	D	Thirteenth N. H. Inf.
Brown, Josiah	D	"
Burnham, Cyrus E.	I	First N. H. H. Arty.
Burns, Nathan	D	Thirteenth N. H. Inf.
Carter, Ellery H.	I	First N. H. H. Arty.
Closson, Charles	I	"
Davis, John S.	I	"
Dudley, Joshua W.	I	"
Farr, Theron A.	A	Fifth N. H. Inf.
Gaskill, Augustine C.	D	Thirteenth N. H. Inf.
Goodwin, Samuel G.	B	Sixth N. H. Inf.
Greene, Chauncey H.	I	First N. H. H. Arty.
Hadlock, George W.	I	"
Harriman, William	I	"
Hicks, Stephen L.	C	Fifth N. H. Inf.
Merrill, James W.	I	First N. H. H. Arty.
Moffett, Frank T.	D	Fourteenth N. H. Inf.
Page, Myron	I	First N. H. H. Arty.
Palmer, Wilbur F.	B	Sixth N. H. Inf.
Remick, Zadoc B.	I	First N. H. H. Arty.
Richardson, Hugh J.	I	"
Sanborn, Francis D.	D	Thirteenth N. H. Inf.
Sanders, Marshal	D	"
Shute, Gilman D.	I	First N. H. H. Arty.
Shute, Horace	I	"
Simpson, Chester	D	Thirteenth N. H. Inf.
Towne, Franklin P.	I	First N. H. H. Arty.
Wheeler, Silas	D	Thirteenth N. H. Inf.
Williams, Frank B.	I	First N. H. H. Arty.

TABLE 42.

ENROLMENT OF MEN LIABLE TO MILITARY DUTY, 1862.

* ENLISTED. † DRAFTED, FURNISHED SUBSTITUTE. ‡ DRAFTED, EXEMPTED.

Adair, John	Carter, Chester ‡	Foster, Allen
Adams, Alfred	Carter, Curtis P. ‡	Foster, Milo
Adams, Charles R.	Carter, Ellery H.*	Fulford, Eliphalet
Agnew, J. R.	Carter, Thomas J.	Fuller, Charles
Aldrich, George	Carroll, Michael †	Fuller, George B.
Aldrich, George M.	Carroll, Timothy	Fuller, George W.*
Albee, Frank C.	Chamberlin, Horace E.	Fuller, Isaac
Albee, Solon J.	Chandler, John D.*	Gaskell, Augustine C.*
Applebee, Charles H.*	Chandler, William H.	Gilman, Austin *
Applebee, Warren C.	Charlton, John M.	Gilman, S. S.
Atwood, Stephen W.*	Clark, A. J.	Gleason, Michael
Atwood, William M.	Clark, Damon Y.	Glover, Frederick R.
Bailey, James H.	Clark, George A.	Goodall, Alpha
Balch, John	Clark, John A.	Goodwin, Charles S.
Barnes, J. E.	Chase, Amos K.	Gordon, Amasa
Bartlett, Hosea	Cleasby, George W.*	Gould, Phineas R.
Bartlett, James H.	Cleasby, Samuel	Graham, Elbridge G.
Bartlett, Warren L. †	Clegg, Thomas	Greene, Chauncey H.*
Bass, Van N.	Closson, Alanson *	Hall, George N.
Bean, Beniah J.*	Clough, Daniel.*	Hardy, Henry
Bingham, George A.	Clough, Johnson	Harriuan, George
Bingham, Harry	Copp, Jeremiah B.	Harriman, William *
Bishop, Horace A.	Corey, Enos B.	Hatch, James K.
Bishop, Lindal	Cutreau, Louis	Hatch, Moses B.
Blandin, Charles R.	Day, Ransom S.*	Hatch, Philo
Bowles, Marshall	Dow, James, Jr.	Hazeltine, Andrew A.
Bowman, Albert H.*	Drown, Noah *	Hazeltine, Charles
Bowman, Alfred *	Dyke, Taylor B.*	Henry, James E.
Bowman, Edwin *	Eastman, Charles F. †	Hibbard, Silas
Bowman, Isaac W.	Eastman, George W. ‡	Hodgman, Charles ‡
Bowman, John	Eaton, Marshall	Hodgman, Francis F.
Bowman, William	Emerson, Darius	Howe, Eben
Brackett, William R.	English, John W.	Howland, Washington W.
Brown, Harrison ‡	Everett, Charles F.	Huntoon, Gideon
Brown, Henry †	Fairbanks, William R.	Huntoon, Ransom
Brown, Josiah *	Farr, Albee	Hurlbutt, George
Brown, William M.	Farr, John W.	Hurlbutt, Ozro B.
Brown, William, Jr.	Farr, Noah †	Hurlbutt, William D., Jr.
Buchanan, William W. ‡	Fisher, Aaron D.	Jackson, James R.
Buck, Oscar	Fisher, Orrin M.	Jackson, William, Jr. ‡
Burnham, Henry B.*	Fisk, Benjamin *	Johnson, Edward H.*
Burnham, Moses P.	Fitzgerald, Al ‡	Jones, Elias S.
Burton, Augustus R.	Fitzgerald, Frank W.*	Jordon, Sidney ‡
Cameron, William W. †	Fitzgerald, Theodocius D.	Kenney, Bradford, 2d
Carlton, Edmund, Jr. ‡	Flanders, Nathaniel	Kenney, Lorenzo C.*

TABLE 42 (continued).

Kilburn, Benjamin W.*	Nurse, William C.	Smith, Henry L.†
Kilburn, Edward*	Nutting, Anthony*	Smith, Henry W.
Knapp, Ezra	Paddleford, George K.	Smith, Ransom
Knapp, Uriah	Palmer, Charles	Smith, Richard F.*
Ladd, Josiah M.	Palmer, Francis H.*	Smith, William
Legacy, John	Palmer, Horace*	Squires, Curtis
Lemere, Joseph	Parker, Guy C.	Stearns, Isaac B.
Lewis, Charles F.†	Place, William L.†	Steere, Ithram
Lewis, Curtis	Prebels, Monroe	Steere, Merrill
Lewis, George D.	Prescott, Calvin	Sterling, John
Little, Milo M.†	Prescott, John*	Stevens, Salvin
Lovejoy, Henry H.*	Quimby, Alden*	Stevens, True M.*
Lucas, Edward D.	Quimby, James M.	Stoddard, Willard A.†
Lucia, Charles	Quimby, John C.	Strain, Cornelius
Mackie, David	Ranlett, Charles F.	Strain, John
Marsh, David G.	Ranlett, Noah W.	Streeter, Benjamin
McIntire, Benjamin F.	Reed, Stephen	Taylor, A. M.
McIntire, Richard E.†	Remick, Shadrach	Thompson, William D.†
Merrill, Henry†	Remick, Wallace	Thompson, Fry W.
Merrill, Robert L.*	Remick, Zadoc B.*	Tilton, Henry L.
Millen, Charles W.	Rivers, Frederic†	Towne, Cephas B.
Millen, Holland H.	Robb, John	Towne, Charles
Miner, George*	Robins, James W.†	Towne, Franklin*
Moffett, Charles†	Robins, Joseph	Towne, Henry G.
Moffett, David B.*	Rounsevel, J. Holmes	Towne, Norman.*
Mooney, F. S.	Rounsevel, Royal D.†	Towne, W. A.
Morse, Austin*	Rounsevel, William D.*	Truland, William
Morse, Frank	Rowell, Clinton	Wallace, Amos P.
Mudgett, Samuel	Russell, Charles H.	Weeks, Alonzo
Mulliken, Charles	Russell, George†	Weller, Frank G.†
Mulliken, George	Russell, George L.	Wheeler, Silas*
Murphey, Dennis	Sanborn, Frank D.*	Wheelock, Cyrus
Murphey, Timothy	Sanders, M. W.	Whiting, Robert C.
Noble, Lafayette	Sayers, James	Whittaker, George S.
Nurse, Albert	Scott, William	Whittaker, Joseph L.
Nurse, Charles	Sherry, Daniel*	Wilkins, Daniel
Nurse, Charles H.	Shirley, Andrew†	Wilkins, Luther C.
Nurse, George W.*	Shute, Gilman D.*	Willard, Peter E.
Nurse, John C.	Shute, Horace*	Williams, George
Nurse, J. W.	Simpson, Riley S.*	Young, Cyrus
Nurse, Samuel P.†	Sinclair, Asa	Young, James
Nurse, Thomas S.	Smith, Francis H.	Young, William

TABLE 43.

THE COMPANY RECRUITED AT LITTLETON, IN THE SPRING OF 1861, FOR
THREE MONTHS' SERVICE.¹

PROVISIONAL OFFICERS.

EVARTS W. FARR, Captain. HIRSH K. DODD, Second Lieutenant.
WILLIAM W. WELLES, First Lieutenant. GEN. EDWARD O. KENNEY, Drill Master.

Names.	Birthplace.	Residence at Time of Enlistment.	Subsequent Service.	Post-Office Address at Time of Death.
Aldrich, Daniel, Jr.	Littleton	Littleton	2 N. H.	Died at Lowell, Mass., July 26, 1900
Aldrich, Lauson E.	Franconia	Lisbon	11 Vt.	Andersonville Prison, Oct. 11, 1864
Bailey, Alonzo B.	Walcott, Vt.	Bath	2 N. H.	Sept. 12, 1861
Bard, Harrison K.	Barnet, Vt.	Barnet, Vt.	1 Vt. Cav.	Barnet, Vt.
Bard, Oscar L.	Monroe	Littleton	1 Vt. Cav.	About 1866
Bean, Burnis R.	Landaff	Lisbon	2 N. H.	Jan. 10, 1863
Bean, Lewis	Rumford, Me.	Haverhill	11 N. H.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bowman, Eli E.	Fairfield, Me.	Lincoln	8 N. H.	March 10, 1865
Bowman, Henry A.	Littleton	Littleton	2 N. H.	Jan. 23, 1892
Briggs, George ²	Lymen	Lymen		
Brown, Daniel	Glover, Vt.	Littleton		
Burnham, George W.	Littleton	"	8 N. H.	Aug. 26, 1863
Burnham, William W.	Bethlehem	"	6 N. H.	April 6, 1862
Carr, Byron L. ³	Haverhill	Haverhill	1 N. E. Cav.	April 21, 1860
Chapman, Henry N.	"	"	9 N. H.	July 28, 1864
Coburn, George C.	Warner	Littleton	2 N. H. and 1 N. H. Cav.	June 10, 1861
Copp, John ⁴	Haverhill	Piermont	9 Vt.	Sept. 28, 1871
Cram, Henry O.	Meredith	Carroll	2 N. H.	Sept. 12, 1860
Farr, Everts W. ⁵	Littleton	Littleton	2 N. H. and 11 N. H.	Nov. 30, 1880
Farr, Theron A.	"	"	5 N. H.	Littleton
Fiary, Frederick ⁶	Three Rivers, Canada	Haverhill	6 N. H.	

Garvin, Orlando W.	Bristol, Vt.	Landaff	2 N. H.	April 1, 1865
Gifford, George	Middletown, Vt.	Haverhill	6 N. H.	April 14, 1863
Gazier, Van Buren	"	"	2 N. H.	Lisbon
Glynn, James	Newbury, Vt.	Lisbon	16 N. H.	Des Moines, Iowa
Goodwin, William H.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Whitefield	3 N. H.	Wells River, Vt.
Hagan, John	Shedfield, Vt.	Lisbon	2 N. H.	Lansing, Leavenworth Co., Kan.
Hall, Morono J.	Enfield	Haverhill	3 N. H.	Sept. 16, 1863
Harvey, Robert W.	Wentworth	Runney	11 N. H.	Oct. 5, 1867
Haynes, Alba C.	Monroe	Lisbon	2 N. H.	Lancaster
Hibbard, David M.	Haverhill	Haverhill	2 N. H.	Canton, Mo.
Hibbard, Joel E.	Compton, Canada	Littleton	2 N. H. and 13 N. H.	Canaan, Vt.
Hicks, Stephen L.	Frankonia	Frankonia	6 N. H. and 5 N. H.	Jan. 27, 1868
Hine, John D.	Haverhill	Haverhill	2 N. H.	Kingman, Kan.
Hix, Curtis	Monroe	Bethlehem	2 N. H.	1891
Hong, George M. ¹	St. Croix, C. E.	Monroe	2 N. H.	Omaha, Neb.
Houle, John B.	Haverhill	Landaff	16 N. H.	New Fane, Ontario, Can.
Howard, Asa B.	"	"	16 N. H.	St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Howland, Harrison C.	"	"	16 N. H.	Meredith
Howland, Henry W.	Bath	Bath	3 N. H.	West Fairlee, Vt.
Howland, Moody	Bethlehem	Bethlehem	3 N. H.	North Woodstock
Hunt, Merrill N.	Littleton	Littleton	3 Vt. Inf. and 5 U. S. Cav.	Aug. 20, 1863
Huntton, John	Woodstock	Landaff	2 N. H. and U. S. C. T.	Bethlehem
Huntton, Richard J. ²	Haverhill	Haverhill	3 Vt.	Littleton
Jackman, Enoch F.	Danville, Vt.	Littleton	2 N. H.	Died in Kansas
Keyser, Scott W.	Haverhill	Haverhill	9 N. H.	May 23, 1864
Kingbury, Newell A.	Lyman	Lisbon	2 N. H. and 16 N. H.	Auburn
Ladd, Hiram K.	Haverhill	Whitefield	6 N. H.	April 7, 1867
Moulton, John F.	"	"	2 N. H. and 1 C.	Aug. 14, 1866
Noyes, Charles E.	"	"	2 N. H.	Whitefield
Noyes, Frank E.	"	"	2 N. H.	Fresno Flata, Cal.

¹ The company was ordered into camp at Portsmouth, but discharged without service at the seat of war on account of a decision of the War Department not further to organize three months' regiments.

² Incomplete record.

³ Afterwards Attorney-General of Colorado. Proceedings N. H. State Bar Ass., vol. i, pp. 102-107.

⁴ Afterwards member of Congress from New Hampshire.

TABLE 48 (continued).

Name.	Birthplace.	Residence at Time of Enlistment.	Subsequent Service.	Post-Office Address at Time of Death.
Palmer, Francis H.	Chatham	Littleton	3 N. H.	Meredith
Parker, James W.	Lisbon	Lisbon	16 N. H.	Oct. 8, 1864
Pennock, Calvin	Haverhill	Haverhill	2 N. H., 11 N. H. and V. R. C.	Rangley, Me.
Pingree, George E.	Littleton	Lisbon	2 N. H., 16 N. H., and 1 N. H. A.	Sionz Falls, S. D.
Place, George W.	Carroll	Littleton	3 Vt.	Nov. 9, 1902
Pray, Rufus M.	Calais, Vt.	"		South Woodbury, Vt.
Quincy, Winslow ¹	Franconia	Franconia	6 N. H.	Dalton, Mass.
Richard, Levi	Limerick, Ireland	Littleton	2 N. H.	
Russell, Daniel Frederick	Stratford, Vt.	"	2 N. H.	March 31, 1865
Saborn, William	Orange, Vt.	Haverhill	Franklin, N. H.	
Sherman, Charles	Lisbon	Lisbon	8 N. H.	Lisbon
Smith, Girdin	Burke, Vt.	Waterford, Vt.	3 Vt.	Shelburne, Vt.
Stowell, Ira	Hyde Park, Vt.	Haverhill	6 N. H.	April 16, 1863
Thayer, Curtis P.	Londaff	Londaff		Nov. 24, 1901
Titus, Henry	Colebrook	Lincoln	2 N. H.	Little River, Kan.
Tyrell, George W.	Haverhill	Haverhill	4 Vt.	Nov. 4, 1863
Walcott, John T.	"	"	2 N. H. and 4 N. H.	Joubert, S. D.
Walcott, William G.	Lancaster	"	2 N. H. and 1 N. H. H. Art.	Haverhill
Wallace, Charles	"	"	6 Vt.	Auburn, Me.
Weller, William W.	Dalton	Dalton	2 N. H.	Littleton
Wilkins, George C.	Montpelier, Vt.	Littleton		Jan. 19, 1864
Wilkins, Philip	Littleton	"	6 N. H.	Dec. 18, 1861

¹ Incomplete record.

TABLE 44.

OFFICERS OF MARSHAL SANDERS POST No. 48, G. A. R.

Date.	Commander.	Senior Vice-Commander.	Junior Vice-Commander.
1879	Evarts W. Farr	George W. Hall	Samuel F. Simpson
1880	John T. Simpson	"	"
1881	"	"	Charles H. Applebee
1882	George Farr	Horace J. Kenney	J. M. Rowe
1883	Horace J. Kenney	Henry B. Burnham	John E. Prescott
1884	Henry B. Burnham	William A. Crane	Hiram E. Currier
1885	John E. Bronson		B. G. Olmsted
1886	Thomas M. Fletcher	Chester Simpson	Alba H. Gordon
1887	Chester Simpson	Alba H. Gordon	Augustine C. Gaskill
1888	Alba H. Gordon	Augustine C. Gaskill	Andrew J. Clogston
1889	R. L. Howard	Benjamin F. Heath	George W. Cleasby
1890	George W. Cleasby	Horace J. Kenney	Spencer A. Vandecar
1891	Warren W. Lovejoy	Spencer A. Vandecar	Milo C. Pollard
1892	Spencer A. Vandecar	Milo C. Pollard	Solon L. Simonds
1893	Solon L. Simonds	True M. Stevens	William H. Blake
1894	True M. Stevens	William H. Blake	John Woodward
1895	Warren W. Lovejoy	Hiram E. Currier	William H. Blake
1896	Hiram E. Currier	Benjamin F. Heath	John A. Miller
1897	"	"	"
1898	"	John A. Miller	Charles H. Applebee
1899	John A. Miller	Charles H. Applebee	Chauncey H. Greene
1900	Charles H. Applebee	Chauncey H. Greene	Henry D. Bishop
1901	Henry D. Bishop	Hurenzo Richardson	Milo C. Pollard
1902	Milo C. Pollard	Edward M. Underwood	Riley S. Simpson
1903	Edward M. Underwood	Hurenzo Richardson	"

Date.	Adjutant.	Quartermaster.	Chaplain.
1879	Horace J. Kenney	William H. Whiting	William A. Crane
1880	"	"	"
1881	Edward M. Underwood	William W. Weller	"
1882	B. G. Olmsted	John E. Bronson	"
1883	"	Edward M. Underwood	"
1884	"	John E. Bronson	Ellery H. Carter
1885	Thomas M. Fletcher	George Farr	William A. Crane
1886	Augustine C. Gaskill	"	"
1887	Cyrus R. Blodgett	"	True M. Stevens
1888	John T. Simpson	John E. Bronson	Warren W. Lovejoy
1889	"	George Farr	"
1890	Augustine C. Gaskill	George Farr	Warren W. Lovejoy
1891	"	"	Andrew J. Clogston
1892	Horace J. Kenney	"	John T. Simpson
1893	Augustine C. Gaskill	"	Warren W. Lovejoy
1894	"	John T. Simpson	"
1895	"	George Farr	John T. Simpson
1896	"	Henry B. Burnham	Warren W. Lovejoy
1897	"	"	"
1898	"	William Martineau	"
1899	"	"	"
1900	John T. Simpson	"	"
1901	"	William H. Blake	"
1902	Benjamin G. Olmsted	"	"
1903	Augustine C. Gaskill	"	John T. Simpson

TABLE 45.

LIST OF MEMBERS MARSHAL SANDERS POST No. 48, G. A. R.

* DEAD.	† TRANSFERRED.	‡ SUSPENDED.	§ DROPPED.
Aldrich, H. C.		Crouch, Calvin P.*	
Applebee, Charles Henry.		Currier, Hiram Ellery.	
Bedell, Curtis.		Cushman, Edward P.	
Bedell, William H. §		Day, Carlos P. §	
Bean, J. B.		Day, Ransom S.	
Bean, Kimball B.*		Dean, Andrew J. §	
Bean, R. C.		Dodge, Isaac F.	
Bickford, John W.*		Dodge, Rinaldo.*	
Bickford, Thomas. §		Dow, Amos S.	
Bishop, Henry Densmore.		Dow, Samuel H.	
Bishop, H. W. §		Dunn, Albert N.*	
Blake, William Harrison.		Dutton, John T.	
Blodgett, Cyrus E.		Elliott, Benjamin T.*	
Blodgett, James D. §		Elmer, Sidney A.*	
Bostwick, J. C.*		Eudy, Ephraim.*	
Bowman, Albert H.		Eudy, William D.	
Bowman, Edwin.		Farr, Evarts Worcester.*	
Boyle, David L. §		Farr, George.*	
Brouson, John E.		Farr, Theron A.	
Burgin, John.* Hon. disch.		Fitzgerald, Frank.*	
Burnham, Cyrus Eastman.		Fletcher, Thomas Marshall.	
Burnham, Frank Elmer.		Foster, B. F. §	
Burnham, Henry Baxter.		Fuller, George W. §	
Burns, Nathan.*		Gaskill, Augustine C.	
Buzzell, Henry A. §		Gates, Ezra B.*	
Cameron, John H.*		Gilman, Jeremiah.	
Carpenter, Albert.		Glover, Ivory H.	
Carter, Ellery H. §		Glazier, Frank. §	
Cheney, Abial. †		Golden, Thomas.	
Clark, Veranus. †		Gordon, Alba H.*	
Clark, William B. †		Gray, Jared.	
Cleasby, George W.		Greene, Chauncey Hastings	
Clogston, Andrew Jackson †		Griggs, Alvan.*	
Closson, Charles.*		Harrigan, Thomas.*	
Clough, Daniel M.*		Harriman, William.	
Coburn, Charles R.*		Harris, Ellery G.	
Coburn, George C.*		Haswell, George H. §	
Cooley, Newton Spencer.*		Hatch, George O. W.	
Corlis, Milo G.		Heath, Benjamin F.*	
Crane, William Alden.		Hoit, Charles H.	

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Howard, R. L. § | Presby, Oscar H. |
| Howland, Richardson. § | Pushee, Charles S.* |
| Huntoon, Caleb. | Quimby, Alden.* |
| Hunt, John Q. | Ramsey, Lyman. |
| Huntoon, Richard J. | Ready, John.* |
| Huntoon, William J. | Remick, Zadoc B. § |
| Kay, Charles R. | Richardson, Hurenzo. |
| Kenney, Horace J.* | Richardson, Ira M. § |
| Keyes, George A. † | Richardson, William A.* |
| Kilburn, Benjamin West. | Rines, William. § |
| King, Charles J.* | Rowell, Daniel M. |
| Knapp, C. D. | Rowe, John M. |
| Knapp, Willis.* | Sawyer, Elliott F. |
| Knox, Martin Van Buren. † | Sargent, J. H.* |
| Lathrop, Edward D. § | Sherman, Andrew Jackson. |
| Lewis, George B. § | Shute, Horace. |
| Lewis, Lucius C. † | Simonds, Enoch. § |
| Lovejoy, Charles W. | Simonds, Solon L. |
| Lovejoy, Henry Harrison.* | Simpson, Chester. |
| Lovejoy, Warren Wheeler. | Simpson, John T. |
| Martineau, William. | Simpson, Samuel Freelan. † |
| Mathews, William B. | Simpson, Riley S. |
| McCarty, Charles.* | Smillie, John. § |
| McMurphy, Henry. † | Smith, James M. |
| Merrill, James W.* | Stafford, L. J. † |
| Merrill, Walter C.* | Stearns, Zimri. |
| Millen, Albert.* | Stevens, True Mason. |
| Miller, John A. | Stillings, Sewell A. |
| Mills, Hamilton A. § | Swasey, Asa E. |
| Moffett, Frank Tift.* | Taylor, Leonard.* |
| Morgan, A. O. J. | Underwood, Edward Monroe. |
| Morse, H. L. § | Vandecar, Spencer Ambrose. |
| Moulton, Elmer C.* | Van Ness, Ira. |
| Moulton, John Frank.* | Weller, William W. |
| Muchmore, Benjamin. | Wells, Benjamin Franklin. |
| Olmsted, B. G. | Wheeler, Adger B. § |
| Osgood, John C. | Wheeler, Alvin L. § |
| Parker, Charles A.* | Wheeler, Silas.* |
| Peabody, Allen.* | Whiting, William H.* |
| Pike, Charles F. § | Wilcomb, Charles W. § |
| Place, Alonzo.* | Williams, Clauridus T. |
| Pollard, Milo C. | Woodward, John.* |
| Potter, Edward W. § | Young, Antipas. § |
| Prescott, John E. † * | |

TABLE 46.

MEMORIAL DAY ORATORS MARSHAL SANDERS POST,
No. 48, G. A. R.

1880. Harry Bingham, Littleton.
1881. Edgar Aldrich, Littleton.
1882. Rev. B. M. Tilliston, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
1883. Rev. W. A. Hadley, Franklin.
1884. Hosea W. Parker, Claremont.
1885. Prof. J. W. V. Rich, Great Falls.
1886. Rev. Luther F. McKinney, Manchester.
1887. James W. Remick, Littleton.
1888. Maj. Henry F. W. Little, Manchester.
1889. Rev. Perez M. Frost, Littleton.
1890. { Rev. Robert Ford, Center Harbor.
 { Albert S. Batchellor, Littleton.
1891. Charles F. Stone, Laconia.
1892. Rev. E. R. Wilkins, Concord.
1893. Capt. F. H. Buffam, Philadelphia, Pa.
1894. No oration.
1895. George E. Bales, Wilton.
1896. Rev. John Jaffrey, Littleton.
1897. Rev. H. T. Barnard, Bradford, Vt.
1898. Charles R. Corning, Concord.
1899. No oration.
1900. No oration.
1901. Edward Blake.
1902. J. W. Jones.
1903. Rev. W. C. Litchfield.

TABLE 47.

**OFFICERS EVARTS W. FARR, CAMP No. 11, SONS OF
VETERANS.**

ORGANIZED OCT. 29, 1883.

1883. Daniel F. Chase, Capt.; Charles F. Simpson, 1 Lt.
Chester P. Chase, 2 Lt.; S. Everett Richardson, Ord. Sergt.
To July 1, 1884. Daniel F. Chase, Capt.; Charles F. Simpson, 1 Lt.
Chester P. Chase, 2 Lt.; S. Everett Richardson, Ord. Sergt.
To Dec. 31, 1884. Chester P. Chase, Capt.; S. Everett Richardson,
1 Lt.
Benjamin F. Heath, 2 Lt.; Harry L. Merrill, Ord. Sergt.
1885. S. Everett Richardson, Capt.; Benjamin F. Heath, 1 Lt.
Wilfred M. Kenney, 2 Lt.; L. Joseph Crane, Ord. Sergt.
1886. Wilfred M. Kenney, Capt.; William A. Beebe, 1 Lt.
L. Joseph Crane, 2 Lt.; Daniel F. Chase, Ord. Sergt.
1887. William A. Beebe, Capt.; L. Joseph Crane, 1 Lt.
Will E. Smith, 2 Lt.; Henry D. Harriman, Ord. Sergt.
1888. Will E. Smith, Capt.; Henry D. Harriman, 1 Lt.
Harry Simpson, 2 Lt.; Wilfred M. Kenney, Ord. Sergt.
1889. Henry D. Harriman, Capt.; Edwin E. Gates, 1 Lt.
R. D. Sherry, 2 Lt.; Wilfred M. Kenney, Ord. Sergt.

In 1889 the camp disbanded, on account of the want of material to keep up the organization.

TABLE 48.

OFFICERS OF THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 27.

CHARTERED FEBRUARY 26, 1885.

Date.	President.	Sr. Vice-President.	Jr. Vice-President.
1885	Alzina Currier	Lois H. Underwood	Lizzie Bishop
1886	"	Bella Simpson	"
1887	E. Carrie Farr	"	Mattie A. Carter
1888	"	"	Dora Chase
1889	Bella Simpson	Mabel A. Gordon	Lizzie Bishop
1890	"	Rose W. Kenney	"
1891	"	Olive Vandecar	Susan Stevens
1892	Rose W. Kenney	Susan Stevens	Mary Stevens
1893	"	Jennie L. Smith	"
1894	Susan Stevens	"	"
1895	Jennie L. Smith	Mary Stevens	Eliza Burnham
1896	"	Eliza Burnham	Lucy Smith
1897	Eliza Burnham	Lucy Smith	Elizabeth Miller
1898	"	"	"
1899	Mary E. Simonds	"	Lucy Smith
1900	"	"	"
1901	Alzina Currier		
1902	Mary E. Simonds	Susan Stevens	Lizzie Bishop
1903	"	Lizzie Wilkins	Julia Brown

Date.	Secretary.	Treasurer.	Chaplain.
1885	Rose W. Kenney	Ella B. Olmsted	Mabel A. Gordon
1886	"	Abby B. Quimby	"
1887	Alice T. Moffett	Alzina Currier	Susan Stevens
1888	"	"	"
1889	Sue W. Bronson	"	"
1890	Eliza Burnham	"	"
1891	Helen M. Clogston	"	Mabel A. Gordon
1892	"	"	"
1893	"	"	"
1894	Bella Simpson	"	Mary E. Simonds
1895	"	"	"
1896	"	"	"
1897	"	"	"
1898	"	"	Jennie Smith
1899	Ella B. Olmsted	"	Eliza Burnham
1900	"	"	"
1901	Mabel Spofford	Ella B. Olmsted	Jennie Smith
1902	Olive S. Mowatt	"	Celia West
1903	"	"	Eliza Burnham

TABLE 49.

LIST OF PENSIONERS RESIDING IN LITTLETON.

* DEAD.

Applebee, Charles H.
Bedell, Curtis. P. O. ad. North Littleton.
Bickford, John W.*
Bowman, Albert H.
Burnham, Frank E.
Burnham, Henry B.
Bishop, Henry D.
Carpenter, Albert. P. O. ad. North Littleton.
Carr, Michael.
Clausby, George W.
Clough, Daniel M.*
Closson, Charles.*
Coburn, Charles R.*
Cowing, Charles W.
Crane, William A.
Crouch, Calvin P.*
Currier, Hiram E.
Dodge, Isaac F.
Dodge, Rinaldo.*
Dow, Amos S. P. O. ad. Pattenville.
Dow, Samuel H.
Elliott, Benjamin F. P. O. ad. North Littleton.
Elmer, Sidney A.*
Eudy, William D. P. O. ad. North Littleton.
Farr, George.*
Fitzgerald, Francis W.*
Fuller, George W. P. O. ad. North Littleton.
Gaskill, Augustine C.
Glazier, Frank. P. O. ad. Gouldsville, Vt.
Gordon, Alba H.*
Gray, Jared W.
Greene, Chauncey H.
Harriman, William.
Hatch, George O. W.
Heath, Benjamin F.*
Heath, William.*
Howland, Andrew J., *alias* Charles Spaulding.
Hunt, John Q. A.
Kenney, Horace J.*

Lovejoy, Charles W.
 Lovejoy, Henry H.*
 Lovejoy, Warren W.
 Martineau, William.
 McCarty, Charles.*
 Merrill, James W.*
 Miller, John A., Jr.
 Morgan, Peter A.
 Moulton, Elmer C.*
 Moulton, John F.*
 Place, George W.*
 Pollard, Milo C. P. O. ad. North Littleton.
 Powers, Clark W.*
 Presby, Oscar H. P. O. ad. Hyman, N. H.
 Richardson, Hurenzo.
 Richardson, Ira M.
 Rounsevel, William D.
 Sawyer, Elliott F.
 Shute, Horace.
 Simonds, Solon L.
 Simpson, Chester.
 Simpson, Riley S.
 Smillie, John.
 Spaulding, Charles. *See* Andrew J. Howland.
 Stevens, True M.
 Stevenson, John H.
 Simpson, John T.
 Taylor, Leonard.*
 Vandecar, Spencer A.
 Weller, William W.
 Wells, Benjamin F.
 Wheeler, Silas.*
 Williams, Franklin B.*
 Woodward, John.*

DEPENDANTS.

Brown, Diana W.
 Burnham, Hope C.*

WIDOWS.

Barnum, Sophia E.
 Bickford, Jane.
 Bowman, Alma.
 Dunn, Edna F.*
 Fisk, Adaline.* War of 1812.
 Fitzgerald, Harriet.

French, Matilda A.
Gordon, Mabel A.
Morrison, Susan F.*
Powers, Clarissa E.
Quimby, Mary A.
Sherry, Maria S.
Streeter, Lovica C.
Tunney, Ellen.

TABLE 50.

NAMES OF SOLDIERS WHO WERE KILLED OR DIED OF DISEASE, WAR OF THE REBELLION, QUOTA OF LITTLETON.

BURNHAM, GEORGE W., killed, Aug. 26, 1863, Morris Island, S. C.
BURNHAM, WILLIAM W., died of disease, April 6, 1862, Roanoke Island, N. C.
BURTON, LEONARD W., died of wds., Oct. 15, 1864, New Market Road, Va.
CARPENTER, EBENEZER, died of disease, Feb. 4, 1864, Point Lookout, Md.
CLOSSON, ALANSON F., died of wds., May 11, 1863, Providence Church Road, Va.
DEHOMR, JOHN, died of wds., Aug. 8, 1864, City Point, Va.
DETRICH, JOHN, killed, Feb. 20, 1864, Olustee, Fla.
DODGE, LYMAN W., died of disease, Jan. 28, 1862, Hatteras Inlet, S. C.
GILBERT, JOHN W., died of disease, Jan. 29, 1865, Fort Reno, D. C.
GILMAN, LOVERIN, killed, June 1, 1864, Cold Harbor, Va.
GOODWIN, FRANK R., died of disease, Oct. 25, 1864, Petersburg, Va.
HANSCOME, SAMUEL F., died of wds., May 29, 1863, Port Hudson, La.
HARRIS, CHARLES E., died of disease, Nov. 30, 1864, U. S. Gen. Hospital, Boston, Mass.
HARRIS, CYRUS, died of disease, July 22, 1864, Petersburg, Va.
HILL, GUY W., died of wds., Sept. 16, 1862, Washington College Hospital, D. C.
JOHNSON, WILLIAM ², died of disease, Aug. 17, 1864, on U. S. ship "Cricket."
MESSER, GEORGE B., killed, Aug. 29, 1862, Bull Run, Va.
MOFFETT, DAVID B., died of disease, Nov. 24, 1862, near Fairfax Seminary, Va.
MOORE, CAPT. WILLIAM A., killed, Dec. 13, 1864, Fredericksburg, Va.
NURSE, GEORGE W., died of disease, Aug. 1, 1863, Portsmouth, Va.
PLACE, JONATHAN, killed, June 1, 1864, Cold Harbor, Va.
SMITH, JASON, died of disease, July 17, 1864, City Point, Va.
STREETER, JAMES M., died of disease, March 7, 1863, Newport News, Va.

THEBEAUX, PETER, died of wds., June 18, 1864, Washington, D. C.
 TOWNE, NORMAN, died of disease, Aug. 3, 1863, Portsmouth, Va.
 WALLACE ANDREW M., died of disease, Jan. 26, 1863, Aquia Creek, Va.
 WELCH, GEORGE, died of disease, May 20, 1864, Red River, La.
 WESCHERY, WILLIAM, died of disease, Oct. 19, 1864, Natchez, Miss.
 WILKINS, PHILIP, died of disease, Dec. 18, 1861, Alexandria, Va.
 WOODWARD, LYMAN E., died of wds., April 24, 1864, Andersonville
 Prison, Ga.

NATIVES OF LITTLETON ON THE QUOTA OF OTHER TOWNS.

ALDRICH, IRA F., died of disease, Jan. 12, 1863, Alexandria, Va.
 ALDRICH, JOHN C., killed, Natchez, Miss., March 27, 1865.
 ALLEN, GEORGE S., killed, June 1, 1864, Bethesda Church, Va.
 BOWMAN, FRANKLIN A., supposed killed, Wilderness, Va., n. f. r.
 A. G. O. Mass.
 BOWMAN, IRA, died of wds., Oct. 6, 1862, Newark, N. J.
 BOWMAN, DAVID, died of disease, April 17, 1863, Mt. Sterling, Ky.
 CASS, BENJ. Q., died of wds., Aug. 2, 1864, Petersburg, Va.
 DIKE, CHARLES L., died of disease, Feb. 18, 1865, Washington, D. C.
 FARR, CHARLES J., died of wds., June 5, 1862, Fair Oaks, Va.
 HATCH, DAVID G., died of disease, March 13, 1863, Washington, D. C.
 HATCH, OBED S., killed, Oct. 19, 1864, Middletown, Va.
 HINDS, ELISHA, killed in the naval service, 1864.
 LITTLE, SAMUEL H., killed, May 13, 1864, Drewry's Bluff, Va.
 PRISBY, HOLLIS W., died of disease, Aug. 23, 1863, Baton Rouge, La.

TABLE 51.

PERSONAL ARMY RECORDS.

SOLDIERS FROM LITTLETON, WAR WITH SPAIN.

BAKER, EDWARD O., b. Leeds, Canada, 1876; enl. and must. in June
 18, 1898, as Priv. Co. D, 1st N. H. Vols. for two years; must. out
 Oct. 31, 1898.
 BEAUCHAINE, THORN, b. Richmond, Canada, 1872; enl. and must. in
 July 8, 1898, as Priv. Co. A, 1st N. H. Vols. for two years; must.
 out Oct. 31, 1898.
 BEDELL, RALPH F., b. Coaticook, Canada, 1866; enl. and must. in
 June 24, 1898, as Priv. Co. A, 1st N. H. Vols. for two years;
 must. out Oct. 31, 1898.
 BURNHAM, HARRY S., son of Joseph and Hope C., b. in Littleton,
 Nov. 25, 1856; enl. May 7, 1898, as Priv. Co. K, 1st N. H. Vols.
 for two years; must. in May 9, 1898; must. out Oct. 31, 1898.

- CLARK, WILLIAM H., b. Sherbrook, Canada, 1876; enl. and must. in July 6, 1898, as Priv. Co. E, 1st N. H. Vols. for two years; must. out Oct. 31, 1898.
- CONNOR, JOHN, b. Lingwick, Canada, 1875; enl. and must. in July 8, 1898, as Priv. Co. A, 1st N. H. Vols. for two years; must. out Oct. 31, 1898.
- CORRY, WALTER B., b. Littleton, 1870; enl. and must. in July 11, 1898, as Priv. Co. D, 1st N. H. Vols. for two years; must. out Oct. 31, 1898.
- CUMMINGS, WALTER H., b. Lancaster, 1873; enl. and must. in June 18, 1898, as Priv. Co. M, 1st N. H. Vols. for two years; must. out Oct. 31, 1898.
- DELANEY, WILLIAM G., b. Glover, Vt., 1876; enl. and must. in July 1, 1898, as Priv. Co. E, 1st N. H. Vols. for two years; must. out Oct. 31, 1898.
- GORDON, HARRY A., son of Alba H. and Mabel A., b. in Littleton, June 6, 1874; enl. and must. in July 1, 1898, as Priv. Co. E, 1st N. H. Vols. for two years; must. out Oct. 31, 1898.
- GRAY, ELMER O., b. Lunenburg, Vt., 1877; enl. and must. in June 18, 1898, as Priv. Co. A, 1st N. H. Vols. for two years; must. out Oct. 31, 1898.
- HIGGINS, JESSE C., son of Madison and Betsey, b. Littleton, Aug. 16, 1872; enl. and must. in June 17, 1898, as Priv. Co. D, 1st N. H. Vols. for two years; must. out Oct. 31, 1898.
- HODGMAN, SAMUEL W., son of Charles and Sarah E., b. Littleton, Jan. 21, 1863; enl. and must. in June 17, 1898, as Priv. Co. A, 1st N. H. Vols. for two years; must. out Oct. 31, 1898.
- HOULE, EUGENE J. S., b. Stock Center, Canada, 1877; enl. and must. in July 5, 1898, as Priv. Co. E, 1st N. H. Vols. for two years; must. out Oct. 31, 1898.
- LIBBEY, WILLIAM I., b. St. Stevens, Canada, 1879; enl. and must. in June 21, 1898, as Priv. Co. A, 1st N. H. Vols. for two years; must. out Oct. 31, 1898.
- LUCIA, WARREN J., b. Bethlehem, 1880; enl. and must. in June 20, 1898, as Priv. Co. D, 1st N. H. Vols. for two years; must. out Oct. 31, 1898.
- MANN, HOWARD A., b. Newbury, Vt., 1879; enl. and must. in June 17, 1898, as Priv. Co. E, 1st N. H. Vols. for two years; must. out Oct. 31, 1898.
- PARKER, MADISON A., b. Concord, Vt., 1870; enl. and must. in June 24, 1898, as Priv. Co. A, 1st N. H. Vols. for two years; must. out Oct. 31, 1898.
- PULSIFER, EDWARD H., b. Auburn, Me., 1875; enl. and must. in June 20, 1898, as Priv. Co. D, 1st N. H. Vols. for two years; must. out Oct. 31, 1898.
- SMITH, FRED. L., b. Montpelier, Vt., 1875; enl. and must. in June 17,

1898, as Priv. Co. M, 1st N. H. Vols. for two years; must. out Oct. 31, 1898.

STEERE, WILLIAM R., son of William, b. in Littleton, 1878; enl. and must. in July 13, 1898, as Priv. Co. C, 1st N. H. Vols. for two years; must. out Oct. 31, 1898.

WYCKOFF, WILLIAM V., b. New Germantown, N. J., 1876; enl. and must. in June 22, 1898, as Priv. Co. A, 1st N. H. Vols. for two years; must. out Oct. 31, 1898.

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MAP INDEX I.

BY RAY T. GILE.

BUILDING-SITES STILL OCCUPIED.

THE "Historical Map of Littleton" accompanying this volume is designed to represent the dwelling-houses and most of the public buildings, mills, shops, etc., non-occupied, within the limits of the town and the abandoned building-sites upon the several lots within the same territory as they were in 1894.

The buildings in the village are too numerous to be clearly delineated upon the principal map of the town. For these a "Village Map" has been drawn upon a separate sheet.

Map Index I. contains:—

(1) The names of the owners and occupants of the houses (the most of which appear on the maps) and the general names of other buildings like "saw-mill," "school-house," etc.

(2) The localities of the several buildings, thus entered, being indicated by initial letters of the various allotments, where found upon the maps, as follows: T. for Town Map; V. for Village Map; M. F. for Meadow Farm, 1,200 acres; S. L. Settlers' Lots; C. S. for Charleton's Survey; S. S. for Snow's Survey.

(3) Finally, the number and range of the lots according to the different allotments.

MAP INDEX I.

		Allotment.	Map.	Number.	Range.
Abbott, George	Cottage St.	SS	V	18	8
George F. (Dr.)	Main St.	SS	V	12	8
Adams, W. I. L.		SL	T	2	
Advent Church	Lafayette Ave.	SS	V	12	8
Church (Bethel)	Apthorp, Ely St.	SS	V	14	6
Albee, Solon J.		CS	T	36	
Thomas		CS	T	30	
Curtis		CS	T	28	
Frank C.		CS	T	26	
Aldrich, Lyman (Mrs.) (tenement)	Union St.	SS	V	12	8
Allard, Henry	Bridge St.	SS	V	11	9
Allen, Abijah		SS	T	12	6
Charles R.		SS	T	12	6
George		SL	T	6	
Austin		MF	T	1	
Abner (Mrs.)	Apthorp, Union St.	SS	V	18	7
Andrew, I. B.	West Main St.	SS	V	11	9
Applebee, Charles H.	West Main St.	SS	V	10	9
Audibut, Victor	Saranac St.	SS	V	11	9
Austin, George	Union St.	SS	V	12	7
Bagley, L.		CS	T	11	
Bailey, James H.	Union St.	SS	V	12	8
Myron		MF	T	8	
Baker, Peter	South St.	SS	V	11	9
James	Anburn St.	SS	V	9	9
Ball, Samuel (Mrs.)	South St.	SS	V	12	9
Bank, National and Savings	Main St.	SS	V	11	8
Baptist Church	Union St.	SS	V	12	8
Parsonage, (Rev. J. C. Osgood)	Union St.	SS	V	12	8
Barnum, C. P.	Main St.	SS	V	12	8
Barrett, J. J. (Mrs.) (residence)	Cottage St.	SS	V	12	8
(tenement)	Cottage St.	SS	V	12	8
Allien, J.	Union St.	SS	V	12	8
Bartlett, F. J.	Owen St.	SS	V	12	8
George E.		SS	T	11	4
W. H.		SS	T	11	4
F.	South St.	SS	V	12	8
Bass, Ira	Grove St.	SS	V	18	8
Batchellor, Albert S.	South St.	SS	V	12	9
Albert S. (law office)	Main St.	SS	V	11	8
Bean, K. M. (Mrs.)	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
John	Saranac St.	SS	V	11	9
Leslie F.		SS	T	4	9
Alva W.	off Cottage St.	SS	V	13	8
Beattie, W. J. (Dr.)	Main St.	SS	V	11	8
W. J. (tenement)	Main St.	SS	V	11	9
Bedell, Curtis		SL	T	42	

		Allotment.	Map.	Number.	Range.
Bedell, C. W.		SS	T	3	9
Lewis E.	Jackson St.	SS	V	12	8
Bellows & Sons (clothing store)	Main St.	SS	V	11	8
Bellows, William J.	Maple St.	SS	V	11	8
William H.	Maple St.	SS	V	11	8
George S.	Maple St.	SS	V	11	8
Belware, Hosea		SS	T	5	4
Fred (blacksmith shop)	Mill St.	SS	V	12	8
Bergin, John		CS	T	11	
Berkley, William (Mrs.)	Apthorp, Redington St.	SS	V	14	7
Bero		CS	T	27	
Berry, Fred. W.		SS	T	18	10
Bickford, Thomas		CS	T	12	
Jane (Mrs.)	Union St.	SS	V	13	7
Bingham, Harry (residence)	High St.	SS	V	11	8
(Law office, Bingham, Mitchell & Batchellor)					
	Main St.	SS	V	11	9
Helen (Miss)	School St.	SS	V	11	8
Charles F.	High St.	SS	V	11	8
George H. (tenements)	West from Park St.	SS	V	11	8
Andrew W.	Clay St.	SS	V	11	8
Bishop, Henry D.	Union St.	SS	V	12	7
Blake, Mary (Mrs.) (occupied by Renfrew Bro's)					
	Main St.	SS	V	11	8
J. C.	Main St.	SS	V	11	8
William		MF	T	1	
Blodgett, Cyrus R.	Cottage St.	SS	V	18	8
Boardwin	Meadow St.	SS	V	10	9
Bonnett, John (owned by Mining Co.)		CS	T	66	
Bowman, Albert H.	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
Isaac W.	Apthorp, Redington St.	SS	V	14	7
L. B. (Mrs.)	Union St.	SS	V	12	8
Loren E.	Main St.	SS	V	11	9
William B.		SL	T	8	
Bowles, Frank E.	Maple St.	SS	V	11	8
George	Pine St.	SS	V	12	7
James	Apthorp, Union St.	SS	V	14	6
George	Apthorp	SS	V	14	7
Boudreau, George (S. Glove Co. owns)	Saranac St.	SS	V	11	9
Brackett, Anna (Miss)	Main St.	SS	V	11	8
Edward	Cottage St.	SS	V	12	8
Brick Store (owned by D. C. Remich)	Main St.	SS	V	11	8
Briggs, Otis (Mrs.)	Apthorp, Redington St.	SS	V	14	7
Bronson, William E.		CS	T	81	
Brooks, Fred.	Maple St.	SS	V	11	8
Cynthia (Mrs.)	Main St.	SS	V	9	9
Brown, Lorenzo I.	Willow St.	SS	V	13	8
James	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
F.	Union St.	SS	V	12	8
Henry	off Main St.	SS	V	11	8
Bruso, Louis	Meadow St.	SS	V	10	9
Peter	Meadow St.	SS	V	10	9
Adolphus (owned by Mrs. C. M. Tuttle)					
	Meadow St.	SS	V	10	9
John (owned by Mrs. C. M. Tuttle)	Meadow St.	SS	V	10	9
Buck, Frank (owned by Dr. B. F. Page)	Saranac St.	SS	V	10	9
Bunker, George	Union St.	SS	V	12	8

		Allotment.	Map.	Number.	Range.
Burleigh, Frank	Grove St.	SS	V	13	8
Burnham, Edward E.	cor. Cross and Union St.	SS	V	12	8
Henry B.	Union St.	SS	V	12	8
Cyrus E.	off Grove St.	SS	V	12	8
Frank E.	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
Moses		SS	T	7	8
Burns, J.	Apthorp, Ely St.	SS	V	14	6
Burton, Augustus R. (Mrs.)	High St.	SS	V	11	8
Buswell, George W.	Cottage St.	SS	V	13	8
Calhoun, Isaac (Mrs.)	Main St.	SS	V	10	9
Callahan, Dennis	School St.	SS	V	11	8
James	West Main St.	SS	V	11	9
Campbell, J. D.	Main St.	SS	V	12	8
Carbonneau, John	South St.	SS	V	11	9
Carbee, B. R.	Grove St.	SS	V	13	8
Cardinal, Peter	Union St.	SS	V	13	7
P. B.	Union St.	SS	V	13	7
(Mrs.)		SS	V	13	7
Carpenter, Charles T.		CS	T	32	
Albert		SL	T	30	
H.		SS	V	10	9
Carriage-Shop (N. W. Ranlett)	Mill St.	SS	V	12	8
Charles F. Harris & Co.	off Union St.	SS	V	14	7
L. R. Bagley	Pattenville	CS	T	11	
Carter, O.		CS	T	30	
Curtis		CS	T	96	
Alric		CS	T	24	
Ellery H.	Lafayette Ave.	SS	V	12	8
Catholic Church	Clay St.	SS	V	11	8
Parsonage (Fr. J. H. Riley)	Clay St.	SS	V	11	8
Cayer, Lewis	Main St.	SS	V	10	9
Chaffee, Orson W.		CS	T	60	
Sewell M.		CS	T	00	
Cheney, James E.	Auburn St.	SS	V	9	9
Fred	Grove St.	SS	V	13	8
Charles Y.	Grove St.	SS	V	13	8
Henry	off Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
Chiswick Inn	Pleasant St.	SS	V	11	7
Church, Allen J.	Main St.	SS	V	12	8
Chutter, Frederic G.	Union St.	SS	V	12	8
White Store	Main St.	SS	V	12	8
Boylston (store and tenements)	Main St.	SS	V	12	8
Snowden (tenements)	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
Clark, John A.		SS	T	7	4
John B.		SS	T	6	4
Damon Y. (Mrs.)		SL	T	6	
Clay, Charles L. (owns tenement)	School St.	SS	V	11	8
Cleasby, George W.	School St.	SS	V	11	8
David N.	Grove St.	SS	V	12	8
Ellen (Miss)	Grove St.	SS	V	12	8
Clough, Frank L.	Main St.	SS	V	12	8
Charles C.	Main St.	SS	V	12	8
Cobb, Ann M. (Mrs.) (widow of Harrison)	High St.	SS	V	12	8
Lydia (Miss)		SS	V	12	8
Ellen (Miss)		SS	V	12	8
Cobleigh, Marshall D.	Main St.	SS	V	12	8

		Allotment.	Map.	Number.	Range.
Eaton, Charles	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
Henry A.	Union St.	SS	V	12	8
Marshall A.	Cottage St.	SS	V	12	8
Hannah (Mrs.)	Jackson St.	SS	V	12	8
Edson, George A.	Union St.	SS	V	13	7
Elkins, Harry B.	Clay St.	SS	V	11	8
Elliott, John G.		SS	T	2	6
Benjamin F.		SL	T	20	
William R.	Apthorp, Union St.	SS	V	14	6
Elm Cottage		SS	T	14	11
Emmons, Enoch	Bridge St.	SS	V	11	9
English, Fred H.	High St.	SS	V	12	8
Episcopal Church	School St.	SS	V	11	8
Rectory	School St.	SS	V	11	8
Eudy, William		SL	T	22	
Farr, John W.		SS	T	6	6
Theron A.		SS	V	11	9
Noah		MR	T	6	
Henry H. (Mrs.)		SS	V	11	9
Farr, Charles A.	High St.	SS	V	11	8
John (Mrs.)	Main St.	SS	V	11	9
Fisher, Aaron D.	Oak Hill Ave.	SS	V	12	8
Edward M.	Main St.	SS	V	10	9
Flak, H. W.	Pine St.	SS	V	12	7
Riland E.		SL	T	40	
Benjamin		SL	T	84	
Fitch, Frank		SL	T	6	
Charles H.	Grove St.	SS	V	18	8
Fitzgerald, Theodosius D.	Union St.	SS	V	12	7
Al	Clay St.	SS	V	11	8
Flanders, George L.	Main St.	SS	V	10	9
Emma C. (Miss)	Main St.	SS	V	10	9
Flint, Elbridge	South St.	SS	V	12	8
Fogg, Edward	Pine St.	SS	V	12	7
John A.	Grove St.	SS	V	12	8
Fournier, Peter	Meadow St.	SS	V	10	9
Foster, Allen		CS	T	62	
Fred		CS	T	68	
Curtis		CS	T	66	
Freight Depot	Cottage St.	SS	V	12	8
French, Dexter H.	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
Matilda A. (Mrs.)	Kilburn St.	SS	V	12	8
Augustus	Union St.	SS	V	12	7
Frye, Solon A.	South St.	SS	V	12	8
Fuller, George W.		SL	T	26	
Albert M.		CS	T	79	
Isaac	Main St.	SS	V	9	9
Harry B.	Mill St.	SS	V	12	8
Furniture Store (vacant)	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
Gaskell, Augustus C.	Pine St.	SS	V	12	7
Gile, George	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
Ray T.	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
Gilman, Frank H.	Apthorp, Redington St.	SS	V	14	7
Gilmore, Mrs.	Church St.	SS	V	11	8
Gledhill, E. C. (Dr.)	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8

		Allotment	Map.	Number.	Range.
Hutchins, S. C.	Apthorp, Redington St.	SS	V	14	7
Hyde, Luther D.	off Park St.	SS	V	11	8
Jackman, G. W. (Mrs.)	South St.	SS	V	11	9
H. Ashley	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
Charles S.		CS	T	87	
Jackson, James R.	South St.	SS	V	12	9
Henry O.	South St.	SS	V	12	9
Johnson, Harry A.	Mt. Eustis St.	SS	V	13	
Joseph F.		SS	T	10	4
Journal office	(Rounsevel Block) Main St.	SS	V	12	8
Kelley, James	Saranac St.	SS	V	11	9
(tenement L. T. Dow estate)	Union St.	SS	V	13	7
Kenney, Herbert E.	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
William	Union St.	SS	V	12	8
E. O. (Mrs.)	Union St.	SS	V	12	8
John		SS	T	7	4
Kilburn, E. (Miss)	Jackson St.	SS	V	12	8
Benjamin W. (2 tenement houses)	Jackson St.	SS	V	12	8
Benjamin W. (tenement)	cor. Main & Cottage Sts.	SS	V	12	8
Benjamin W. (residence)	South St.	SS	V	12	9
Benjamin W.	2 farms	SL	T	7	
		SS	T	7	9
King, Hezekiah	Auburn St.	SS	V	9	9
Kinne, Bradford		CS	T	67	
H. C.	Willow St.	SS	V	13	8
Nathan		CS	T	73	
Ladd, J. M. (Mrs.)	Union St.	SS	V	12	8
Lakeway, Joseph		SS	T	9	4
La Frana, Edward	Meadow St.	SS	V	10	9
La Flamme, Joseph	Meadow St.	SS	V	10	9
Charles	South St.	SS	V	10	9
D.		SS	T	5	5
Théophile	South St.	SS	V	10	9
Langdon, Henry F.	Grove St.	SS	V	13	8
Langford, Robert (Rev.)	South St.	SS	V	12	9
E. Carter (Rev.)	Cottage St.	SS	V	13	8
Robert C.	Cottage St.	SS	V	13	8
Laundry (The Maples)		SS	V	11	8
Steam	Main St.	SS	V	12	8
Leach, F. J.	Union St.	SS	V	12	7
Franklin S.	South St.	SS	V	12	8
Lewis, Charles F.		CS	T	59	
Harvey M.		CS	T	41	
Frank		CS	T	23	
George H.		CS	T	40	
Little, William		CS	T	72	
Littleton Water & Light Station	Carleton St.	SS	T	14	6
Electric Light Station	Lafayette Ave.	SS	V	12	8
House	Green St.	SS	V	11	8
Le Houx, Henry	Meadow St.	SS	V	10	9
James	South St.	SS	V	10	9
Lovejoy, Warren W.	Auburn St.	SS	V	9	9
Henry H. (Mrs.)	West Main St.	SS	V	10	9

		Allotment.	Map.	Number.	Range.
Lovejoy, Amos H.	Auburn St.	SS	T	8	8
Charles W.	West Main St.	SS	V	8	9
Lucas, Edmond D.		MF	T	12	
Lucia, Charles	off Union St.	SS	V	12	7
Lynch, Edward B.	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
Lytle, John	Cottage St.	SS	V	18	8
Mann, Hosea B.	Union St.	SS	V	12	8
Maples, The	off Maple St.	SS	V	11	8
Markley, Jacob		CS	T	11	
Henry T.		CS	T	88	
Marsh	Apthorp, Fly St.	SS	V	14	6
Martin, George F.	East St.	SS	V	11	8
Martineau, William	School St.	SS	V	11	8
McCoy, Charles M. (Mrs. (tenements)	Union St.	SS	V	12	8
McCarthy, Charles	Grove St.	SS	V	12	8
McElmery, John		MF	T	12	
McGregor, George W. (Dr.)	School St.	SS	V	11	8
McGrorary, Hugh	Saranac St.	SS	V	11	9
McIntyre, Benjamin F.		MF	T	2-3	
Benjamin F.		MF	T	4-5	
Warren	off Lafayette Ave.	SS	V	12	8
Alexander (Mrs.)	Cottage St.	SS	V	12	8
Richard		MF	T	4	
McIvor, Daniel		SS	T	1	2
Merrill, Henry	Church St.	SS	V	11	8
James W.		SL	T	18	
Harry		SL	T	18	
George H.	Church St.	SS	V	11	9
Fletcher D.		MF	T	10	
Solon		MF	T	10	
Methodist E. Church	Main St.	SS	V	12	8
Parsonage (Rev. T. E. Cramer)	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
Mill (Quint Copper Mine)		CS	T	71	
Steam, H. Richardson	Apthorp, Redington St.	SS	V	14	7
Steam, Cardinal's	Union St.	SS	V	12	7
Millen, H. H.		SS	T	12	11
William H. H. (Mrs.)		CS	T	8	
Miller, O.	Carleton St.	SS	V	14	6
Miner, Silas A.	Auburn St.	SS	V	8	9
Mitchell, William H.	South St.	SS	V	12	9
Moffett, Alice (Miss)		CS	T	12	
Monument Works	off Main St.	SS	V	12	8
Mooney, Olin J.		SS	T	10	2
Moore, Robert J.		SL	T	10	
James A.	Maple St.	SS	V	11	8
Robert R.		SL	T	4	
Morgan, Victor B.	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	7
Charles	High St.	SS	V	11	8
Morrison, Gilman K.		SS	V	12	9
Charles		SS	V	12	8
Morrill, Charles H.	Carleton St.	SS	V	14	6
Morse, J.	Saranac St.	SS	V	11	9
S.		CS	T	65	
Franklin S.		SL	T	29	
Joseph N.		SL	T	29	
Mozrall, Joseph	Saranac St.	SS	V	11	9

		Allotment.	Map.	Number.	Range.
Moulton, Elmer C.		SS	T	9	9
Moulton, Gabriel G. (Mrs.)		MF	T	11	
Mountain Home	West Main St.	SS	V	10	9
Mudgett, Newell P.	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
Clarence E.	Autumn St.	SS	V	10	9
Myott, Lewis	Pine St.	SS	V	12	7
Ezra	Pine St.	SS	V	12	7
Nihan, Dennis	Auburn St.	SS	V	9	9
Nobles, W. C. E. (Dr.)	Main St.	SS	V	12	8
Northern Hotel	Main St.	SS	V	12	8
Northy, O. C.	Spruce St.	SS	V	13	8
Nourse, Charles O.		SL	T	36	
Charles	East St.	SS	V	11	8
Noyes, Amos C.	Union St.	SS	V	12	8
Nurse, C. H.	Elm St.	SS	V	10	9
Thomas S. (Mrs.)	Cottage St.	SS	V	13	8
William C.		SS	T	1	6
Samuel P.	Main St.	SS	V	10	9
Nute, A. F.	South St.	SS	V	12	9
W. H.	South St.	SS	V	12	9
Nutting, C. F.	High St.	SS	V	11	8
Oakes, Norris H.	Franconia Road	SS	T	14	9
Olmstead, Benjamin G.	Redington St.	SS	V	14	7
Olive (Mrs.)	Maple St.	SS	V	11	8
Opera Block	Main St.	SS	V	12	8
Orr, Robert		SL	T	15	
Albert J.		SL	T	15	
Osgood, J. B. (Rev.)	Union St.	SS	V	12	8
Page, Benjamin F. (Dr.)	Main St.	SS	V	11	9
John (Dr.)	Main St.	SS	V	11	9
Ellen (Miss)	Chiswick Ave.	SS	V	12	7
Parker, Ira (residence)	Main St.	SS	V	11	8
Ira (two blocks)	Main St.	SS	V	11, 12	8
Ira (farm)	Elm St.	SS	V	10	8
Charles (residence)	Union St.	SS	V	12	8
Charles (tenements)	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
S. Oscar	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
Nelson	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
Lewis H.	Clay St.	SS	V	11	8
Charles (Mrs.)	Redington St.	SS	V	14	7
Trueworthy		CS	T	65	
Frank I.		MF	T	10	
E. K. (Dr.)	Main St.	SS	V	11	9
Pennock, Ira F.	School St.	SS	V	11	8
Bernice H.	Grove St.	SS	V	13	8
Perkins, A.	Union St.	SS	V	14	6
William M. (residence)	Bronson St.	SS	V	12	9
William M. (tenement)	Bronson St.	SS	V	13	9
C.	Ely St.	SS	V	14	6
Perry, Thomas		SS	T	12	12
Phillips, Elisha B.	Grove St.	SS	V	13	8
Dean C.	Grove St.	SS	V	14	8
Frank B.	Grove St.	SS	V	13	8
Lemuel M.	Cottage St.	SS	V	13	8

		Allotment.	Map.	Number.	Range.
Ricker, James	Apthorp, Ely St.	SS	V	14	6
Rines, William	Apthorp, Union St.	SS	V	14	6
Rivers, Joseph	Chiswick Ave.	SS	V	12	7
Robins, Wilbur F.	Main St.	SS	V	11	8
Rounsevel, Royal D.	Jackson St.	SS	V	12	8
Royal D. (tenement)	Jackson St.	SS	V	12	8
Royal D. (farm)		SL	T	28	
Royal D. (block)	Main St.	SS	V	12	8
Rowe, Jessie L.		SL	T	24	
Rowell, James C.	Grove St.	SS	V	12	8
Russell, Fred A.	Apthorp, Cate Ave.	SS	V	14	7
Elmer E.	Hemlock St.	SS	V	13	8
Sanborn, Madison		CS	T	25	
Sanger, Thaddeus E. (Dr.)	Main St.	SS	V	11	8
Thaddeus E. (tenements)	High St.	SS	V	11	8
Thaddeus E. (tenements)	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
Saranac Glove Shop	Saranac St.	SS	V	11	9
Saw-mill	Pattenville	CS	T	11	
Richardson	Apthorp, Redington St.	SS	V	13	7
Cardinal	Apthorp, Union St.	SS	V	18	7
Sawyer, Benjamin		SL	T	38	
Samuel C. (Dr.)	Elm St.	SS	V	11	9
Eli D. (Mountain Home House)	West Main St.	SS	V	10	9
School-house, District No. 1		SL	T	37	
District No. 2		SL	T	20	
District No. 3		CS	T	26	
District No. 4		CS	T	66	
District No. 5		SL	T	4	
District No. 6		MF	T	6	
District No. 7		SS	T	11	4
District No. 10		SS	T	7	7
District No. 11		CS	T	80	
Union	cor. High and School St.	SS	V	11	8
Kilburn	cor. Oak Hill Ave. and School St.	SS	V	11	8
Mitchell	Bronson St.	SS	V	12	9
Apthorp	Redington St.	SS	V	14	7
Shepherd, Frank E.	Union St.	SS	V	12	8
Shoe Shop	Apthorp	SS	V	14	7
Shute, Horace	Pleasant St.	SS	V	13	8
Silsby, William M.	Main St.	SS	V	11	9
Simpson, Riley S.	Willow St.	SS	V	13	8
John T.	Cottage St.	SS	V	13	8
Chester	Cottage St.	SS	V	13	8
Harry M.	Main St.	SS	V	11	9
George R.	Willow St.	SS	V	13	8
C. A.	off Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
Sinclair	off Union St.	SS	V	12	7
Smith, Fred L.		CS	T	46	
Richard		SS	T	3	4
Charles F.		SS	T	4	2
Rufus		SL	T	22	
Henry W.	Union St.	SS	V	12	8
Charles C.	Union St.	SS	V	12	8
Romanzo	Main St.	SS	V	11	8
John	Bronson St.	SS	V	13	9
Austin R.	Kilburn St.	SS	V	12	8

		Alotment.	Map.	Number.	Range.
Smith, George	Apthorp, Carleton St.	SS	V	14	6
George W.	Cottage St.	SS	V	12	8
William B. (Mrs.)	Ely St.	SS	V	14	6
Smillie, John	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
Snow, La Fayette	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
Southworth, Hartwell H.	Maple St.	SS	V	11	8
Stearns, Zimri		SL	T	11	
Steere, Newell S.		CS	T	27	
Stevens, Hiram O.	Cottage St.	SS	V	18	8
Herbert D.	Cottage St.	SS	V	18	8
Charles	South St.	SS	V	12	9
True M.	East St.	SS	V	11	8
Richard K. (Mrs.)	South St.	SS	V	12	9
Stoddard, Willard A.		CS	T	71	
Stone, Maxim	Meadow St.	SS	V	10	9
Strain, Cornelius II.	Brook St.	SS	V	11	9
Charles H.	Brook St.	SS	V	11	9
A. E.	Brook St.	SS	V	11	9
Harry	Main St.	SS	V	11	9
Stratton, Enoch M.	South St.	SS	V	12	8
Streeter, Otis O.	Union St.	SS	V	12	8
Augustus W.	Grove St.	SS	V	18	8
Louisa C. (Mrs.)		CS	T	10	
Strong, Frank	Apthorp	SS	V	14	6
Sullivan	Meadow St.	SS	V	10	9
Sullivan	Union St.	SS	V	12	7
Salway, Mitchell	Pleasant St.	SS	T	12	7
Sweet, Elsie		CS	T	84	
Edgar		CS	T	84	
Sylvester, Victor	South St.	SS	V	11	9
Taylor, Maurice C. (tenement)	Maple St.	SS	V	11	8
Thayer, Emily F. (Mrs.)	Main St.	SS	V	11	9
Hotel (J. E. and C. B. Henry)	Main St.	SS	V	11	8
Thompson, John A.		SS	T	8	4
Thom, J.		SS	T	18	11
James	Apthorp	SS	V	14	6
Tilton, Henry L.	Main St.	SS	V	12	8
George H.	Main St.	SS	V	12	8
Block	Main St.	SS	V	12	8
Towne, Henry G.		SS	T	2	4
Roby C.		CS	T	95	
Luther B.		SS	T	2	4
A. E. (Mrs.)	Grove St.	SS	V	12	8
Town Building	cor. Union and Cottage St.	SS	V	12	8
Tremblay, Cyprian	Oak Hill Ave.	SS	V	11	8
Tulip, John	High St.	SS	V	11	8
William	Brook St.	SS	V	11	9
Tuttle, C. M. (Mrs.)	West Main St.	SS	V	10	9
Jean H. (Miss)	West Main St.	SS	V	10	9
Herbert		SS	V	12	8
Underwood, Edward M.	Oak Hill Ave.	SS	V	12	8
Union School-building	School St.	SS	V	11	8
Unitarian Church	Union St.	SS	V	12	8
Vandecar, Spencer	Maple St.	SS	V	11	8

		Allotment.	Map.	Number.	Range.
Veniou, Francis J.	Saranac St.	SS	V	11	9
View Shop, B. W. Kilburn	Cottage St.	SS	V	12	8
Bellows & Son	High St.	SS	V	11	8
Walker, George		SS	T	13	2
Thomas J.	Clay St.			11	8
Wallace, Anos P. (Mrs.)	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	7
Eli B.	Main St.	SS	V	11	8
Waleh, Katharine B. (Mrs.)	School St.	SS	V	11	8
Watson, M. P. (Mrs.)	Maple St.	SS	V	11	8
Fred A.	Main St.	SS	V	11	8
Charles W.		CS	T	79	
Webster, Benjamin		SS	V		
Weeks, John E.		SS	V	13	7
Mabel I. (Miss)	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
Andrew J.	Maple St.	SS	V	11	8
Weller, William W.		CS	T	53	
Wells, Benjamin F. (residence)	Union St.	SS	V	12	8
Benjamin F. (tenement & shop)	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
E. E.	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
Edward H.	Apthorp, Redington St.	SS	V	14	7
Elliott	Pine St.	SS	V	12	7
Wheeler, William		SL	T	14	
Dennis (Mrs.)	Jackson St.	SS	V	11	8
Whittaker, George S.	Clay St.	SS	V	12	8
Robert H.	Main St.	SS	V	11	9
Whitcomb, Frank P.		SS	T	2	1
Curtis	Apthorp, Redington St.	SS	V	13	7
White, Royal P.	Main St.	SS	V	11	9
Joseph A.	Saranac St.	SS	V	11	9
Whiting, Solomon		CS	T	11	
Wilkins, Hugh D.	Willow St.			13	8
Williams, Frank B.		CS	T	56	
James A.		CS	T	53	
Jerry S.	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
Ellsworth	Apthorp, Redington St.	SS	V	14	7
Willet (Mrs.)	Meadow St.	SS	V	10	9
Willey, Chester		SS	V	11	9
Williamson, Alexander J.	Cottage St.	SS	V	14	9
Wilmot, Roswell E.	Cottage St.	SS	V	12	8
Witherell, Frank G. (Mrs.)	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
Woods, Alice (Mrs.)	Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8
Ella (Mrs.)	South St.	SS	V	12	8
Woodward, Henry A.		CS	T	23	
John A.	Maple St.	SS	V	11	8
Woolson, S. C.	Main St.	SS	V	11	8
Young, Cyrus	Main St.	SS	V	11	9
Elbridge	Main St.	SS	V	12	8
Millard F. (Dr.)	off Maple St.	SS	V	11	8

MAP INDEX II.

FORMER HOMESTEADS.

In this as in the previous map index the following initial letters are used: T. for Town Map; V. for Village Map; S. L. for Settler's Lot; M. F. for Meadow Farm (original 1,200 acres); C. S. for Charleton's Survey; S. S. for Snow's Survey.

The Arabic figures in two of the columns indicate the number and range of each lot.

Finally, there is given in the last column the numbers of the abandoned building-sites in the given lots upon the maps marked + 1, + 2, etc.

	Allotment.	Map.	Number.	Range.	Building sites abandoned.
Abbott, Isaac (Capt.) (1838, near the Paddleford Mills)	MF	T	1		
Albee, —	CS	T	52		
(Capt.) (1838, near Paddleford Mills)	MF	T	1		
Amy, George (1834—)	MF	T	1		1
Annis, Asa (father of Amos)	SS	T	10	8	1
Applebee, —	MF	T	1		1
Nathan	SS	T	12	12	
Atwood, Benjamin	MF	T	8		
John	MF	T	5		2
Axe Shop (Harris Carriage Shop now)	SS	V	13	7	
Balley, Ephraim (settler)	MF	T	5		1
Sim. (settler)	SS	T	10	2	
William (born)	CS	T	28		1
Baptist Church (Russell House) Apthorp Union St.	SS	V	14	6	
Barrett, Walter	CS	T	85		2
Batchellor, Otis	SS	V			
Bemis, Benjamin	SS	T	2	2	
D. (moved away in 1820)	SS	T	1	4	1
Henry (settler)	SL	T	26		1
Lyman (1849)	SL	T	23		1
Zen (son of Henry)	CS	T	23		
Bickford, —	SL	T	25		1
Bidwell, Jason	SL	T	38		1
—	SS	T	8	3	1
— (settler)	SS	T	6	4	1-2
	SS	T	6	4	3

	Allotment.	Map.	Number.	Range.	Building sites abandoned.
Blake, Hule	CS	T	66		
Blacksmith shop (Levi T. Ranlett)					
Pleasant St.	SS	T	12	8	
(Ladd & Bunker)	SS	T	12	8	
Union St.	SL	T	42		1
Bowles, Nathan	CS	T	79		
Bowman, Abijah (1820) (C. W. Watson now)	SS	V	12	8	
Curtis	SL	T	1		
George	SS	T	12	8	
(house) (site of Opera Block)	SS	T	4	9	1
John	SS	T	13	8	
John	CS	T	33		
Jonas	CS	T	25		1
Jonathan (settler)	MF	T	6		1
Brackett, William (1833)					
— Esq. (Boylston now)					
cor. Main & Pleasant Sts.	SS	T	12	8	
Brickett, —	MF	T	8		1
Briggs, —	CS	T	57		
Avery	CS	T	73		
Joel (Col.) Whiskey Manufacturer	CS	T	73		
Thomas	CS	T	63		
Brewery	SL	T	19		1
Brown, William	MF	T	1		1
Burnham, Moses	SS	T	7	5	4
Simeon	SS	T	6	4	3
Burns, Nathan	SS	V	14	6	
William (M.D.)	SS	V			
Burt, Levi	SS	T	14	8	
Calhoun, Isaac	SL	T	1		
James (1836-)	SL	T	1		
Carleton, Edmond	SS	V	14	6	
Carter, Curtis P.	CS	T	36		
Eliphalet (1833-)	MF	T	5		2
Frank (born)	CS	T	37		1
George	CS	T	66		
Martin (on old stage road in 1830)	CS	T	37		1
—	CS	T	64		1
—	CS	T	63		1
Moses (Albert Fuller now)	CS	T	79		
Moses (Jr.) (Albert Fuller now)	CS	T	79		
Shepard	CS	T	24		
Caswell, —	MF	T	6		1
Ira (Capt.) (—1833)	MF	T	1		1
Ira	SL	T	22		1
Cate, Calvin	SS	V	14	6	
Chaffee, Hiram	CS	T	94		1
— (settler)	CS	T	94		2
Hiram	CS	T	77		1
Chair Shop (Haselton on Palmer Brook)	SS	V	12	7	
Chase, —	SL	T	23		1
Charlton, John	CS	T	41		
Robert (settler)	CS	T	27		
Clark, Daymon	SS	T	8	3	1
John B.	SS	T	7	4	1

	Allotment.	Map.	Number.	Range.	Building sites abandoned.
Cleashy, Samuel	CS	T	84		2
Samuel	SS	T	2	6	
Closson, — (settler)	SS	T	1	2	2
Clough, Robert	CS	T	78		
Robert A.	CS	T	89		
Cobleigh, Ashbel W.	CS	T	50		
John	SS	T	4	7	1
Marshall D. (1819-)	SS	T	8	9	1
Corey, James K.	CS	T	50		
Corey, —	MF	T	6		2
Cross, —	CS	T	53		
Crouch, John (1853-)	SS	T	6	7	
Cully, N. (Mrs.)	CS	T	85		3
Curtis, Roswell	SS	T	11	7	
(house) cor. Main & Jackson Sts.	SS	T	12	8	
Cushman, Parker	SL	T	31		
Paul	SL	T	35		
Daily (place)	SS	T	14	12	1
Day, Allen	CS	T	49		
Allen	CS	T	71		1
Comfort	CS	T	49		
Oliver P. (had 2 children burned, brothers of C. P. Day)	SL	T	87		1
Dexter, Douglas (1862)	SL	T	2		
Douglas, John (1833)	MF	T	2		
(Capt. and Deacon (father of Amanda the authoress))	CS	T	12		2
Dow, James Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8	
—	SL	T	23		3
Luther T. Union St.	SS	T	12	8	
Dudley, —	SS	T	7	4	3
Dunton (where C. F. Lewis now lives)	CS	T	50		
Stephen	CS	T	58		2
Durgin, M. T.	SL	T	25		1
Dyke, Benjamin	SL	T	23		2
Easterbrooks (1833) (South Littleton)	MF	T	1		
Eastman, Arza	SL	T	2		
Arza	CS	T	73		
Arza	CS	T	93		1
Cyrus South St.	SS	V	12	9	
Ebenezer South St.	SS	V	12	9	
F. J. South St.	SS	V	12	9	
George (Walker Hill)	MF	T	1		
Jonathan	CS	T	27		
Jonathan	CS	T	80		
Jonathan	CS	T	23		
Simeon (C. W. Watson now)	CS	T	79		
Simeon	CS	T	93		2
—	CS	T	11		
Edson, — (Esq.)	MF	T	8		2
Elliott, Daniel (settled in 1827)	SS	T	1	2	1
J. (Walker Hill)	MF	T	1		
English, John	SS	T	6	7	

	Allotment	Map.	Number.	Range.	Building sites abandoned.
Fairbank, Drury (Rev.)	MF	T	9		3
Farr, Ebenezer (settler, 1802)	SS	T	6	6	1
Elanson	SS	T	5	5	
Elijah	SS	T	7	5	3-4
E. W. (Maj.) Pleasant St.	SS	V	12	8	
Filander	SL	T	4		
George (Capt.) Oak Hill Road	SS	V	11	8	
Gilman (18 -1853)	SS	T	5	7	
John (Esq.) Main St.	SS	V	11	8	
Joseph	SS	T	6	6	1
Noah	SS	T	7	7	
Noah (settler, -1819)	CS	T	50		
Titus	SS	T	0	5	1
Fitch, Elijah	SL	T	6		
Solomon (father of Elijah)	SL	T	32		
Solomon (settler)	SL	T	37		1
Flanders, Nathaniel	MF	T	7-9		
Fletcher, Augustus	SS	T	2	4	2
James (burned out in 1824)	SS	T	2	4	1
John (1831-39)	SS	T	1	4	1
Samuel (1821-31)	SS	T	1	4	1
Foster, Ezra	CS	T	62		
Isaac	CS	T	62		
John	CS	T	63		
Fowler, —	SS	T	14	4	
Freely, — (settler)	SS	T	13	9	1
Fulford, Clifford	CS	T	65		
Fuller (Mrs.)	CS	T	53		1
Reuben	CS	T	60		1
— (1833)	SL	T	7		
Gaffee, —	SS	T	11	5	2
—	SS	T	12	3	2
Gaffield, —	SS	T	12	3	1
George, William	SL	T	25		1
Gerald, —	SS	T	12	11	
Gile, Frye W. (store now Harrington Bros.)	SS	V	12	8	
George	MF	T	1, 8		
John	SL	T	6		
Nelson	MF	T	6, 12		
Timothy	MF	T	1, 6, 12		
— (house) cor. Main and Mill Sts.	SS	V	12	8	
Gleason (Miss) (born)	CS	T	40		1
	CS	T	40		2
Goin, Eri (settler)	SS	T	12	3	
Goodall, Alfred	SS	T	9	4	
David (Rev.) (first settled minister in L.)	SL	T	1, 2		
Ira	SS	T	7	4	2
Ira (Priest, settler)	CS	T	26		
Peabody	SL	T	1		
Solomon	SS	T	9	4	
Goodthrite, —	CS	T	78		
Goodwin, Chester	SS	T	12	3	
Samuel	SS	T	12	4	1
Goold, Marquis L.	SS	V	11	9	
Gordon, —	SS	T	6	1	1

	Allotment	Map	Number.	Range.	Building sites abandoned.
Kenney, Vine	CS	T	67		1
Keys, —	CS	T	67		2
Kimball, —	SL	T	23		1
King, Samuel	MF	T	9		
Knapp, — (1833)	SS	T	4	9	1
	MF	T	5		2
Lamb, —	CS	T	53		1
Lathrop, Dennison	SS	T	11	5	1
Leonard, —	SL	T	18		1
Lewis, Alonzo (C. F. Lewis now)	CS	T	59		
Frank	CS	T	46		
George	CS	T	92		
Hiram	SL	T	34		1
Jasper	CS	T	13		1
Joel	CS	T	12		1
Jonas (Sr.) (pest-house)	CS	T	10		1
—	SL	T	13		1
Limekiln	SS	T	7	4	
Lime Quarries	SS	T	6	5	1
Lime Quarry	SL	T	7		
Little, Milo	CS	T	57		
William	CS	T	72		
Markley, Jacob	CS	T	23		
Mason	CS	T	71		1
Match factory	SS	V	14	6	
McIntire, Alexander	MF	T	2		
Richard	MF	T	5		
Warren	MF	T	5		
McQueen	SS	T	8	3	
Meeting-house (first, later used for Town-house)	SL	T	5		1
Meeting-house (Baptist) (Russell house)	SS	V	14	6	
Millen, Albert (settler)	CS	T	22		
Albert	CS	T	80		
Alexander (settler)	CS	T	12		1
Alias	CS	T	72		1
Phin	CS	T	22		
Samuel (settler, C. W. Watson now)	CS	T	79		
—	CS	T	60		
— (settler)	CS	T	72		1
Mills, Abraham	SS	T	5	8	
Miner, — (settler)	CS	T	62		
Moffett, Alden	CS	T	39		
William	CS	T	60		
Moore, Adams (M. D.)	SS	V			
Robert	SS	T	1	6	
Moulton, Gabriel	MF	T	11		
Murphy, — (log-house in 1833)	MF	T	10		1
Newel	SS	T	8	9	
Nichols, Ira	SS	T	7	4	1
Noble	SS	T	10	5	1
Nourse, Benjamin	SS	T	11	6	1
James	MF	T	10		1

	Allotment.	Map.	Number.	Range.	Building sites abandoned.
Rowell, Mechater or Michaga	SS	T	11	4	1
Sanborn, Shepard	CS	T	24		
— (settler)	CS	T	25		3
Sanders, Marshal	MF	T	1		
Sargent, Elihu	SS	T	4	7	1
John	SS	V			
—	MF	T	8		1
Savage (Capt.)	MF	T	9		1
Saw-mill (Mann) (Lewis) (1807-) Mill St.	SS	T	12	8	
(Cate) (Carleton) Carleton St.	SS	V	14	6	
(on Cow brook)	SL	T	21		1
(Paddleford)	MF	T	1		
(Rankine)	CS	T	11		
(Redington) Carleton St.	SS	V	14	7	
Sawyer, Benjamin	SL	T	35		
Benjamin	SL	T	32		
School-house (1825, where Geo. Gile now lives)					
Pleasant St.	SS	T	12	8	
School-house	CS	T	80		2
District No. 8 (Chas. Smith house)					
Union St.	SS	V	12	8	
District No. 12 (Mt. Misery)	SS	T	5	2	
District No. 13 (Applebee)	SS	T	12	11	
District No. 14 (scythe factory)	SS	V	14	7	
District No. 15 (rear of Mrs. Harrington's)					
Main St.	SS	V	11	9	
District No. 17 (Mrs. A. Richardson)					
Cottage St.	SS	V	18	8	
District No. 18 (Pine Bush)	CS	T	79		
District No. 19 (Jackman)	CS	T	83		
Scythe factory (Littleton shoe shop now)	SS	V	14	7	
(Harris carriage shop now)	SS	V	13	7	
Sherley, Stephen	CS	T	87		1
Andrew	CS	T	87		1
Shute, Benjamin (C. W. Watson now)	CS	T	79		
Joseph	SS	T	7	7	
Michael (Myron Carter now)	CS	T	79		
Nathaniel	CS	T	81		1
Smith, Josiah (settler)	SS	T	1	6	
George (settler)	CS	T	93		1
—	SS	T	7	8	
Stanford, — (settler)	CS	T	44		
John	CS	T	25		2
Stanforth, —	SL	T	18		1
Starch factory (on Ainsworth Brook)	CS	T	65		
(just below Harris carriage shop)	SS	V	13	7	
Stearns, Isaac	SS	T	7	4	2
Shubel	SS	T	7	4	3
Zimri	CS	T	39		
Steere, Russell	CS	T	27		
Stevens, Truman	SS	V	11	8	
Store (Koby & Curtis 1807-1817) (M. E. Church now)	SS	T	12	8	
Streeter, —	MF	T	9		

	Allotment.	Map.	Number.	Range.	Building sites abandoned.
Temple, Jonas (settler)	CS	T	78		
Sylvanus	SS	T	7	4	8
Thompson, A. L.	MF	T	4		
Asa Lewis (1833, foot of Thompson Hill)	MF	T	5		
Luther (1833)	MF	T	4		
Merrill	MF	T	4		
Samuel	MF	T	1		1
Tift, Laban (1838, hotel)	CS	T	28		
Tilton, Aaron	SL	T	1		
Franklin	SS	T	11	8	
—	CS	T	52		
Towne, Amos (settler)	SS	T	3	5	1
James	SS	T	3	6	
Luther (1837-1836)	SS	T	2	4	2
Luther	SS	T	2	5	
Tuttle, C. M. (M.D.) Main St.	SS	V	10	9	
Wallace, Amos (1824)	SS	T	3	4	
Calvin	SS	T	7	4	2
David (settler, 1818)	SS	T	8	6	
Watson, —	CS	T	71		
Wate, —	CS	T	85		8
Webster, David (1812)	CS	T	80		1
Nathaniel (settler)	CS	T	52		1
—	SS	T	12	3	1
Wheeler, Aaron (now Albert Fuller)	CS	T	70		
George	SL	T	17		1
— (Log-house with a potato hole)	SS	T	2	4	1
Zadock (1817)	SS	T	12	4	1
Wheelock, Aaron	CS	T	72		1
Cyrus	CS	T	71		
Peter	CS	T	89		
— (settler)	CS	T	71		1
White, — (settler)	CS	T	28		
Whiting, Solomon	CS	T	61		1
— (settler)	CS	T	61		1
—	CS	T	46		
—	SS	T	5	6	2
Willard, Elliott	SS	T	13	10	1
Williams, J. (tavern stand)	SL	T	20		
P.	SL	T	17		1
Peg	SL	T	84		1
T.	CS	T	13		1
—	SL	T	21		1
—	CS	T	13		
Woolson, E. S. (tailor) Main St.	SS	V	11	8	
Wright, Zibe (settler)	CS	T	27		2
Zibe	CS	T	44		
Wyer — (county road)	SL	T	38		1
Young, Cyrus	SS	T	5	6	

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